ADMINISTRATION REPORT
N. W. P. & OUDH
1893-1894

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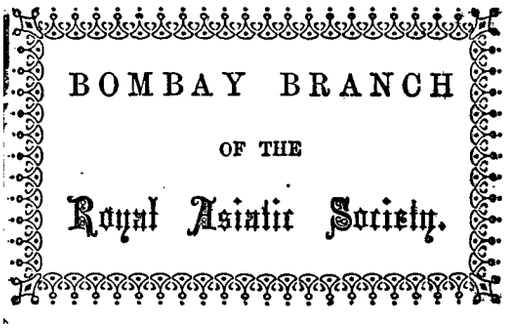

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REPORT

ON THE

Administration of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH 1900.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR

1899-1900.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

ADMINISTRATION.

Administration.

THE office of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh was held throughout the year by the Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.

THE YEAR.

Harvests of 1898-99.

The revenue year 1898-99 was not so prosperous for the agricultural community as its predecessor: the seasons were less favourable for the crops, and the lower prices prevailing further reduced the money value of the diminished outturn. The total rainfall averaged 47½ inches, but in the western districts the monsoon of 1898 practically ceased to give rain after the first half of September, while in some of the eastern districts unusually heavy rainfall caused considerable damage. The winter rains, although light, were beneficial. In the Meerut and Agra Divisions the outturn of the crops was generally good, but in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions the autumn crops suffered from excessive rain, and the indigo crop was in consequence particularly poor. The spring harvest was in places above the average, but, on the whole, was inferior to that of the previous year. Much damage was caused by frost, especially to *arhar* and gram, and by field rats.

The year 1899.

The monsoon of 1899 began, as in 1898, in the middle of the second week of June, and moderate rain fell all over the provinces. During July the rainfall was excessive, except in the Meerut Division, where it was in defect, but towards the end of the month a break set in. A cyclonic storm from the Bay reached these provinces in the second week of August and gave fairly general rain. Moderate to light showers continued during the remainder of the month; but with the beginning of September rain practically ceased to fall, and by the middle of that month the monsoon currents had withdrawn from these provinces. For a time the situation gave ground for much anxiety; and the measures taken by Government to prepare for the possible approach of famine are described below. A storm in October gave light to moderate rain to the north submontane and south-eastern areas. No rain fell in November or December.

Public health. Except for a few outbreaks of cholera, there was little epidemic disease, and the public health remained fairly good.

Cattle disease. The mortality amongst cattle was greater than in the previous year, and both foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest were prevalent. The experiments which were made, on a limited scale, to test the value of inoculation as a preventive against rinderpest gave every promise of success. Progress is being made in spreading a knowledge of the steps that should be taken to protect cattle during epidemics, and the influence of the Veterinary staff is beginning to have some slight effect in inducing the villager to adopt the necessary measures.

Prices. At the beginning of 1898 prices were still high, but by the end of the calendar year a very low level was reached, and the average prices for the whole year were in some districts below the average of the years immediately preceding the famine. This low range of price was maintained to the end of July 1899, when the apprehensions caused by the apparent failure of the monsoon, the certainty of severe famine in other parts of India, and the possibility of its extending to these provinces caused a rapid rise.

Trade. There has been a steady increase in the volume of trade with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepal, the total imports and exports being of the value of Rs. 1,26,64,278 as compared with Rs. 1,22,53,903 in the previous year, and Rs. 1,07,05,693 in 1897-98.

The Tibet trade returns showed a decline in the imports of salt, wood, horses, ponies and mules, counterbalanced by a substantial advance in those of cattle, sheep and goats, the total value of the imports being Rs. 22,615 in excess of the previous year's figures. On the other hand, exports, which in the previous year had decreased by more than half in weight and value as compared with 1897-98, showed a further decline in the year under review. A falling off occurred in the exports of grain, cotton goods and sugar, which was only partially neutralized by an increase in the exports of silver, the value of which was more than double that of the preceding year.

There was an increase of Rs. 8,03,059 in the value of the import trade with Nepal. A plentiful harvest in that country, the high prices prevailing in consequence of the prevalence of scarcity in parts of India, and the absence of trade restrictions in Nepal gave rise to large imports of grain, fibres, horses, ponies, cattle and silver coins. A very slight falling off in the export trade is attributed to a decline in the exports of cotton goods, salt and sugar.

River-borne, Rail-borne and Road Traffic. The registration of the river-borne traffic between the North-Western Provinces and Bengal began in June 1898. The figures for that year were therefore incomplete, but the average monthly imports and exports show an increase of 20,554 and 1,917 maunds, respectively, during the year 1899-1900.

The total amount of rail-borne traffic in 1899-1900 showed a pronounced rise both in volume and actual value, the percentages of increase being 22 and 18 respectively. The import trade shows an advance in weight of 17 per cent. and the export trade of over 105 lakhs of maunds

or 26 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year; the cash value of both imports and exports being 18 per cent. in excess of the returns for 1898-99.

The imports of coal, which were exceptionally heavy in the previous year, slightly declined.

The imports of raw cotton and cotton goods fell considerably, and those of salt showed a decline of over 4½ lakhs of rupees in value.

The most marked increases occurred under the heads of grains, stone and lime, and railway stock; the two latter being due to the construction of the Gháziabad-Moradabad and Hardwár-Dehra Dún Railways. The famine in Bombay and Rájputána led to an extraordinary increase in the trade in hides and skins, which were collected from the famine districts in Cawnpore and despatched from there in great quantities to Calcutta for shipment to Europe. There was a very large increase in the amount and value of grains exported, in consequence of the famine prevailing in Bombay, Rájputána and the Central Provinces.

The most important decrease was in both the import and export of sugar, the decline in the trade being attributed to the poor yield of the sugarcane crop and the diminished demand in the famine-afflicted provinces.

Scarcity operations in 1899.

The North-Western Provinces and Oudh fortunately escaped the severe famine which afflicted other parts of India. As early as August 1899, however, the threatened failure of the monsoon gave rise to anxiety, and inquiries were made as to the possible necessity for relief measures. In one important respect, the provinces were better equipped than in 1896 to face the period of trial, as the supplies of grain in stock were unusually large. There had been, on the whole, since the last famine a succession of fair harvests, and the fall of prices had led to the hoarding of grain in unusually large quantities, not only in the warehouses of traders, but in the granaries of the agriculturists themselves, who were waiting for a better market. This tendency to hoard is believed to have been encouraged in some places by widespread predictions that the year was destined to be a calamitous one. A good fall of rain in the middle of September relieved the anxiety felt as to the condition of the greater part of the provinces. But this rain unfortunately was insufficient in many of the western districts, while in Agra and Muttra there was practically none at all. Special measures had to be taken to maintain the supply of water in the canals, which threatened to run short, and provision was made to allow of the prompt undertaking of relief works in the tracts where scarcity was most to be apprehended.

A further source of anxiety began to show itself at this time in the influx of numerous bands of agriculturists and others from the Native States of Rájputána and elsewhere, who crossed the border in the hope of finding work, or charity, or pasturage for their cattle. These immigrants were, for the most part, found to be quiet and well-conducted, and their influx gave little trouble.

In the end of October and beginning of November the Lieutenant-Governor visited the localities in which there was most reason to

apprehend famine, and made inquiries from the local officers and the principal landlords as to the prospects of the coming season. There had been some further falls of rain in a few districts by that time; but though none had fallen in the worst tracts, it was found that prospects were less serious, on the whole, than had originally been apprehended. Test works in Agra and Muttra had failed to draw labourers: the demand for ordinary labour was unusually large and the wages offered exceptionally high. The stocks of grain were still plentiful, notwithstanding the enormous export trade, with which the railways had been unable adequately to cope; and, except in a few tracts, it appeared that no severe distress was to be apprehended for some months, and that, with good winter rains, the provinces might tide over their difficulties altogether.

A watchful policy was adopted and preparations were made in all threatened tracts for the speedy organization of relief measures. But though the winter rains were delayed to the second half of January, no necessity for resort on a large scale to Government measures of relief was found necessary.

In one part alone did the scarcity drive people to relief works, namely, in the southern part of the Jhánsi district in Bundelkhand, where the country had not yet recovered from the effects of the last famine. Test works had been opened in this tract, and though they did not at first attract labourers very rapidly, it became necessary to open regular relief works in December 1899. The number of labourers on these works was not, however, very great: the largest number employed in one day during the year ending the 31st March 1900 was 3,700.

In no other part of the provinces was it found necessary to open relief works, and such distress as existed was sufficiently met by the suspension or remission of revenue, and by special measures for the relief of the destitute in large cities, the cost of which fell for the most part on municipal funds or on private liberality.

In the month of March a meeting was held under the Lieutenant-Governor's patronage at Lucknow to collect subscriptions for the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund. Similar meetings were held in all districts. A Provincial Branch of the Relief Committée was organized, and eventually subscriptions to the extent of Rs. 3,82,166 were collected in these provinces. These were all sent to the Central Fund, from which a sum of Rs. 25,000 was subsequently received for the succour of the distressed population in the famine tract in Bundelkhand. In that tract the relief works were kept open till after the close of the year under report.

The total expenditure falling on the Government up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 67,000 only, and of this the greater part went on preparations and precautionary measures.

The revenue collections up to 31st March were below the original estimates by about 20 lakhs of rupees; and while the greater part of this will be eventually recovered, some portions of it will be necessarily remitted.

It was necessary to make advances freely to agriculturists; over 7 lakhs of rupees being devoted to this purpose as compared with the normal allotment of Rs. 4,60,000.

LEGISLATION AND THE LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY.

Legislative Council.

The Legislative Council met five times during the year.

Legislation.

Five Bills were dealt with, of which two were passed into law, *viz.*—

(1) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Bill; and

(2) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill; and the other three, *viz.*—

(3) the Oudh Settled Estates Bill;

(4) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill; and

(5) the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill

were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

NATIVE STATES AND POLITICAL.

Rampur.

The Annual Report on the administration of the Rámpur State is separately published. The income of the year was Rs. 30,51,807 and the expenditure Rs. 31,90,556, as compared with Rs. 32,21,124 and Rs. 31,79,035, respectively, in the preceding year. A lakh of rupees was withdrawn from the Reserve Treasury during the year, as against nine lakhs in the previous year and at the end of the year there was an actual balance of Rs. 2,15,795-8-10 in the Current Treasury and 920 gold mohars.

Tehri.

The Annual Report on the administration of the Tehri State is also separately published. The administration of the State continued to be satisfactory. The receipts of the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 8,33,495, amounted to Rs. 10,84,083 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,27,170, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 6,56,913, the financial position of the State thus continuing to be a satisfactory one.

FINANCE.

The general financial arrangements made for the year, which was the second of the temporary two-year contract, differed in no essential respect from those adopted in 1898-99.

The working of the year resulted in a considerable decline under Provincial receipts as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, but these receipts were in close agreement finally with the total budget figure. The Provincial expenditure, on the other hand, while much in excess of that of 1898-99, was in a still greater degree below the amount provided in the budget. The receipts classed under Local compare unfavourably both with the actuals of the previous year and the budget

estimate ; the expenditure, however, although in excess of the charges of 1898-99, resulted in large savings on the budget provision.

In the following table, which includes Debt accounts, the general financial transactions of the year are contrasted with those of 1898-99 :—

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712
Receipts	3,84,89,816	1,23,42,599	5,08,32,415	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92,09,839
Total ...	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551
Expenditure ...	3,52,04,193	1,17,30,636	4,69,34,829	3,62,62,847	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,571
Closing balance ...	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,442	15,29,538	55,68,980

The Provincial receipts were thus 14,73, below, and the charges 10,59, in excess of those of the previous year.

In the original budget the accrual of a deficit of 7,55, was assumed on the transactions of the year. The accounts, however, show a surplus of 7,98, with the result that the actuals are 15,08, better than the original estimate. This is due to savings aggregating 15,27, in the amount provided for expenditure, counterbalanced by a decrease of 19, in the amount provided for receipts. The estimate and actuals of the latter included a sum of 3,98, transferred from Imperial to Provincial Funds, of which 3,83, represents the adjustment allowed under the current Provincial settlement upon Land Revenue collections, and the balance, two contributions of practically equal amount,—one in connection with the issue of rum in bond to Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the other to meet half the cost of the construction of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

The Provincial Revenues were further augmented by contributions for untransferred services amounting to 5,40, from surplus District Boards, in pursuance of arrangements entered into with those bodies on the introduction of the present system of Local Finance. On the other hand, transfers aggregating 21,20, were made from the Provincial account to the credit of Local Funds, *viz.*,—10,00, the statutory contribution to the *Patwári* Fund ; 1,22, to cover a deficit of that amount in the Local Rate Fund ; 3,56, transferred to the credit of District Boards on account of the surplus of the Ferry Fund, in pursuance of the further decentralisation of Local Finance ; and 5,99, extra assistance given to certain District Boards whose balances showed danger of becoming unduly deplenished.

Although the total actual and estimated receipts show a comparatively close approximation, this result was not attained without important divergences as regards individual heads. Large increases—aggregating 7,10,—occurred under Irrigation Major Works, Excise, Interest on Ordinary Debt, Stamps and Irrigation Minor Works ; while the receipts

under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous fell below the estimate by a total amount of 5,56. These variations may generally be attributed to the further development of causes that had been taken into consideration when the budget was originally framed. As regards the head Stamps, however, the increase (42) did not occur until the last month of the year, and appears to have been connected, in some measure, with the stimulus given to rent litigation by anticipated changes in the tenancy law.

The largest saving in the allotment for Provincial expenditure occurred under Civil Works, and mainly represented the unutilised portion of the provision of 10 lakhs entered under the head to balance the special contribution of that amount made by the Imperial to the Provincial Government in the accounts of the previous year. Other large savings accrued under the heads—Jails, Police, Land Revenue, Courts of Law, Education, Forest, Interest on Ordinary Debt, Stamps, Assignments and Compensations, General Administration. The budget estimate, on the other hand, was exceeded under the heads—Miscellaneous, Irrigation Major Works, and Stationery and Printing.

Part of the savings under Jails was due to the curtailment of purchases of raw materials for the jail factories, the income from which substantially decreased with a slackened demand for their products, for which plague and the consequent embarrassment of trade were accountable. Of the remaining heads, it will be sufficient to explain that the decrease under Courts of Law was chiefly due to the number of officers on furlough, and that under Police to similar absences and to the fact that the reorganization scheme, for which full provision had been made in the budget, could not be completed, although steady progress was made in working up to it.

Under Local, the receipts and charges were taken in the original budget at 1,25,95, and 1,26,40, respectively, a deficit of 45, being thus anticipated. While, however, the income suffered from the depression of the Provincial Rates receipts, the Boards worked their funds with caution; and, though able to spend more freely than in the previous year, effected large savings in their allotments,—mainly in Public Works and, to a smaller extent, in their Medical and Educational expenditure; and in the result the year's working converted the budgeted deficit into a surplus of 61, and left the Boards with a total net balance of 14,84, at its close, as compared with 14,23, at credit when the year opened.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(1) *Buildings and Roads.*

Administrative changes.

The administrative changes during the year were the formation of a new sub-division in the 1st Circle of Superintendence, called the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway (Famine) Sub-division, with its headquarters at Muttra, on the 1st November 1899, and the abolition of the same on the 28th February 1900. A Special Sub-division was also constituted in the 2nd Circle of Superintendence on the 16th October 1899, in connection with the construction of the bridge over the river Gumti at Lucknow—a work of some difficulty, for which it was thought expedient to place an Engineer Officer in exclusive charge.

Total outlay.

Including outlay on contribution works, the total expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 60,14,238, or Rs. 9,49,888 more than the expenditure during 1898-99. The total of the establishment charges for the year 1899-1900 was Rs. 10,88,431. This amount, which includes Rs. 37,774 for the Roorkee Workshops, is more by Rs. 590 than the corresponding total for the year 1898-99.

Detail of outlay.

Distributed by service heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Rs.
Imperial	... 3,09,143
Provincial	... 37,10,901
Local	... 18,48,726
Famine relief works...	... 63,540
Contributions	... 81,928
Total	... 60,14,238

Classified by sub-heads, the expenditure was as under:—

	Original Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	1,85,688	64,224
Provincial	19,13,409	11,75,100
Local	5,33,860	8,85,566
Total ...	26,32,957	21,24,890

The following figures give the total actual expenditure for the four years 1896-97 to 1899-1900:—

Service heads.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military	21,903	15,976	60,913	30,098
Imperial ... Civil	1,79,626	1,32,573	2,06,754	2,76,468
Provincial	25,63,773	26,75,880	29,66,507	37,10,901
Famine	77,86,225	72,56,445	−514	66,117
Local (Incorporated)	16,16,793	15,39,237	17,78,740	18,48,726
Contributions...	87,951	46 242	51,950	81,928
Total ...	1,22,56,271	1,16,66,353	50,64,350	60,14,238

The expenditure of Rs. 81,928 incurred on contribution works during the year includes a sum of Rs. 79,578, on which no percentage on account of establishment was charged.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

Principal operations.

Although in these provinces there was no actual famine during the year under review, the climatic conditions at the end of the rains were so threatening that it was necessary to take very extensive precautions both in the Agra and Muttra districts (1st Circle) and in the Jhánsi district (3rd Circle), and preparations for famine works on a large scale were made.

In the 1st Circle five test works were started, two in the Agra district and three in Muttra. These were opened in October and closed in November, as there appeared to be no demand for labour. In addition a special Sub-division, called the Agra-Delhi Chord Railway (famine) Sub-division (as already noticed) was formed, and the alignment of the railway through the Agra and Muttra districts rapidly lined out to admit of famine labour being utilized in throwing up the embankment. The full equipment necessary for four charges was got together and held in readiness, but no work was actually started on the embankment. The Sub-division was closed in February. In the Jhánsi district four relief charges were opened and were working at the close of the year, arrangements for opening works were also made in the Bánda and Allahabad districts and in the Rohilkhand Division, but these were not eventually found necessary. The total expenditure incurred on the above works up to the 31st March 1900, including Establishment and Tools and Plant was Rs. 64,322. This sum was expended as follows: Rs. 25,668 on the equipment of the four railway charges in Agra and Muttra, and Rs. 36,448 on special repairs to roads and deepening tanks in the Jhánsi district, including the expenditure on equipping the four charges, Rs. 640 were expended in the equipment of a charge in the Allahabad district and Rs. 1,566 in the equipment of charges in the Rohilkhand Division. The establishment kept up was sufficient for the control of nine charges employing 45,000 persons per diem of famine labour, as for a long time it was uncertain what number of the population would be compelled to seek relief on the works. As the number who attended the works never exceeded 3,700 in one day, the cost of the work was higher than it would have been had severe famine actually developed.

Conservation works on buildings of archæological and historical interest.—Special attention has been devoted to conservation work during the year, and a sum of Rs. 92,059 expended. A full report on these works will be found under the head "Minor Department, Archæology."

The operations during the year are summarized as follows:—

First Circle.—Among the ordinary works undertaken or completed during the year, the following, of which a detailed description will be found in Part II Chapter IV, are the most important:—

(i) Additions and alterations to the kachahri buildings at Mussoorie.

(ii) Constructing Settlement Survey Office at Pilibhít.

(iii) Construction of a Government Circuit-house at Meerut.

(iv) Constructing a Government Circuit-house at Agra.

(v) Constructing new technical workshops for the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee.

(vi) Providing additional accommodation in the reserve police lines at Aligarh.

(vii) Additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Agra.

(viii) Raising, bridging and metalling the Dehra and Fatehpur road in the Dehra district.

(ix) Protective works to the Khandour nadi bridge in the Saháranpur district.

(x) Improving the Mussoorie and Rájpur bridle-road in the Dehra district.

(xi) Constructing a female hospital at Etáwah.

(xii) Constructing a boarding-house and subsidiary buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class School at Háthras in the Aligarh district.

(xiii) Raising, bridging and metalling the Budaun and Kadirchauk road in the Budaun district.

(xiv) Raising, bridging and metalling the Gunnaur and Babrala road in the Budaun district.

(xv) Raising and metalling a portion of Nanu, Dadon and Sankra road in the Aligarh district.

(xvi) Constructing an iron girder bridge across the Paharwa nálá on the Zarinpur, Mirzapur and Kalan road in the Sháhjahánpur district.

Second Circle.—The following main lines of communication were transferred from Local to Provincial from 1st April 1899 :—

	Miles.
(1) Káthgodám and Almora road in the Naini Tál district ...	31
(2) Naini Tál to Rámgarh	10
(3) Bhowali to Bhimtál	4
(4) Káthgodám and Almora in the Almora district... ...	5¼

A vigilant watch was kept on the unstable hills in the vicinity of the Brewery, and it was not found necessary during any period of the monsoon to close to traffic the principal entrance to Naini Tal.

In the year under review orders were issued for the demolition of the old Government House, Naini Tál. The history of the abandonment of the old Government House need not be recounted here ; but in 1895 it was reported by a Committee of Engineers to be positively dangerous owing to cracks in the building due to a sliding movement in the rock on which the house was founded. The building was vacated in March 1896, and the intention was that it should be sold and the proceeds credited to the estimate for the new Government House. No purchaser, however, came forward under the conditions insisted on, that the house should be dismantled, and as the expense of keeping the place watertight and otherwise in repair was considerable, with no corresponding advantage, orders were issued by the Lieutenant-Governor to re-examine the building and site and report as to its fitness or otherwise for occupation.

The building was inspected on the 19th October 1899 by a Committee of Engineers of this Department, *viz.*—

Mr. G. K. Watts, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Circle.

Mr. W. G. Wood, Executive Engineer, Under Secretary, Public Works Department.

Mr. H. S. Wildeblood, Executive Engineer, Ayarpatta Division.

Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Kumaun Division.

The report showed that from the record of the measurements previously taken the cracks indicated a steady increase, and that without the hill entirely giving way, the continually-increasing size of the cracks must destroy the cohesion of the building and render its collapse a mere matter of time. It was accordingly declared that the building was absolutely unfit for habitation and its immediate demolition was recommended.

The Lieutenant-Governor acquiesced in this report, and ordered the demolition of the main building, which was completed by the 31st March 1900.

The following are some of the more important works undertaken or continued in this circle during the year under review :—

(i) Construction of the new Government House, Naini Tál.

(ii) Reconstruction of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory (main building), Naini Tál.

(iii) Construction of a new Forest Office at Naini Tál.

(iv) Construction of a steel girder bridge of 95 feet spans in mile 8 of the Rámnagar and Ránikhet cart-road in the Naini Tál district.

(v) Construction of a new road from Bhimtal to Ránibágh, Naini Tál district.

(vi) Constructing a portion of the Kotdwára and Lansdowne cart-road between the Kotdwára Railway Station and Bridge over the Koh river in the Garhwál district.

(vii) Construction of a steel girder bridge over the Koh river in the Garhwál district.

(viii) Re-building the bridge over the Bora river at Kaladhúngi in the Naini Tál district.

(ix) Realignment of the road across the Nirpani cliff in the Almora district.

(x) Realignment of a portion of the pilgrim route between Karanpryag and Rudrapryag in the Garhwál district.

(xi) Additions and alterations to the building occupied by the offices of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Judge of Small Cause Court and Registrar of Lucknow.

(xii) Construction of the Judicial Commissioner's Courts at Lucknow.

(xiii) Construction of an iron girder bridge over the river Gumti near Sikandarbágh, Lucknow.

Third Circle.—The following are some of the important works undertaken or completed in this circle during the year under review, a brief description of which will be found in the report :—

(i) Construction of a new Post Office at Cawnpore.

(ii) Fire protection for the four blocks of Public Offices at Allahabad.

(iii) Constructing a Training College at Allahabad for the Educational Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(iv) Constructing chemical laboratories for the Muir Central College at Allahabad.

(v) Constructing Physical Science class-rooms for the Muir Central College at Allahabad.

(vi) Constructing a first class road from Ráth to Kulpahár Railway Station in the Hamírpur district.

(vii) Converting Mau-Punch 2nd class road into 1st class in the Jhánsi district.

(viii) Raising and bridging the Naraini-Kartal road in the Bánda district.

(ix) Constructing an iron girder bridge over the Chira nálá on the Jalaun-Madhogarh road in the Jalaun district.

(x) Constructing a new Collector's kachahri and subsidiary buildings at Ballia.

(xi) Constructing a new Treasury at Ballia.

(xii) Constructing a new tahsíli at Ballia.

(xiii) Constructing a new munsifi at Ballia.

(xiv) Raising and bridging the Alinagar-Baburi road in the Benares district.

(xv) Metalling the Deoria and Barhaj road in the Gorakhpur district.

(xvi) Metalling the Nangarh and Birdpur road in the Basti district.

(xvii) Metalling Basti and Bansi road in the Basti district.

(xviii) Constructing a new 2nd class road from Ganeshpur to Senduriaghát and Maháráj ganj in the Gorakhpur district.

(xix) Raising and bridging road from Bitharia to Chunderdipghát in the Basti district.

(xx) Raising and bridging road from Domariagunj to Bitharia in the Basti district.

(xxi) Raising and bridging road from Khalilabad to Chhibraghát in the Basti district.

2.—*Canals.*

Capital Expenditure.

The total capital expenditure, direct and indirect, during the year amounts to Rs. 12,91,637 or Rs. 1,29,553 more than the previous year. Most of this was on the Lower Ganges Canal; the completion of the Narora Weir Works took nearly 3 lakhs for works only, and nearly the same amount was expended on the new Fatehpur Branch. The remainder was principally to improvements, and to new distributaries and minors to secure a more economical distribution of water.

New Works.

The more important of the new works completed or under construction during the year were:—

On the Betwa Canal, the erection of drop shutters for the Paricha Weir.

On the Upper Ganges Canal, the completion of the Belwalla Training Works and several distributary and drainage works.

On the Lower Ganges Canal, the construction of the Fatehpur Branch, and the Ghatampur extension, strengthening of the Narora Weir, widening of the Cawnpore Branch and construction of the Stillwater Navigation Tail Works, with Docks at Cawnpore; and the completion of Ubhti Regulator and Bahera Distributary.

On the Agra Canal, the Asaota Drain.

On the Eastern Jumna Canal, improvements to distributaries and drains and the construction of new minors

On the Dún Canals, several works on the Song Channel.

On the Rohilkhand Canals, the Kicha River Training Works and the Saidpur and Left Choreli Canal Remodellings.

The completion of the Nehtor Canals and the construction of minors on the Bijnor Canals.

The Fatehpur Branch was formed into a complete working Revenue Division with three Sub-Divisions on 1st April 1899.

Agricultural Works.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 21,799 from Provincial revenues on the construction and improvements of drains in canal-irrigated tracts, and Rs. 19,397 on the maintenance and repairs of similar works.

Mileage of Channels.

Taking all kinds of channel together, a total length of 279 miles of new channels were opened this year, the larger proportion of which was contributed by the Fatehpur Branch. The total mileage of all kinds of channels now open amounts to 12,531 miles.

Area irrigated.

The total area irrigated by all canals including those of the Tarái and Bhábar Canals in Kumaun amounted to 2,974,047 acres. This is more than eight and one-third lakhs of acres above the average of the previous 10 years, representing an excess of about 40 per cent. This area has only been exceeded during the famine season of 1896-97.

The area under sugarcane amounted to 287,406 acres, the highest yet recorded. Several other crops have also attained the highest figures yet reached, notably wheat, cotton, maize and poppy.

Revenue assessed.

The assessments of the year, direct and indirect, amount to Rs. 1,03,89,012. This sum is 34½ per cent. above the average for the previous 10 years, and has only once been exceeded.

Gross revenue realised. The gross revenue realised amounted to Rs. 96,61,971 ; a sum which is 28½ per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years ; and has only been once exceeded.

Working expenses. The total charges against revenue amounted to Rs. 31,94,912. This sum is Rs. 47,602 more than the previous year's charges, as against an increase of Rs. 6,40,000 in the gross revenue.

Net revenue. The net revenue from canals of all classes amounts to Rs. 64,67,059. This is 38½ per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years, and it yields a return of 7·15 per cent. on the total capital outlay on all works.

The Betwa Canal, constructed as a protective work, continues to work at a loss. The loss this year amounted to Rs. 8,847 as compared with an average loss of Rs. 24,200 in the previous 10 years.

Minor works yield a net revenue of Rs. 84,697.

The four large canals classed as productive, show a net revenue of Rs. 63,91,209. This sum represents a return of 7·7 per cent. on the whole of the Capital invested in Productive Works.

LAND REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Outstanding arrears. The revenue report deals with the year ending 30th September 1899.

Further substantial progress was made in clearing off the arrears of land revenue left over from the famine period, though it has not been found possible to collect the balances in the time originally anticipated. These arrears stood at the beginning of the year at 86 lakhs of rupees, of which 49 lakhs have been recovered and 8 lakhs remitted, the balance of old arrears outstanding being reduced by the close of the year to 29 lakhs.

Current revenue. The total amount of land revenue due to Government on account of the year was 619½ lakhs of rupees, of which 606 lakhs were collected, and over 13 lakhs left outstanding. The increase of 5 lakhs in the demand as compared with the figures of the previous year was due to enhancements resulting from revisions of settlement. Owing to the favourable rainfall there was a further decline in the demand for canal water, and the receipts from occupier's rates, which were practically collected in full, fell from 72 to 67 lakhs.

Revenue Money Orders. The use of the system under which revenue and other dues are remitted by money order continued to spread : but there can be little doubt that the system has the effect of weakening the position of the lambardárs, who have already in many places ceased to be an active agency for the representation of their co-sharers. It will be necessary to consider, when the legislation for strengthening their position proposed in the Land Revenue Bill comes into force, whether any check on the practice of receiving revenue direct from co-sharers is necessary.

Rent litigation, North-Western Provinces. Although there was an increase of 6·29 per cent. in the number of suits instituted, the number of applications fell off by 11·5 per cent., and the combined total of suits and applications showed a decrease of nearly 4 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. Suits for arrears of

rent comprised more than 91 per cent. of the total litigation. The decrease in the number of applications was almost entirely due to the diminished number of applications connected with the ejectment of tenants-at-will. It is probable that the criticism to which the free exercise of this power was subjected in the discussion on the revised Rent Bill was partly responsible for this decrease.

Rent litigation, Oudh.

In Oudh, suits in Rent Courts increased by nearly 5 per cent., the increase being entirely due to the rise in the number of suits for arrears of rent, attributable to a desire to prevent the arrears of 1895-96 from becoming barred by limitation, and to a reluctance on the part of tenants to sell their produce during the time when low prices prevailed. Illegal enhancements of rents were more numerous, and in one estate in which these were extensively made, enquiry was ordered by the Government and the rents reduced.

Coercive processes.

There was a large increase in the number of processes other than writs of demand, indicating greater difficulty in collecting the revenue. The most noticeable increases were in the attachments of moveable property in which sale had actually to be enforced, and in annulments of settlement followed by direct management.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

Owing to the favourable character of the season during the greater part of the year, there was comparatively little demand or necessity for agricultural advances. The total amount advanced under the two Acts fell from Rs. 4,26,238 to Rs. 2,13,740. Some progress was effected in realising debts outstanding on account of advances taken in the famine years, and the balances have been reduced from Rs. 26,19,356 at the end of the previous year to Rs. 17,53,903 at the close of the year under review.

Settlement operations.

Settlement operations are approaching completion in four districts, and in two the work of assessment has begun. The assessments made in all districts are subjected to careful scrutiny by the Board of Revenue and the Government, with a view to preventing the imposition of demands which would press too heavily on the landowning classes, while at the same time securing for the Government the increased revenue which the progress of the country and the change in the value of money entitles it to receive.

State properties.

There were 417 State properties in the provinces, or 14 more than in the previous year. The increase in the total rental demand from Rs. 8,11,575 to Rs. 8,39,191 is more than accounted for by the improvement in the rentroll of the Tarái Government estates. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 9,32,101, of which Rs. 8,22,135, or 88 per cent. was collected. After defraying charges on account of revenue and rates and cost of management and improvements, the net profits to Government from these estates amounted to over 2½ lakhs of rupees.

Court of Wards.

There were 190 estates under the management of the Court of Wards at the close of the year, as compared with 194 at the end of the previous year. Twelve estates were released during the course of the year, the largest of these being the Bhur estate in Kheri with a rentroll of over 1¼ lakhs. Next in importance were the Haldaur estate

in Bijnor and the Hari Singh estate in Bareilly. All the larger estates were handed over to their proprietors free of incumbrances and with resources largely developed.

The largest estate which came under the management of the Court during the year was Káshipur in the Naini Tál district, the management of which was undertaken on behalf of the two minor sons of the late Rája Hari Ráj Singh. The estate is encumbered with debts amounting to over two lakhs of rupees.

The total area of the estates under management was 3,201,864 acres, and the gross rental demand of all estates, current and arrears, amounted to 91¾ lakhs, of which over 78 per cent. was collected. The incidence of the cost of management on the income was 7 per cent., or 1 per cent. higher than in the previous year. The education of wards has been carefully attended to, while in their estates appreciable progress is now being made in furthering primary education. Less has, however, been done than usual in promoting agricultural improvement on the estates; and the expenditure on such improvements fell off in the North-Western Provinces by over 42 per cent. In Oudh, where larger estates are under management, the expenditure was slightly in excess of that of the previous year and amounted to nearly a lakh and a quarter. The construction and repair of wells were the principal forms of improvement undertaken. Sanitary measures and vaccination received considerable attention during the year. Owing to the favourable harvests in the autumn of 1898 and spring of 1899 there was a further falling off from Rs. 86,288 to Rs. 57,548 in the amount of advances made to tenants for the purchase of seed and plough cattle. A sum of ,41 lakhs was paid in liquidation of debts, and over 11 lakhs were invested on behalf of solvent estates in landed property and in loans to embarrassed estates under the management of the Court.

The new Court of Wards Act which has lately become law will, it is anticipated, tend greatly to the efficient and successful working of this important department of the Administration.

Working of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture.

In three districts survey operations and revision of records were completed by the permanent agency of the Land Records Department. Survey operations and proceedings for the revision of the land records were carried on in seven districts during the year. Altogether an area of 3,312 square miles was surveyed, and training in survey work was given to 1,720 patwáris, 59 kanúngos and 263 apprentice kanúngos. The general character of patwáris or village accountants' work as surveyors is reported to have been very satisfactory. The village accountants are supervised by kanúngos, for whose training no special arrangements were made till within the last few years when an Agricultural School was established at Cawnpore. It has not, however, as yet been compulsory on candidates for kanúngoships to pass through this school, and many of them are insufficiently trained and educated. The question of making the school certificate an essential qualification for the office has been taken into consideration.

Filing and testing of village papers.

A marked improvement has been obtained in the punctuality with which the annual village papers are filed. The amount of field testing

by kanúngos has been on the whole sufficient, and a general improvement has been effected both in the checking of rentrolls and in the re-testing by superior officers. The pargana-books, in which the principal figures relating to the agricultural and economic history of each village are abstracted, have in some districts been intelligently utilized, but elsewhere proper attention has not been given to the checking and maintenance of these registers.

Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

The experiments conducted at the Cawnpore Farm, with the object of ascertaining the values of different manures as applied to various crops, the effects of deep and shallow ploughing, and the possibility of introducing certain foreign staples, have now been thoroughly systematized, and a working-plan will shortly be published. Special attention has for the last three years been devoted by the Agricultural Department to the distribution of good seed.

Reclamation of usar land.

Experiments in the reclamation of *usar* land were continued in the three Government reserves—Juhi, near Cawnpore; Gursikran, near Aligarh; and Abbaspur, near Unao. In the first two reserves, the effects of enclosure, embankment, retention of rain water, and restriction of grazing are seen in the improvement of the natural vegetation; and experiments demonstrate that ordinary grain and fodder crops can be produced on land which, after being thoroughly broken up and pulverized by tillage, has been manured and irrigated. The growth of grass was somewhat poor owing to the partial failure of the rains. The experiment of planting trees in *usar* land after boring through the underlying bed of kankar, so as to allow the roots of the trees to pass through it, has so far succeeded.

The acacia plantations which were started in the Abbaspur reserve, with the object of determining whether the demand for tanning materials would enable such plantations on a large scale to work at a profit, are doing well. With the help of a special grant of Rs. 3,000 made by the Government of India, it was found possible to carry out extensive planting operations.

Saharanpur and Lucknów Gardens.

Good work continued to be done in the Botanical Gardens at Lucknow and Saháranpur, though as the season was unfavourable for planting, there was a falling off in the demand for most classes of plants, and the fruit crop was only moderately good. Attention is being paid in both gardens to the cultivation of fibre plants, for which enquiries are not infrequent, and experiments, interesting though on a small scale, have been made at Saháranpur in growing the sugar beet, and extracting sugar from it.

Arboriculture.

Trees were planted during the year on 212 miles of road as compared with 269 miles in the previous year; and the total length of avenues at the close of the year was 8,779 miles. The unfavourable character of the season prevented much progress in the extension of the system of tree-planting along roads by private persons.

The financial results of the year were somewhat less satisfactory than in the previous year, the receipts being practically the same while the expenditure rose from Rs. 81,346 to Rs. 89,914.

Civil Veterinary Department.

There was no appreciable increase in the number of stallions maintained by the Imperial Veterinary Department; but there was a greater demand for their services, and the results were also somewhat more successful. There has been a more pronounced increase in the demand for the services of donkey stallions.

The value of Arab stallions in improving the ordinary country-bred stock is beginning to be recognised by zamíndárs and horse owners.

The Provincial Branch of the Department, which had long been hampered by want of funds, was able to make a substantial addition, by purchase of 17 stallions to its stock. The number of animals on the register thus rose from 61 to 72, while the number maintained by Court of Wards' estates and private owners was twelve There was a slight increase in the demand for the services of Provincial stallions; but the results were less successful than in the preceding year.

No actual advance has been made in the promotion of mule-breeding but good results are expected from a scheme for utilizing cast mares for this purpose, which has just been introduced.

Cattle disease was very prevalent during the year. Complete statistics as to the damage caused are not available, but the total deaths are estimated at half a lakh. Rinderpest was particularly destructive, the number of deaths reported from this cause having risen from 16,752 to 35,361.

The improvement of the subordinate veterinary staff was under consideration during the year, and a representation was also made to the Government of India, regarding the strengthening of the superior staff by the addition of a European officer, as sufficient attention could not with the existing staff be devoted to cattle-breeding and the investigation of cattle disease.

The number of Veterinary assistants employed rose from 27 to 33, and a Veterinary dispensary was opened during the year in the Muzaffarnagar district.

Emigration.

Eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy-five emigrants were registered for the Colonies as compared with 8,131 in the previous year, an increase of 44 per cent. The principal recruiting localities were Cawnpore, Fyzabad, Allahabad and Basti.

A classification of the number of persons registered during the year showed that nearly 47 per cent. belonged to the North-Western Provinces and 36 per cent. to Oudh. The number of emigrants who actually proceeded to the Colonies was 7,925 as compared with 5,523 in the preceding year. Nearly half of these emigrants went to Demerara, the only other Colonies which received over a thousand being Trinidad and Natal.

In the preceding year Inland Emigration was confined to a single district (Azamgarh) and 35 emigrants were recruited. During the year under report Gházipur was the only district in which emigrants were recruited, the number registered being 31. Free emigration to the labour districts was not resorted to on so large a scale as in the previous year, a result probably due to larger recruitment in the Central Provinces, where the supply of labourers was plentiful.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

Excise.

The real receipts, *viz.*, Rs. 59,73,691, were the highest hitherto recorded in the provinces, having increased by 23·34 per cent. over the receipts, Rs. 48,43,308, of the previous year.

The increased receipts were distributed among all the main heads of revenue. The rise was especially notable in Oudh.

Country liquor receipts.

The following table shows the increase in receipts from country liquor under the chief sub-heads, as compared with the previous year :—

		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distillery system.	Still-head duty	17,24,342	22 75,633	5,51,291
	License fees for vend—			
	Retail	7,31,092	9,47,950	2,16,858
	Wholesale	6,445	6,734	289
	Farms and outstills	3,29,728	4,33,322	1,03,594
	Total ...	27,91,607	36,63,639	8,72,032

Receipts from license fees were Rs. 13,88,006 as against Rs. 10,67,265 in the previous year. The figures for still-head duty were Rs. 22,75,633 and Rs. 17,24,342 respectively. The rise in license fees was common to every district except three. The increase in still-head duty (32·0 per cent.) was proportionately greater than in vend fees (29·7 per cent.).

Hemp drugs.

The total receipts rose from Rs 8,12,924 to Rs. 9,95,940. Licensees fees for vend produced Rs. 6,76,849 as against Rs. 5,50,727, while the revenue on account of fixed duty rose from Rs. 2,62,197 to Rs. 3,19,091. The import of *charas* and *bhang* was considerably in excess of the recorded figures of previous years, the continued difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of *ganja* from Bengal, and the prohibitive prices of the Bengal drug were again responsible for the continuously low import of *ganja*. The working of the warehouse system was again satisfactory.

Opium.

The receipts from license fees for the vend of opium were Rs. 1,42,567 against Rs. 1,37,472 in the previous year. The competition of the official vendors and the steady increase of poppy cultivation must be ascribed as the reason of the stationary character of these receipts.

The amount of excise opium sold rose to 60,650 *sers*, as compared with 56,642 *sers* in the previous year ; but these figures were still considerably short of the pre-famine statistics of consumption.

Stamps.

The gross receipts rose from Rs. 73,35,560 to Rs. 74,70,851, these figures being the highest on record for these provinces. Of the total increase of Rs. 1,35,291, Rs. 34,525 accrued from non-judicial stamps, Rs. 94,605 from Court-fee stamps, and Rs. 6,161 from Copy stamps. The falling off in the receipts from non-judicial stamps which began in 1894-95 was arrested, the increase of the year being common to all heads of non-judicial stamps. The increase in the receipts from

Court-fee stamps was shared by both provinces: these receipts were again the highest on record.

The general rise of revenue was due, as regards non-judicial stamps, to the revival of commercial activity; as regards Court-fee stamps, to an increase of revenue litigation stimulated by anticipations of a change in the Rent Law of the provinces, by the approaching expiry of the term of limitation for arrears which accrued in the famine period, and by the progress of Settlement operations. The revenue from Copy stamps follows in the main that from Court-fee stamps.

Receipts from the sale of water-marked paper continued to increase, the net receipts rising from Rs. 74,103 to Rs. 78,343.

The charges of the year rose from Rs. 1,42,892 to Rs. 1,46,491; the increase was due mostly to larger payments on account of discount and commission, owing to the larger sales of stamps.

Income tax.

The total collections, *viz.*, Rs. 24,41,906, as compared with Rs. 23,98,997 in the previous year, were the highest on record for the provinces. Of the increase, Rs. 42,909 for the year, Rs. 13,252 were accounted for by the tax on profits of Companies, chiefly Railway Companies, and Mills, and Rs. 25,349 accrued in the collections under Part IV, "Other sources of Income." The number of assessees, however, in the lowest class of incomes (Rs. 500 to Rs. 750) was again reduced, though only by 26; but the reduction in the number of such assessees has been considerable in the period since 1895-96. Prices of grain food-stuffs were high during the year, and there was great activity throughout the provinces, generally in the export trade of grain to famine-affected areas elsewhere. In certain tracts also enhanced receipts were due to prosperity in the sugar-refining trade.

The incidence of the tax per 1,000 of population was Rs. 44 as against Rs. 43 in the previous year. The average amount, however, paid by each assessee remained the same, *viz.*, Rs. 30, as in the two preceding years: one person in every 684 of the population was assessed. The system of employing unofficial assessors to assist in framing assessments was adopted practically throughout the whole provinces. In most districts the Act was worked with an increasing measure of success, and the year's record was, on the whole, a very satisfactory one.

FORESTS.

Area.

The area of the reserved forests increased slightly during the forest year 1899-1900 from 4,005 to 4,049 square miles. In the Central Circle, Naini Tál Division, eight square miles of district protected forest, and in the Kumáun Division, 5 blocks of khair forest, were reserved. There was a slight change in the Oudh Circle, due to rectification of areas, and a small reservation: in the School Circle, there was no change. The area of (1) protected forest and (2) unclassed forest continued the same throughout the year. The area of district protected forest was reduced by the transfer of eight square miles to the reserved area in Naini Tál.

Demarcation.

In the Central Circle there were 66 miles remaining for demarcation at the beginning of 1899-1900, of which 19 miles, consisting of boundaries in newly-acquired reserves in the Naini Tál Division, were demarcated during the year. In the Oudh Circle only 43 miles of boundary remain for demarcation; a troublesome boundary dispute on the Kauriyála river in Bahraich being successfully concluded. In the Jaunsár Division of the School Circle 73 miles of ditching boundary were left to be completed. Expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 3,536, Rs. 4,693 and Rs. 1,884 in the Central, Oudh and School Circles.

Surveys.

Comparatively little surveying was done during the year, though in the Oudh Circle 15 linear miles along the Nepal boundary were surveyed.

Working-plans.

The working-plan for the Tulsipur forests in Gonda was completed, but not sanctioned, during the year. A plan for the trans-Sarda forest in Kheri is expected to be completed during 1900-1901. The Pilibhít plan awaits the decision of some questions regarding concessions. A new plan for all the Government forests in Jaunsár is under preparation and nearly complete.

Roads and buildings.

One hundred and twenty-six miles of new roads were constructed, and 4,091 miles of existing roads were repaired. Expenditure on roads and bridges amounted to Rs. 42,840 in 1899-1900, as compared with Rs. 38,385 in the preceding year, while Rs. 48,933 were spent on buildings, as compared with Rs. 31,241. The total expenditure on buildings and communications was Rs. 97,911, as compared with Rs. 76,230. The increase was largest under the head of new buildings—much attention having been paid to the improvement of accommodation for the subordinate staff.

Offences.

The number of criminal cases taken into courts increased from 130 in 1898-99 to 159 in 1899-1900, and the number of persons concerned rose from 209 to 301. The percentage of convictions fell from 89 to 79. Cases compounded rose from 445 to 483. The number of undetected cases of injury by fire to forests increased from 74 to 94.

Conservancy.

The year 1899-1900 was an unfavourable one for conservancy operations, owing to the early cessation of the monsoon of 1899 and the late arrival of the monsoon of 1900. The results of the year were nevertheless satisfactory. The area under protection amounted to 3,222 square miles and the area burned was only 2·17 per cent. The area burned was considerable in the Oudh Circle only, and there it amounted to 47 square miles in the year 1899-1900, as compared with 73 square miles in the preceding year. In the School Circle the area burned decreased from 46 to 16 square miles, and in the Central Circle, despite the opening of the Jhánsi forests to villagers, from nine to seven square miles. The question of the need for further legislation against incendiarism was considered during the year by Government, but the conclusion arrived at was that no necessity had been shown to exist in these provinces.

Grazing.

The area open to grazing decreased from 2,226 square miles to 2,136 square miles in 1899-1900. The number of animals using the forests was 98,550 buffaloes, 415,272 bullocks and cows, 154,779 sheep and

goats, and 19,229 other animals, as compared with 91,082 buffaloes, 370,152 large cattle, 148,941 small cattle and 24,443 other animals during the preceding year. The total income from grazing fees fell from Rs. 80,793 to Rs. 78,731.

Outturn.

Timber to the amount of 4,398,000 cubic feet, firewood to the amount of 9,073,000 cubic feet, and minor produce to the value of Rs. 3,60,390 were removed from the forests during the year 1899-1900. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were:—timber 4,086,000 cubic feet, fuel 10,858,000 cubic feet, and minor produce Rs. 3,31,206.

In the Oudh Circle an increase in the amount of timber removed was counterbalanced by a decrease in the fuel exported. The decrease in the School Circle is attributed partly to the depressed state of the timber market in Jaunsár, partly to a diminished output. In the Central Circle there was a large increase in the export of bamboos.

Financial results.

The total receipts differed very slightly from those of the year before, being Rs. 15,93,310 in 1899-1900 as compared with Rs. 16,00,720 in 1898-99. Expenditure, however, increased from Rs. 9,54,203 to Rs. 9,86,023, the increase being mainly in the School Circle, where a large sum is outstanding on account. The surplus for the year ending 30th June 1900 was Rs. 6,07,287, as compared with Rs. 6,46,517 the year before.

During recent years the management of all the forest areas under this Government has been carefully examined, in order to bring the administration into harmony with the policy of the Government of India for the working of the forests with due regard to the interests of the agricultural population.

The investigation has now been practically brought to a conclusion; and though it still remains to issue final orders regarding a few of the forests, all fundamental points have now been settled and only questions of detail remain. The inquiry has shown that the reasonable and unobjectionable requirements of the agricultural population in the neighbourhood of the forests had not in all cases been fully provided for; and it has been necessary in some cases to grant additional concessions, and in others to alter the rules so as to place less difficulty in the way of the enjoyment of existing rights and concessions. The powers of the local Forest Officers have also been enlarged to enable them to act more speedily and effectively by giving free grants to right-holders where villages have been devastated by fire or other calamity.

EDUCATION.

Attendance in colleges and schools.

The total number of scholars in public and private institutions increased by 47,532 (from 378,084 in 1898-99 to 425,616 in 1899-1900); the number of institutions by 817 (from 13,137 to 13,954). The increase in the number of scholars mainly consisted in a great increase (41,178) in the number of boys attending primary schools. Although the increase in attendance at primary schools for girls was small, a considerably larger number of girls (15,055 against 12,413 in 1898-99) attended lower primary classes, many of them attending in boys' schools. The

percentage of children at school to the population of school age (according to the census of 1891) was 6·05 against 5·38 in 1898-99 and 5·07 in 1897-98.

Colleges.

The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were 1,439 and Rs. 3,77,736 against 1,345 and Rs. 3,59,686 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 1,56,689 were defrayed from public funds (as against Rs. 1,57,298 in the preceding year), the remainder being met from fees and other sources. In the M. A. and D. Sc. examinations of the year the total number of candidates was 34 and of passes 26, against 32 and 18 respectively in the previous year. In the B. A. and B. Sc. examinations there were 226 candidates. The number of B. A. candidates fell from 273 in the preceding year to 219. The disadvantages under which Bachelors in Science were placed if they intended taking up Law as a profession have now been removed, the High Court having consented to accept the general examination in English which is to be prescribed for both candidates for the B. A. and those for the B. Sc. degree. Another important change is that the University has, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant-Governor, adopted a rule that candidates for the Entrance and School Final examinations must be at least 16 years old. There was a noticeable increase in number of affiliations to the Government Sanskrit College at Benares. At the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh the average enrolment has risen from 116 to 150.

Secondary Education.

In public secondary schools (English and Anglo-Vernacular) the enrolment was 25,163, while in the preceding year the figure was 25,397. The expenditure was Rs. 7,50,555, against Rs 7,55,004 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 65,349 was met from Provincial revenues, Rs. 1,86,036 from Local funds, Rs. 53,862 from Municipal funds, Rs. 2,99,487 from fees, and Rs. 1,45,821 from other sources. The number of public secondary schools for girls was 41 in 1899-1900, against 35 in 1898-99, and the number of pupils 3,214, against 2,986. Twenty-one of these schools, with 1,418 pupils, were schools for Europeans. The number of passes in the Entrance, School Final and English Middle examinations were less favourable, on the whole, than in the preceding year. The number of candidates appearing at the School Final examination rose from 276 to 301. Secondary Vernacular schools for boys numbered 297, with 36,918 pupils, as compared with 294, with 33,811 pupils, in the previous year. In consequence of the recommendations of a Committee of officials and educational experts which met at Allahabad in April 1899, new curricula were during the year under report compiled by the Education Department, both for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools, the courses of study being generally shortened and the number of examinations reduced.

Primary Education.

The number of District Boards' Primary Vernacular schools for boys were—Upper Primary, 1,882; Lower Primary 2,446.

The number of boys receiving instruction in both stages showed a satisfactory increase. Aided Vernacular Primary schools for boys numbered 2,241 against 1,655 in 1898-99. The total number of pupils in these schools was 70,601 of whom 2,507 were in the upper

primary stage and 68,094 in the lower primary stage. The enrolment shows a very large increase from the total (49,765) in the preceding year; and this increase promises well for the policy adopted by this Government of advancing elementary education by means of grants-in-aid to indigenous schools. The inspecting staff of several District Boards has been strengthened, chiefly to provide increased supervision for the aided primary schools: thus additional Sub-Deputy Inspectors have been entertained for the Sultánpur, Ballia, Unao, Sítapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki and Hardoi districts.

Technical and professional education.

The Anglo-Vernacular Training College for Teachers, Lucknow, was reorganized during the year; the staff has been strengthened, and the college is now established at Allahabad. The number and value of the stipends have also been increased. The number of students rose from 19 to 43, and the result of the examination for certificates was good. The number of normal schools rose from three to four by the opening of the normal school at Moradabad. As regards female teachers, under present arrangements a certain number of young women are efficiently trained as teachers, on a subvention by Government, at the Church Missionary Society's School at Sigra, Benares. The number of students in law classes at the various colleges rose from 372 to 397. At the Agra Medical School there were on the rolls at the close of the year 188 men and 57 women, against 195 and 64 respectively in the previous year. The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 982, against 888 in 1898-99: the civil students consisted of 86 English and 800 native students, and the military students of 76 English and 20 native students. The health and the work of the students were alike satisfactory. At the Industrial School at Lucknow, the enrolment rose from 106 to 126, but the number of students belonging to the artizan classes is stated to have fallen from 17 to 10. The Government recognises that the school has not hitherto been successful; but measures are in contemplation whereby it may be hoped that things will improve. The reports of the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, were satisfactory.

Female Education.

The total number of schools for native girls, which had been 329 in 1898-99, rose to 351 in 1899-1900. The practice of sending little girls to boys' primary schools has spread very considerably. Of Anglo-Vernacular institutions there were 1 college, 18 secondary schools, and 9 primary schools. Primary Vernacular schools for girls under public management numbered 152, with 4,100 pupils, against 145, with 3,686 pupils, in 1898-99: and aided primary schools for girls rose from 145, with 5,974 pupils, to 165, with 6,323 pupils.

European Schools.

The total number of aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 47 (22 for boys and 25 for girls), as compared with 42 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 93,664 in 1898-99 and Rs. 99,772 in 1899-1900. The results of the examinations held under the European Schools' Code were, in comparison with previous years, very satisfactory.

MEDICAL AND SANITARY.

Vital statistics.

The birth-rate recorded for the whole year was 48·09 per mille upon the last census population (46,904,791), or 46·55 upon the corrected figures (48,454,289), being the highest on record in these provinces since the rate registered in the year 1884. The birth-rate in the districts of Bánda, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sitapur, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun and Hardoi shows a specially large increase above the mean ratio in the previous five years. Bulandshahr continued to be the district returning the highest rate of births (63·48). The total number of births recorded during the year was 2,255,627, this being the first occasion on which the number has exceeded two millions. Of the children born, 1,168,209 were boys and 1,087,418 were girls, the proportion being 107·4 : 100. Births of male children increased by 258,463, and births of female children by 245,439.

The mortality was higher than that of the preceding year, the death-rate being 33·19 per mille, calculated upon the census population, or 32·13 upon the adjusted figures. For 1898 the figures were 27·38 and 26·93 respectively. The total number of deaths recorded rose from 1,284,319 in 1898 to 1,556,821 in 1899. There were 817,067 deaths of males and 739,754 deaths of females recorded during the year, the ratios of mortality being respectively 33·62 and 32·73 per mille. The infant mortality rate increased from 224·0 per mille in 1898 to 264·7 in 1899.

Disease.

The mortality rate in towns was 39 04 per mille, as compared with 33·41 in 1898 : for rural tracts the figures were 32·76 and 26·94 respectively per 1,000. In municipalities the death-rate ranges from the abnormal figure of 72·70 in Kosi to 14·67 in Mussoorie.

The chief figures in regard to the principal diseases are compared with those of the preceding year in the table below :—

Cause of mortality.	Number of deaths.	
	1898.	1899.
Cholera	2,508	8,142
Small-pox	2,419	2,096
Fever	1,063,596	1,245,260
Dysentery and diarrhœa	23,574	27,206

With the single exception of the preceding year, when the mortality from cholera was the lowest recorded, the death-rate in 1399 from this disease was the smallest since 1881. The only portion of the year during which there was any prevalence of the disease was from August to November. The highest mortality occurred in Garhwál, Fyzabad and Dehra Dún, the two former being the only districts where any considerable area was affected. Out of a total of 107,239 villages in the provinces, 1,049 only were visited by cholera. No outbreak of the disease occurred at any of the large fairs. The absence of small-pox in 1899 was even more marked than in the preceding year, the total number of deaths falling from 2,419 to 2,096 and the death-rate per mille from ·05 to ·04. No lower rate has been recorded since 1871, when trustworthy registration began. No high mortality occurred in any district. The mortality per 1,000 from fever rose from 22·67 to 26·55 and, as usual, was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. The mortality continued to be

heavier in the western than in the eastern divisions. Among towns, Gonda, Cawnpore, Aligarh and Ghâziabad showed high death-rates from fever. The mortality from dysentery increased, the death-rate rising from ·50 to ·58 per mille. Among districts, Garhwál, Almora, Dehra Dún and Benares reported the highest death-rate; in Benares, however, the mortality was chiefly in the city. Hardwár Union, Káshipur and Háthras were other towns where a high mortality from dysentery occurred.

The monthly mortality during the year followed, in the main, a normal course. The maximum point attained in May was higher than usual, possibly because more rain fell in April and May than usual. The autumn mortality, though higher than that of the preceding year, was well below the decennial average. The fact that the maximum was reached in September, instead of (as usual) in October, may doubtless be attributed to the early cessation of the rains.

Sanitary measures.

The following statement shows the sums expended on sanitation by certain of the larger municipalities during 1898-99 :—

Name of municipality.	Sums expended on—			
	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Markets, &c.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra	63,552	1,329	43,526	3,778
Cawnpore	77,661	16,094	89,695	970
Allahabad	69,246	1,963	71,823	3,275
Benares	75,846	46,643	65,909	1,984
Naini Tál	1,61,955	...	20,453	...
Lucknow	52,008	3,794	96,052	2,569

Samples of water of each municipal water-works have been regularly sent for bacteriological analysis, and have almost invariably been pronounced pure.

At Agra the engines of the water-works were put in thorough repair, and the construction of a fourth filter was undertaken (it has since been completed); in Benares some progress was made with the extension of the sewerage system: in Cawnpore a new sewage scheme was laid before the Board: and in Naini Tál the new water-supply was practically completed.

For the greater part of the year the provinces remained entirely free from plague. The system of circle organization and inspection, which had been successful in dealing with the outbreak in 1897 at and around Hardwár, was applied during the year to certain districts in the Meerut, Gorakhpur and Benares Divisions as a safeguard against the introduction of the disease from the Panjáb or Bengal. A reduction of the staff was effected during the rains; but inspections were renewed on the approach of the cold weather. The opportunity was also taken to issue a revised edition of the Plague Regulations published by this Government.

Vaccination.

The total number of persons vaccinated was 1,511,436 and the number of successful re-vaccinations 47,292, against 1,398,684 and 41,776 in the preceding year.

The increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations was spread over 40 districts, being most marked in Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Hardoi, Saháranpur, Azamgarh and Meerut. The ratio of deaths from small-pox per 10,000 of the population was ·4 in 1899 against ·5 in 1898, both years having been years of unusual immunity from the disease. Mortality from small-pox was highest in the Oudh and eastern districts, which are, on the whole, less well protected by vaccination than the districts in the west of the province: 531,100 children under one year of age were successfully vaccinated in the 1st Circle and 317,575 in the 2nd Circle. The number of successful primary operations in municipal towns was 116,656, and of successful re-vaccinations 3,071, as compared with 101,828 and 2,545 respectively in the previous year: the proportion successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population in such towns being 33·10 in 1898-99 and 37·97 in 1899-1900.

Lunatic Asylums.

The population of the four lunatic asylums (*viz.*, at Bareilly, Benares, Agra and Lucknow) rose during the year from 1,030 to 1,115. The large number of admissions (319), which showed a great increase on those of previous years, is partly explained by the transfer of harmless criminal lunatics from central jails to the Agra and Bareilly Asylums. The Benares Asylum was the one in which there was most pressure on the space; the number of inmates there closely approached the available accommodation, and at times exceeded it. Five Europeans and Eurasians were admitted to lunatic asylums during the year, making a total of 20 of this class confined: two were cured and discharged. Buildings for the reception of all European lunatics are under construction at Agra; but, pending the completion of these, they are confined in all the asylums except Lucknow. Four escapes of lunatics were reported during the year, three being from the Lucknow Asylum and one from Agra. In two cases the lunatic was not recaptured.

The total mortality in the asylums fell from 87 in 1898 to 72 in 1899, there being a marked decrease in all the asylums except Agra. The Lucknow Asylum continued to show the highest death-roll (21), the highest number of admissions to hospital (454), and the greatest percentage of mortality (9·3). Sixteen of the Lucknow patients who died were, however, reported to be in indifferent health upon admission. Of the total number of deaths which occurred, 10 were due to anæmia and debility, 10 to phthisis, and nine each to dysentery, pneumonia and epilepsy.

The causes of insanity were recorded as known in about half the number of cases admitted. In 113 cases out of the 156 thus recorded, insanity was attributed to physical and in 43 cases to mental causes. The proportion of cases recorded as known varies considerably in different asylums. In 63 cases, or rather less than 20 per cent. of the total number admitted, insanity was attributed to the use of intoxicants.

The expenditure on construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 6,886, compared with Rs. 7,498 in the preceding year. Rupees 69,888 were

spent in the maintenance of lunatics, as compared with Rs. 74,486 in 1898, the reduction being mainly effected under the head of diet. The friends of lunatics contributed Rs. 2,182 towards their support, and Rs. 6,017 were realized by asylum industries. The net cost per head to Government amounted to Rs. 58-15-8, or about Rs. 2 less than in 1898. Out of the sum of Rs. 300 per annum sanctioned by Government for each asylum, for the purpose of providing amusements for the lunatics, a sum of Rs. 623 was expended during the year, and the results are reported to have been beneficial. The project for establishing a central asylum at Agra, mentioned last year, remained for a while in abeyance pending the decision of the question whether the site of the asylum would be wanted for a combined railway station. That question has been decided in the negative, and work will now be resumed.

Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions.

There were 374 hospitals and dispensaries, or five more than in the previous year. The total number of persons treated was 3,998,665, or 141,821 more than in 1898. The percentage of the population who sought medical relief in dispensaries was 8·52 as compared with 8·22 in 1898; and the daily average of indoor patients rose from 2,413 to 2,468. The general attendance at dispensaries increased in 33, while it decreased in 15 districts. The total number of beds available in hospitals and dispensaries was 4,040, and were in excess of the normal demands upon them. The institutions in which the accommodation available was most taxed were the Colvin Hospital, Allahabad, the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares, and the Sítapur Sadr Dispensary.

Only 520 cases of cholera, and of small-pox 289 cases, were treated in the dispensaries of these provinces. Aid in attendance or medicines was, however, afforded in 3,025 cholera cases, as compared with 424 in 1898. Cases of malarial fever treated decreased from 691,979 in 1898 to 661,153 in 1899, while those of dysentery increased from 87,526 to 98,103. The number of operations of all kinds performed during the year was 180,190, as compared with 175,708 in 1898. The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 786,211, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,89,407. Receipts from Government increased by Rs. 4,744, and receipts from local and other funds by Rs. 38,672. Subscriptions increased by Rs. 3,337. The main charges for the two years present little variation, excepting under investments, the sum of Rs. 90,000 having been invested on behalf of the Lady Lyall Hospital, Lucknow. The total capital invested on behalf of the dispensaries of these provinces is now Rs. 15,80,500.

Agra Medical School.

There were 188 male students at the Agra Medical School, of whom 43 passed out at the final examination. There was a decrease in the number of civil students and in the number on the rolls of the highest class. Under all other heads there was an increase in the total number of students. In particular, the number of military pupils admitted to the first year class increased from 11 in 1898-99 to 21 in the present year. The number of private pupils continued to increase. The average number of marks gained at the final examination by civil, Rájputána, and private pupils was higher than in 1898, while the average marks of military pupils slightly decreased. There were 56 female students as

compared with 63 in 1898-99. The whole of the first class, *viz.*, nine girls, obtained their diplomas. Seventeen female students passed their class examinations out of 30, as compared with 14 out of 27 in the preceding year. Various improvements to the equipment of the school were made during the year, including the purchase of a bacteriological microscope and various works of reference for the library. It is in contemplation to build a new Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, and to utilize the existing buildings as an ophthalmic hospital in connection with the Agra Medical School.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Legislation and Constitution.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and District Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

Accounts.

A new feature of the year in the matter of accounts was the transfer of the administration of Cattle Pounds to the control of the District Boards with effect from the 1st April 1899, and to this is due the appearance for the first time in the accounts of these bodies of the head "Police" under which all receipts and charges relating to Pounds are classed.

Income and Expenditure.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 52,88,338, this figure being inclusive of an aggregate subsidy of Rs. 5,96,433 from Provincial Revenues to cover the deficits in the accounts of certain District Boards. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 51,98,727 and included a sum of Rs. 5,39,915 contributed by surplus boards to Provincial Revenues for the cost of untransferred services.

The opening balance of the year (inclusive of debt accounts) was Rs. 8,29,310. The closing balance on the 31st March 1900 stood at Rs. 9,15,334.

Education.

Education continued on the whole to make satisfactory progress, as shown by a large increase in the number of scholars on the rolls and the improvement generally in the results. The extension of primary teaching received especially careful attention. The advancement made in female education was only moderate owing partly to the indifference of the people and partly to the want of an adequate supply of competent school mistresses.

Medical.

There was a large increase in the number of patients attending the dispensaries; and greater interest in these institutions was evinced by the general public, who contributed more largely than in the previous year towards their support.

Vaccination.

The work of this department is gaining in popularity: and there was a substantial increase in the operations performed and in the percentage of successful cases. The attitude of the people towards the work was on the whole favourable.

Public Works.

The work of this Department, so far as it was directly controlled by the District Boards, was carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Arboriculture.

The unfavourable character of the rainfall interfered to some extent with the conduct of arboricultural operations. But so far as circumstances permitted, useful work was done by the unofficial members of the District Boards and by private individuals.

Civil Veterinary Department.

Much good work resulted in the districts in which Veterinary Assistants are employed. These employés rendered valuable service in connection with cattle disease where this was prevalent. Some advance in the local interest taken in the breeding of horses and cattle was observable during the year; and the services of the Veterinary Assistants were appreciated by the people.

Vital Statistics.

In four divisions, and in certain districts of another division, the testing of vital statistics appears to have been carried out with care. There is, however, generally much room for improvement both in respect of the quantity and quality of the work done. In many cases the adequacy of the testings actually made seems open to doubt, as few errors or omissions were reported to have been discovered.

Sanitation.

The action taken by the District Boards under the Village Sanitation Act appears to have been restricted, and few of the boards utilized to the full extent the allotments specially sanctioned in their budgets for village sanitary improvements.

General Remarks.

The record of the year's work was one of genuine progress. The work was effected to a considerable extent by official agency; nevertheless, an increasing amount of assistance was rendered by individual members of District Boards. The names of a large number of gentlemen were brought to the notice of the Government for their public spirit generally or for the service rendered by them in one or more of the branches of the Board's administration.

MUNICIPAL.

Legislation.

The Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was passed by the Local Legislative Council (I of 1900), during the year, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 20th February 1900.

Number of Municipalities.

The number of Municipalities in the Provinces remained at 104, as in the previous year.

Seats were contested in 64 Municipalities.

Chairmen.

The District Magistrates in the following six important Municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the board :—

Agra.	Benares.
Allahabad.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Moradabad.

In all other Municipalities constituted under Act XV of 1883 the Chairmen are elected by the boards.

Constitution of Boards and attendance.

The average number of meetings held by the boards and committees was 22·7 as compared with 21·4 in 1898-99. The average number of members on each board was 15·8 as against 15·3 in the previous year. The average number present at each meeting has increased from 8·7 to 9·1, and the average attendance at each meeting from 56·5 to 57·6 per cent. of the total number of members.

Income and expenditure.

The gross income of the Municipalities, including opening balances which aggregated Rs. 14,08,422, was Rs. 58,82,227, as against Rs. 54,52,955 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 47,31,733, as against Rs. 44,05,533 in 1898-99. The closing balances aggregated Rs. 11,50,494.

Octroi.

Octroi taxation was in force, as in the previous year, in 81 Municipalities. The necessary preparations were made for imposing the tax in Dehra, and it was actually started from 1st April 1900. Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 35,19,703 as compared with Rs. 33,57,063 in 1898-99. The total net income realized from this source, after deducting refunds, was Rs. 26,40,766, or 70·8 per cent. of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes, as compared with Rs. 25,76,206, or 71·3 per cent. in the previous year. There was thus an increase in net income from the octroi tax of Rs. 64,560. In contrast with the much greater rise under gross receipts, this figure is indicative of the abnormally active character of the year's trade through municipal marts. The year was marked by a poor *kharif* and cane harvest in many parts of the provinces.

Conservancy.

The expenditure on conservancy increased from Rs. 9,71,262 to Rs. 9,86,053, the provision of more latrines and scavenging apparatus being recognized by most boards as a proper claim on their improved incomes.

Water-Works.

A more detailed description of these works is given elsewhere. On the whole, the works were controlled with care and economy : except at Agra, a larger quantity of filtered water was supplied by all the water-works while the average cost per 1,000 gallons decreased appreciably. The increased cost of maintenance at Agra was due to justifiable measures taken to repair and improve the machinery. The consumption per head of population of the Municipal water supply is still wasteful at Benares ; but elsewhere the efforts taken to prevent misuse of water met with success. The quality of the water supplied in all the towns was of a high standard of purity.

Education.

The boards expended on education Rs. 1,42,893 as compared with Rs. 1,42,419, and there were 569 educational institutions, with 36,076 pupils, supported or aided by the boards, as compared with 565 institutions and 36,509 pupils in the previous year. Despite the apparently stationary character of the progress of education in municipal areas, there was a perceptible advance among the majority of the boards in the recognition of their duties towards primary and elementary instruction.

Vital statistics.

The death-rate increased from 34·23 to 38·92, while the birth-rate rose from 39·27 to 48·95. The latter rate reflects the general healthy circumstances of the year. The prevalence of malarial fever in several of the towns accounts partly for the higher death-rate recorded.

Vaccination.

The results of the year's working of the Vaccination Act in the municipalities exhibited a large measure of genuine progress ; and municipal areas are generally now well protected.

General results.

As in the previous year, the operations of the Local Audit staff were helpful to the large number of the boards whose accounts were audited during the year. The results of the action taken upon past audits are shown by the improved administration which is observable in many of the municipalities, and by the rapidly decreasing number of abuses and frauds whose detection is now reported. The year was one of genuine progress in the working of Municipal Self-Government and in the results reaped by the boards. The returning prosperity which set

in in the previous year was continued during the year under report, although the high prices of grains caused by the unfavourable conditions elsewhere bore heavily upon the poorer urban populations. With one or two exceptions, where suitable action has been taken by the Government, the administration of the boards is satisfactory, and in no case does the present state of their finances give any serious ground for anxiety.

POLICE.

Statistics of crime. Reported crime rose from 181,708 cases in 1898 to 185,613 cases in 1899. The figures for 1898 indicated a condition of things that was something better than normal; and the year 1899 shows no material retrogression. Including 1,074 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,715 cases taken up by station officers otherwise than upon report, the total number of cognizable cases which came to the notice of the Magistracy or the Police was 188,402. Magistrates either on complaint or of their own initiative took up 15,952 of these cases; and 172,450 were reported to, or taken up by, police officers. Excluding 417 cases pending from the previous year, there were 15,535 Magistrates' cases for disposal. Preliminary investigations under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, resulted in the dismissal of nearly half this number (7,539); and 1,950 cases only were referred to the police for enquiry. The percentage of convictions increased from 43 in 1898 to 47 in 1899. The number of cases investigated was 90,529 in 1898 and 90,430 in 1899. The total number of cases reported (excluding cases taken up *suo motu* by station officers) during these years was 164,966 and 170,078. The percentages of cases investigated at once on report were 53 and 52 respectively. The tendency of the percentage of investigations ordinarily to decrease is attributed to the continued operation of the orders forbidding enquiry into petty thefts and burglaries without loss, in which no investigation is desired by the complainant. In 54,853 cases, or 60 per cent. of those investigated, the accused were sent before the Magistrate, and in 26,526 cases, or 29 per cent., no clue was obtained or no arrests were made. The total volume (56,285 cases) of case work (together with cases pending in courts at the beginning of the year) sent by the police before Magistrates was somewhat lighter than in 1898 (57,574 cases); and of the number disposed of, 45,579, or 89 per cent., ended in convictions, as compared with 88 per cent. last year. The proportion of success in courts indicates that discrimination was shown by the police in sending cases for trial. The increase of 3,905 cases which occurred in 1899 in the total volume of cognizable crime was mainly under the heading of serious offences against person and property or property only. This increase is attributed partly to burglaries due to high prices of food in a portion of the provinces, and partly to increased reporting by the public under this class. The agricultural conditions of the year were much less favourable than in 1898; and, in view of the scarcity which threatened a portion of the province, the crime return, as a whole, is lighter than might have been anticipated, being still much below that of the years preceding 1898.

Under cognizable cases, 3,097 Magistrates' cases, out of 5,834 decided, ended in conviction, and 46,201 Police, cases out of 52,585 decided, ended in conviction. The percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated

and of persons convicted to persons arrested (under Police cases) were 50 and 81 respectively, against 52 and 83 in 1898. Non-cognizable crime showed an increase of 18 per cent., the figures rising from 78,688 in 1898 to 84,162 in 1899. The increase occurred mainly under the heads of offences against municipal bye-laws and voluntarily causing hurt. The number of non-cognizable cases which the police were required to investigate continues steadily to diminish, and the decrease is evidence of increasing care on the part of the Magistrates in themselves holding preliminary enquiries.

Professional crime.

True cases of dakáiti increased from 358 in 1898 to 405 in 1899, and professional cases, in which firearms were used, increased from 117 to 125. The districts with the highest return of cases were Agra, Jhánsi, Etah, Moradabad and Kumaun. The statistics of convictions point to less successful police work in dealing with this crime. Arrests were made in 229 cases; and the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 28·8, and of cases convicted to cases disposed of, 61·7. In 1898 the figures were 30·2 and 62·8. Success was least in respect of armed gang dakáitis, of which only 19 per cent. were worked out to a conviction. For this failure in detection the districts of Agra, Jhánsi and Kumaun are mainly responsible. It was reserved for the officers of the *Thagi* and *Dakáiti* Department to capture Mohan, *Kachhi*, a dakáit leader of notority, and thereby to furnish the Agra police with the means of exterminating the gangs. In Jhánsi the police were equally unsuccessful; this general failure, however, was, to some extent, redeemed by the good work of individual officers. A satisfactory feature in 1899 is the number of instances in which villagers turned out to defend their property.

Coining cases increased slightly in 1899, and, as a rule, were successfully worked out. This class of crime is extending, and greater efforts to check it are necessary. The matter is engaging the attention of Government. In cattle theft cases a further decrease occurred; the number of true cases reported was 8,579 in 1897, 4,286 in 1898 and 3,654 in 1899. The percentage of convictions in cases disposed of fell from 83 to 77. The total number of cattle sales registered at private markets increased during the year from 929,484 to 963,425, while registrations at police stations declined.

The Police Force.

The sanctioned strength of the Provincial District Police during the year 1899 was 24,568. Their cost increased from Rs. 55,68,598 in 1898 to Rs. 55,84,566 in 1899. The strength of the armed reserve increased from 7,279 to 7,518. The total strength of the town police enrolled under Act XX of 1856 was 3,215 in 1898 and 3,212 in 1899. Their total cost increased from Rs. 2,04,366 to Rs. 2,07,299. Municipal police numbered 6,595 at a cost of Rs. 5,05,430, as compared with 6,685, costing Rs. 5,07,926 in 1898. The strength of the Railway police was augmented from 818 to 889 men, and their total cost amounted to Rs. 2,82,766. The estimated expenditure of the whole department for the financial year was Rs. 81,61,860, while actual expenditure during the calendar year under report fell Rs. 2,30,902 short of this. There were 61,415 *chaukídárs* in the North-Western Provinces and 26,979 in

Oudh, as compared with 61,168 and 28,789, respectively, in the previous year. The total cost of the Village police of the provinces rose from Rs. 28,97,123 in 1898 to Rs. 30,34,236. This increase is mainly in Oudh, where fair progress was made during the year with the scheme for substituting cash wages, paid in most cases through Government, for remuneration by *jagírs* held from the *zamíndárs*. Rewards were given to 6,849 police officers in 1899 as compared with 5,991 in 1898, and the amount paid increased from Rs. 49,249 to Rs. 51,541. The punishment roll of the year showed an increase. There were 8 charges of torture, of which 3 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal. Excluding cases of judicial punishment, the total number of penalties inflicted on members of the district police rose from 936 to 984. Fines and suspensions were more sparingly resorted to, while dismissals increased from 248 to 290. The increase is mainly due to the large number of dismissals which it was necessary to make in the Jhánsi district in connection with the cowardice shown at the encounter with the Karar Khera *dakáits*. The total number of punishments inflicted on the rural police were fewer than for the past five years: there was an increase in the number of suspensions, but all other forms of punishment were rarer. During the year a scheme for the reorganization of the Railway police and the redistribution of the grades therein was submitted for the approval of the Government of India. A reallocation of the mounted police was carried out. The question of revising the rules for the Police Training School came under consideration. The Training School is about to be removed from Allahabad to Moradabad.

INFANTICIDE.

The Act was in force in the following districts of the North-Western Provinces:—Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Agra, Etah, Mainpuri, Etáwah, Farrukhabad, Cawnpore, Hamírpur, Jalaun, Bijnor, Bareilly, Budaun, Sháhjahánpur and Basti. Three hundred and sixty villages were under the rules at the beginning of the year, and the exemption of 92 villages reduced the number to 268. One hundred and four of these are in the Mainpuri district. The next largest number in any district is 31 in Saháranpur. The total population under 6 on 1st April 1899 was 3,406 boys and 2,217 girls, and that on 1st April 1900 was 3,393 boys and 2,398 girls. (In these figures villages which were exempted during the year are omitted.) The average ratio of births as between boys and girls in infanticide districts was 54 boys to 46 girls, the corresponding Provincial rates for 1899 being 52 and 48. The average death-rate of children under one year in infanticide districts was 52·34 boys to 47·66 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls was, at the commencement of the year, 153 and at its close 148. In Muzaffarnagar there are now only 6 villages under the rules. In the Meerut district, though there are still 9 proclaimed villages, only 1 village (inhabited by Gujars) is viewed with suspicion. The Mainpuri district still has 104 registered villages, or far the largest number of any district in the provinces: 13 of these are on the "specially guilty" register. Of the 5 villages that were under the rules in the Cawnpore district 3 have since the close of the year been exempted. In Jalaun also two out of the 6

villages have been exempted, as have also all the 5 villages in the Hamírpur district. In Bareilly proposals for the exemption of 5 of the few remaining villages have recently been sanctioned by Government. In the other districts to which the Act is applied there is still some suspicion of infanticide, though in a diminishing degree.

CRIMINAL TRIBES.

The number of Sanauriahs (in Lalitpur sub-division of Jhánsi district) on the register at the beginning of the year was 232 and 241 at its close. The corresponding figures for Barwárs (Gonda district) were 3,803 and 3,836. Those for Sansiahs settled in various districts were 95 and 89, and settled in the colony in Kheri district 146 and 155. Twenty Sanauriahs absconded, but of these seven returned of their own accord after an absence of a few days. One Sanauriah only was convicted under the Indian Penal Code. The number of registered Barwárs shows an increase from 3,803 to 3,836, due to excess of births over deaths. The number of villages was reduced from 47 to 45 by the Deputy Collector in charge inducing certain Barwárs to move from villages where they had no land. At the close of the year 177 Barwárs were in jail, and 557 were absent and absconding. During the year the Government sanctioned, for three years, an allotment of Rs. 200 for the purpose of supplying bullocks and making advances for seed to Barwárs in need of assistance. The number of registered Sansiahs settled with *zamíndárs* in various districts is now 89 only. The number of Sansiahs settled in the colony in the Kheri district rose from 146 to 155. The crops were good and the colonists behaved well. One thousand four hundred and seventy-two Doms in the Gorakhpur district, though not proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, are under police surveillance. The advance towards the reclamation of this tribe is very slow. The settlement of Haburahs (159 in number) in the Moradabad district is well reported on.

Eunuchs.

The total number of eunuchs on the register, which had decreased in the preceding year from 525 to 483, fell to 456 in the year of report. The largest numbers of eunuchs are in Cawnpore, Ballia, Rae Bareli, Hardoi, Bahraich and Bara Banki districts. The names of 29 eunuchs who died were removed from the roll, and 2 others are said to have permanently left the provinces. There were three prosecutions during the year, in two of which eunuchs were convicted. No case of emasculation was reported. The registers appear to have been properly maintained in almost all districts, and in nearly all districts inspections, both of registered and unregistered eunuchs, were regularly made. The provisions of the Act appear to have been satisfactorily administered during 1899 in these provinces.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Offences.

In the North-Western Provinces the number of offences (1) reported, (2) returned as true and (3) brought to trial during the year were respectively 125,751, 99,063 and 89,806 as compared with 124,072, 97,326 and 88,906 in the previous year. For Oudh the corresponding figures were 43,002, 31,478 and 32,104 against 42,557, 31,275 and 31,879 in 1898. There has been a slight increase, a little over one per cent., in both provinces in the total number of offences reported. In both

provinces the increase occurred chiefly under the head of offences against special and local laws.

Convictions.

The number of persons brought to trial in the North-Western Provinces was 147,464, of whom 80,528 were convicted (39,782 being under the Indian Penal Code) and 63,842 acquitted or discharged. For the preceding year the figures were 140,035, 79,270 and 57,629. The percentage of convictions to persons brought to trial was 54, against 56 in 1898. In Oudh 51,980 persons were brought to trial, of whom 26,916 were convicted and 23,765 acquitted or discharged, against 51,735, 27,648 and 22,789, respectively, for the preceding year. The percentage of convictions (52) was again lower than in the previous year (55), but this falling off is for the most part confined to the less serious offences, while convictions in respect of the graver offences have generally improved.

Work of courts.

Honorary Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces disposed of 20,375 cases involving 27,786 persons, or about 23 per cent. of the total number of cases tried by Magistrates.

In Oudh Honorary Magistrates disposed of 7,886 cases, or about one-fourth of the total number of Magistrates' cases. There has been a gradual and steady rise in the disposal of work by this class of Magistrates, which renders valuable and efficient aid to the administration.

In the North-Western Provinces, Sessions Judges disposed of 2,133 cases as compared with 2,054 in the previous year, involving 4,392 persons against 4,126 in 1898, and there were pending at the close of the year 247 cases as compared with 204 in the previous year.

Sessions Judges in Oudh disposed of 634 cases, involving 1,122 persons, against 623 the year before, in which 1,205 persons were involved, whilst the number of cases pending at the close of the year fell from 60 to 43. This improvement in the state of the pending file is attributed partly to the appointment of an Assistant Sessions Judge, who decided 32 cases during the year. The number of appeals preferred in Courts of Session in the North-Western Provinces was 7,815 compared with 8,345 in 1898, and the percentage of convictions upheld was 78 against 75 in the previous year. In Oudh 2,333 appeals were preferred, involving 2,724 persons, against 2,402 and 2,922 in the year before. There was an increase from 8·5 to 10 in the percentage of these cases in which the sentences were reduced or altered, whilst in those reversed there was a slight decrease from 11·2 to 10 per cent. as compared with 1898.

In the High Court of Judicature there were about the same number of appeals for hearing as in the previous year, *viz.*, 1,227 against 1,255, and the disposals were about the same also in the two years, being 1,200 in 1899 and 1,269 the year before, whilst the percentage of unsuccessful appellants fell from 85 to 81.

The work of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh, which was slightly lighter than in 1898, continued to be presided over by three Judges. During the year 703 appeals (including 5 preferred by the Government) were filed as compared with 684 in the previous year, the average duration of these being 38·3 days against 42·7 in 1898, whilst the percentage (79) of sentences upheld was the same as last year.

Juvenile offenders.

Eighty-one juvenile offenders were released in the North-Western Provinces under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, and 404 persons were similarly treated under section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The number of youths sent to the Bareilly Reformatory from both provinces was 68 against 60 in the previous year, and there was a slight improvement in the number of juveniles dealt with in Oudh under the first offenders sections of Act VIII of 1897.

JAILS.

Population.

The total number of convicts in the jails of these provinces (exclusive of under-trial prisoners and civil prisoners) at the end of 1899 was 27,921, against 27,833 at the end of 1898. The daily average of the convict population was decidedly below that of the previous year. The number of females imprisoned on conviction during the year was 2,191, as compared with 2,793 in 1898. The number of civil prisoners admitted to jail was again somewhat high (1,447); but the total is not sufficiently large to allow of any certain conclusions being drawn from fluctuations. Of the convicts admitted to jail during 1899, 3,725 (3,591 males and 134 females) or about 11 per cent. of the total number admitted, had been previously convicted. The percentage was 12 in 1898. The number of the habituals who were not identified before admission in 1899 was only 52 against 78 in the previous year. In all districts the work of tracing previous punishments was efficiently done. The number of convicts released from jails in 1899 was 32,847, as compared with 37,731 released in the previous year, in which there were exceptional releases of a number of short-term prisoners confined for offences connected with scarcity. For the first time there is a diminution in the number of releases under the good conduct rules. There were 6 escapes in the year, four of these being escapes while employed on extramural labour. Two hundred and sixty-three juvenile prisoners (212 males and 51 females) were admitted, as compared with 266 in 1898. During the year a special ward for the confinement of juvenile female prisoners was opened in the Central Prison at Lucknow.

Health.

In 1898 a great improvement took place, compared with 1897, as regards the sickness and mortality in jails, and a further improvement took place in 1899. The ratio of admissions to hospital was 791·8 per mille, as compared with 920·5 in 1898: the daily average of sick was 37·8 per mille, as compared with 46·7; and deaths from all causes fell from 28·7 per mille in 1898 to 22·2 in 1899, which was the lowest recorded, with the exception of that for the year 1893. The prisons showing the highest death rates were Gházipur District Jail, 46 per mille; Mirzapur, 89; Bánda, 48; besides Lalitpur and Pauri 5th class jails, in which the total strength was small, and the proportion of deaths, therefore, is not a sure criterion. The Mirzapur and Bánda jails also show a daily average number of sick far above the Provincial average. One death only in 1899 was attributed to cholera, though it is suspected that four other deaths at Mirzapur were due to that disease. The number of deaths from dysentery fell from 190 to 144. One hundred and twenty-one deaths were due to pneumonia, against 135 in 1898.

Financial.

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 12,37,507, as compared

with Rs. 14,12,152 in 1898. The average cost per head fell from Rs. 43-15-10 in 1898 to Rs. 42-3-7 in 1899. The decrease took place chiefly in the dieting charges, which fell from Rs. 7,13,212 in 1898 to Rs. 5,89,711 in 1899 : this fall in expenditure is due to the decrease in the daily average number of prisoners in confinement and to the favourable rates at which grain was bought for storage. The percentage of grain stored to the total quantity consumed was 72, and in every jail where storage operations were carried out, a profit resulted as compared with purchasing at market prices. Under other heads of expenditure there was a saving in establishment due to the abolition of the temporary establishment which was entertained up to October 1898 in connection with the Chunár temporary jail, and a decrease under hospital charges due to better health of the prisoners. During the year Rs. 40,000 were granted by Government for the erection of cubicles for separate confinement, which are now being constructed in the habituál barracks in the Allahabad, Agra and Bareilly Central Prisons. The net cash earnings of labouring convict during the year stand at Rs. 1,78,690, giving an average earning of Rs. 6-9-0 per head on convicts sentenced to labour. The net cash earnings show a small increase over those for 1898 (Rs. 1,78,108); but, the number in jail being less, the average earning per convict sentenced to labour shows an appreciable rise (Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-9-0). The cash earnings were highest at Allahabad and Agra among Central Prisons, and at Allahabad, Agra and Jaunpur among District Jails.

The Bareilly Reformatory.

There were 66 admissions to the reformatory, against 69 in 1898, and the number of inmates at the end of the year was 256 (against 240). The daily average number of boys (247) was higher in 1899 than that in 1898 (235) or in preceding years. The accommodation of the reformatory, which is for 232 inmates with separate cubicles and 24 in hospital, was not exceeded. The health of the school, which had been indifferent in the previous year, showed a satisfactory improvement. No deaths took place. All the boys are taught agricultural work in addition to any other trade which they may be learning, the latter trade being chosen, as a rule, with regard to their caste and probable future occupation. The expenditure per boy during the year was Rs. 53-11-0, as compared with Rs. 54-7-0 in 1898. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,274, against Rs. 12,793. The profit earned by the farm and factory was Rs. 1,000, as compared with Rs. 791. Tailoring, shoemaking and agriculture gave the best results. Steps have been taken for carrying into effect in these provinces the Resolution of the Government of India deciding that all reformatory schools should be placed under the charge of the Education Department, and the selection has been made of a suitable man for the post of Superintendent of the School, which will be removed, before long, from Bareilly to Chunár.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Original suits.

Institution of suits in the North-Western Provinces fell from 99,172 in 1898 to 87,440, and the disposals from 100,275 to 90,099, the pending file at the end of the year being only 8,534, the lowest on record since

1887 when the number was 8,222, whilst the figures relating to institutions and disposals were the lowest within the last 20 years except 1884. The average duration of contested cases has risen from 62 to 68 days, whilst in uncontested cases it has been about the same as last year. In the duration of appeals there has been an appreciable fall, especially in District Judges' Courts, where the figures were 184 days as compared with 246 in 1898.

In Oudh the number of institutions of civil suits fell from 51,506 in 1898 to 48,842, and the disposals from 53,782 to 48,313, resulting in an increase of 1,469 in the number of cases pending at the close of the year as compared with the previous year. The average duration of both contested and uncontested cases as compared with last year has somewhat improved : the figures being 77·28 and 69·17 in the case of the former and 36·00 and 32·64 in that of the latter.

In Kumaun there has again been a decrease in the number of institutions, the figures having fallen from 4,959 in 1898 to 4,539, whilst the percentage of disposals rose from 90 to 92; the pending file at the close of the year being 420 as compared with 570 in the previous year.

Appeals in courts subordinate to the High Court.

The total number of appeals for disposal in the North-Western Provinces other than the High Court was slightly higher than last year, being only 579 in excess. The disposals fell from 8,192 to 7,955, leaving the pending file at 5,918 cases compared with 5,102 the year before. Of these the largest number were disposed of by Subordinate Judges and were appeals from Munsifs' decrees. The average duration of appeals in District Judges' Courts (184 days) was lower than it has been for the past three years. There was no appreciable change in the percentage of successful appeals as compared with 1898, but 32 appeals were summarily dismissed against 10 in the previous year. The number of appeals for disposal in Oudh fell from 3,033 in 1898 to 2,892. Of these 2,240 were disposed of, leaving a pending file of 652, or 182 less than the previous year. There was a considerable improvement in the average duration of appeals in District Judges' courts, the figures having fallen from 452 days in 1898 to 264 days in this year, but in Subordinate Judges' Courts there was practically no change. The percentage of interference with the decisions of lower courts remained the same as last year in Subordinate Judges' Courts, but in the District Judges' Courts there was a slight increase, the figures being 30·0 compared with 28·8 the year before.

Appeals from decrees in Kumaun remained about the same in number as last year, but there was a slight improvement both in the number of disposals and in the pending cases at the end of the year. The percentage of interference with the orders of the lower Courts has fallen from 34 to 26, an indication that the Courts are becoming better acquainted with the civil law, and with the rules of procedure which were introduced in the beginning of 1897.

Execution of decrees.

The total number of applications for execution of decrees before the Courts in the North-Western Provinces was about the same as in 1897, the figure being 100,782 compared with 107,934 in 1898. The disposals

fell from 95,209 to 89,009; but there was an improvement in the pending file: the number remaining over being 11,773, the lowest on record for several years, against 12,725 the year before. The percentage of fructuous applications disposed of has again fallen this year, the figure being 40·0 against 41·6 in 1898.

In Oudh the number of applications filed fell from 52,589 to 49,864 during the year: there was a corresponding reduction in the number of disposals (43,019), and the pending file remained almost the same as last year. There was no change in the percentage of wholly infructuous applications, but the amount realized was Rs. 70,049 more than in the previous year.

In Kumaun the applications for disposal were 2,640 against 2,708 in the previous year, and the number of cases pending at the close of the year were reduced to 306, the largest number (112) being in the Naini Tál district. The percentage of applications executed wholly or in part was somewhat better than in the previous year.

Appeals before High Courts.

In the High Court of the North-Western Provinces the total amount of work which came before the Court, including pending cases of the previous year, was practically the same as last year, there being an increase of only 30 cases. There was a slight fall both in first and second appeals, the figures being 799 and 2,356 respectively, compared with 801 and 2,422 in the year before. The disposals rose from 1,855 in 1898 to 1,994, of which 344 were first appeals and 984 second appeals, the pending file at the end of the year being 2,004, or 109 less than last year.

The result of first appeals was again more favourable to the lower Courts than in the year before, the percentage of decrees confirmed being 66·8 against 65·1 in 1898, whilst in second appeals the percentage fell from 68·1 to 66·4 during the year.

In the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh there were 2,635 cases for disposal compared with 4,506 in 1898: of these 1,885 had been instituted during the year. The absence of the Second Additional Judicial Commissioner on leave for 2½ months when no one was appointed in his place, and a longer vacation retarded the number of disposals, which fell from 3,756 to 1,774 during the year, and the pending file stood at 861, or 111 more than the year before. There was only a slight fall in first appeals, but in second appeals the figures fell from 2,346 to 1,056. The average result was the same as last year in the case of contested first appeals, but in the case of second appeals there was a slight improvement in favour of lower Courts.

The number of appeals for hearing in the Court of the Commissioner of Kumaun fell from 112 to 86 in the year, and the percentage of rejected appeals rose from 56·0 to 69·3. Applications made to Government under rule 17 of the Kumaun rules against decisions of the Commissioner fell from 29 to 23. In 12 cases Government declined to interfere, and in 7 the order of the Commissioner was set aside on the advice of the High Court.

REGISTRATION.

There was an increase from 123,600 to 132,037 in the total number of compulsory registrations, and from 74,840 to 75,183 in the total number of optional registrations. Under optional registration, however, the increase was confined to documents relating to immovable property, and there was a decrease of almost equal amount under other registrations. The decrease was under optional registrations of documents relating to movable property, which fell from 38,032 to 35,644; this decrease was entirely in the Bareilly district, and was due to a poor sugar season. Miscellaneous transactions, of which more than half were applications for copies and searches, showed a small increase from 72,780 to 73,108. There were nine prosecutions during the year; they were mostly for false personation or false statements, but in one of them a Sub-Registrar was charged with bribery and corruption. The receipts of the Department increased from Rs. 4,09,928 to Rs. 4,26,110, and the expenditure from Rs. 2,32,824 to Rs. 2,37,086, the increase of expenditure being chiefly due to the appointment of Inspectors of Registration Offices. Owing, however, to the death of one of these Inspectors (whose place was not immediately filled up), and the illness of the other, inspections by these officers were fewer than they will be under normal circumstances. The number of offices inspected by Registrars and by Revenue officers was about the same as in the preceding year. This duty was also as a rule satisfactorily performed by Registrars (District Judges). Eight Registration sub-offices (all in Oudh), which were found to be superfluous, were closed during the year. A scheme has now been approved for reducing the offices in Oudh to the number really required, and for assimilating the system of payment of Oudh Sub-Registrars and their establishments to that in force in the North-Western Provinces.

STATE LITIGATION.

Results of State litigation.

Out of 59 cases for disposal, 32 were decided in favour of the Government, seven against it, and seven were compromised or withdrawn: thirteen cases remained pending.

Of the six cases decided against the State as defendant, two were appealed (one appeal has been lost), and in one the Government was not really unsuccessful. The other three cases were not of importance. In courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won three out of five decided cases and lost two, of which one is under second appeal in the High Court. As respondent the State appeared in 13 cases decided during the year and was successful in eight. In regard to the value of claims a much greater measure of success than in 1897-98 is shown under "Claims and appeals by the State," the percentage decreed or allowed in favour of the State being 80·6, as compared with 20·5. Under "Claims and appeals against the State," the percentage decreed in favour of the State was 98·4 in 1897-98 and 56·5 in 1898-99.

Realizations.

Realizations were somewhat better than in the previous year. The total sum for realization was Rs. 19,298-11-8: of this Rs. 4,315-11-8, or 22 per cent. (against 18 per cent. in 1897-98), was recovered. Of the balance, Rs. 993-11-2 were remitted, Rs. 12,132-13-2 are reported

recoverable, and Rs. 1,856-5-8 doubtful. The amount expended by the State in litigation was Rs. 6,006-9-0, as against Rs. 5,416-12-11 in the previous year.

Court of Wards.

The Court of Wards won 62 cases out of 67 in which it was plaintiff, and 11 out of 21 in which it was appellant. Of suits in which the Court was defendant 42 were decided in its favour, 22 were decided adversely, seven were compromised or withdrawn. Of appeal cases in which it was respondent 29 were decided favourably and 14 adversely to the Court.

In regard to value, out of claims amounting to Rs. 1,02,608-14-8, brought by the Court of Wards and decided, Rs. 52,180-6-7, or 50 per cent., were decreed, and out of Rs. 10,69,888-10-5 claimed from it, decrees were given for Rs. 35,691-4-9, or 3 per cent. only. Out of 35 miscellaneous proceedings to which the Court of Wards was a party, 30 were decided in its favour and 4 against it (one remained pending). The realizations amounted to Rs. 42,723-5-9, or 16 per cent. of the total amount (Rs. 2,61,668-5-10) due to the Court of Wards; the percentage of realization in the previous year had been 14.

VOLUNTEERS.

The number of corps and the number of companies of active Volunteers remained the same as in the preceding year. Their numerical strength rose from 4,326 to 4,378, while that of reservists fell from 474 to 409.

The percentage of efficients to the total strength of the infantry fell from 74·9 to 72·2, while in the cavalry the percentage rose from 83·5 to 84·6.

The percentage in the reserve force was 79 as against 77 in the preceding year.

The funds of the corps were generally in a satisfactory condition at the close of the year, there being a total balance to their credit of Rs. 34,369-6-10.

GOVERNMENT PRESS AND BOOK DEPÔT.

The receipts were Rs. 34,225 as compared with Rs. 40,746 in the previous year, the decline being due to the inclusion in the last year's figures of the abnormal item of Rs. 6,588, received from the Secretary of State for copies of the Famine Report. The expenditure was Rs. 5,40,634 as against Rs. 5,20,310; but excluding the outlay on raw materials from the central stores, the charges amounted to Rs. 2,92,685 only as compared with Rs. 2,95,646. The main economies exercised were in the charges for establishment, overtime allowances, railway freight and payments to private presses. The Press equipment was increased by some valuable new machinery.

The estimated value of the work turned out was Rs. 7,59,961, the rise being just over 1¼ lakhs, and the value of the work done is estimated to have exceeded the cost of working by Rs. 1,58,754; the nominal profit to Government was 26·4 per cent.

The work generally of the Branch Press at the Naini Central Jail was economically done. The year's work was the heaviest on record, but it was carried through with despatch and efficiency. The administration of the Press is being steadily improved and careful economy is practised.

The receipts at the Book Depôt were Rs. 15,779, and its cost was Rs. 4,490. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 15,286 and Rs. 4,140.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Sketch of Meteorology.

JANUARY was remarkably free from cold weather storms, and except in South Oudh and the south-eastern districts of these Provinces, was much drier than usual. Fine clear and very dry weather with unusually low temperatures prevailed during the greater part of the month. About the usual number of depressions and cold weather storms passed over North India during February and March, but they were for the most part very feeble and gave little rain. The accompanying cloud, however, was sufficient to raise the temperature considerably above normal. In April pressure conditions favourable for easterly winds over the Gangetic plain held till the end of the third week of the month, and during that period dust and thunderstorms with moderately heavy rainfall were fairly general. The rainfall of the month was generally in moderate to considerable excess. Dry west winds appeared during the last week of the month, and held till near the end of the second week of May, when strongly marked hot weather conditions become fully established. From that date strong easterly and south-easterly winds set in over Bengal and extended well over these Provinces, giving disturbed weather and showers in most districts.

The cold weather snow-fall was on the whole less than usual, especially on the lower and middle ranges, and the temperature conditions such as usually accompany an abnormally dry winter. The skies were on the whole remarkably free from cloud, and the air was drier than usual. The air movement in March and May was more vigorous than usual—a consequence of the abnormally high temperatures of these months.

The period of the monsoon was ushered in much more quietly than usual. Rain in small amounts began to fall in most districts about 11th June, and during the next few days became gradually heavier, but nowhere so heavy as is usual on the first burst of the monsoon. By the 21st moderate rain was everywhere reported, and from then till nearly the end of July held almost without a day's break. In June no cyclonic disturbances came up over these Provinces from the Bay; in July the storms were of no great intensity, but moving for the most part over the centre of the reporting area, gave good and general rain. The season's rainfall to the end of July averaged sixty per cent. more than usual, the excess ranging from 22 per cent. of the normal fall in Kumaun to 96 in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions.

Rain ceased almost entirely during the last week of July, and held off in most districts till 11th August, when a cyclonic storm from the Bay reached these Provinces and gave fairly general rain. Moderate to light falls continued to be reported during the greater part of the remainder of August, but with the beginning of September the rainfall practically ceased over the reporting area. The only falls after that date were a few light showers about the middle of September, which, therefore, marked the close of the monsoon rainfall in these Provinces.

The season's fall was at the end of September in slight to moderate excess in Oudh and the southern and eastern divisions of the North-Western Provinces, and in slight defect over the remainder of the reporting area.

Two feeble cold weather storms drifted eastwards over these Provinces in October and gave light to moderate rain to the north submontane and south-eastern areas. No less than six depressions passed over the country in November, but none were deep enough to give rain. December also was rainless and almost cloudless.

Temperature.

The mean temperature of the year was on the average of all reporting stations 1°·3 higher than usual and 0°·5 higher than the mean of 1898. This excess was chiefly due to the abnormally dry weather and clear skies of the last five months of the year during which the mean excess averaged 2°·8. February, March and May were also months of excessive temperature, the first two in consequence of the cloudy disturbed weather, the last in consequence of the unusual prevalence of strongly marked hot weather conditions. The only notably cool month was January, during which the provincial mean was 3°·4 lower than usual. April, June and July were each about 1° cooler than usual, the result of unusually continuous rainfall.

Of individual stations, the coolest relatively to normal was Gorakhpur, which with Benares was the only station to shew a defective mean temperature for the year. At these two stations the year's rainfall was in greater excess than at the others. The relatively hottest stations were the Rájputána stations and those on the north and west of these Provinces, where the year's rainfall was most defective.

The lowest recorded reading was 21°·3 at Chakráta on January 8th; and although at no plains stations was the freezing point reached under the shade during the cold period of January, temperatures as much as 10° below freezing were reported in the open. About this time the maximum readings on the plains and hills were from 15° to 20° below normal.

No unusually high temperatures were recorded during the hot weather of 1899. The highest in these Provinces was 114°·5 recorded at Agra on June 9th and the highest over the whole reporting area, 115°·8 at Sirsa on May 13th. Temperatures exceeding 114° were reported on only two other occasions during the year, *viz*, on the 13th May at Kotah (115°·6) and on the 8th June at Mainpuri (114°·2), Jhánsi was the hottest station in these Provinces with a mean temperature for the year of 82°·4, and Agra, the next, with 80°·7. Of stations outside these Provinces Kotah was the hottest with a mean annual temperature of 83°·3. The highest mean monthly maxima occurred in May of which the most notable values were 97°·3 at Jhánsi, and 95°·0 at Agra.

Pressure.

The mean pressure of the year was practically normal on the average of the whole reporting area. Pressure was in slight relative excess at the Rájputána stations and on the hills, and in slight relative defect in the Gangetic plain. On the hills pressure was in excess almost continuously throughout the year, the greatest excesses being in September, October and November. On the plains, also, pressure was in considerable excess during these three months, the excess being especially marked at the Rájputána stations. Pressure was lowest relatively to normal in February, when the mean defect from normal over the reporting area was ·046″. The mean pressure during the other months did not differ markedly from normal. The highest pressures were recorded in January, when the provincial mean was 30·082″ and the lowest in July when it was 29·512″.

The chief feature of the pressure distribution during the early days of June was the abnormal excess in North-Western and Western India, which checked the advance of the monsoon winds over the West Coast. In the Bay, conditions were more favourable, and by the 12th or 13th the monsoon may be said to have become established over these Provinces, although as noted above it was difficult to fix the precise date of its arrival. June was entirely free from cyclonic storms, but a large shallow land formed depression appeared over these Provinces

about the end of the month, and brought general and in places heavy rain to the reporting area. Three depressions appeared over these Provinces in July; two of them were land formed and the third came up from the Bay. Although none of them were deep, they brought good and practically continuous rain to the reporting area, so that by the end of the month a break was urgently required to enable field work to be done. Only one storm came up from the Bay over these Provinces during August, but its effect on the weather of the reporting area was slight. The last storm of the monsoon period to reach these Provinces moved inland near Gopalpore on September 11th. It was near Jabalpur on the 13th and recurving, as the storms at the end of the rains usually do, was central near Cawnpore on the 14th, and during the next forty-eight hours it continued to recurve and passed successively over Benares and Gya, and by the 17th had practically disappeared. This storm gave much-needed and fairly-well distributed rainfall to nearly all districts of the reporting area. With this storm the monsoon rainfall ended in these Provinces.

The cold weather began early, and two cold weather storms passed over these Provinces in October, giving some rain to several districts. November was much more disturbed and December less disturbed than usual.

Rainfall.

The mean totals for the year were in defect in the Kumaun, Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions. The defect was absolutely greatest (16·93 inches) in Kumaun, and greatest relatively to normal in the Meerut division, where only a little over one-third the normal year's total was received. The defects in the Kumaun, Agra and Rohilkhand divisions averaged 24 per cent. of normal. In all the other divisions, except Lucknow, which was normal, more or less considerable excesses were received. The year's falls were most excessive in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, where the excesses were respectively 16 and 10 inches, *i.e.*, about 37 and 25 per cent. respectively, of the normal falls. The mean year's excesses in the Fyzabad and Allahabad divisions averaged about 10 per cent. The rainfall of the first five months was normal or in slight defect. June and July were months of excessive rainfall in all but the Meerut division, where the fall in July was in defect. June was much more rainy than July in the Upper Doab and in the submontane district, while the reverse was the case in Oudh and the south-east of these Provinces. The rainfall in August was defective in all but the Gorakhpur division. In all divisions the remaining months of the year were much drier than usual.

The year's rainfall was throughout moderate in character. Falls exceeding six inches in twenty-four hours were rare. Consequently serious flooding was nowhere reported.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—Physical Features of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—Chief Staples of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3.—Historical Summary.

4.—Form of Administration.

5.—Character of Land Tenure—System of Survey and Settlement.

6.—Civil Divisions of British Territory.

[For the above standard sections, see pages 5—48 of Report for the year ending 1st March 1893.]

7.—Changes in the Administration.

[See General Summary.]

8.—Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

In last year's report it was stated that orders had issued directing that the levying of any dues by Thibetan officials whether as land revenue or trade tax within British territory should be strictly prohibited; but that no interference was to be made with the collection of trade dues within their own territory or on the frontier, and that British officials were to be allowed as a matter of courtesy to collect trade dues in British territory for the benefit of the Jongpen, where these were payable by established custom.

In September 1899 the Deputy Commissioner of Almora reported that the Thibetans had again been endeavouring to collect dues within British territory, that the Bhotiyas having refused to agree to these claims, the Thibetans had closed the passes in retaliation. On receipt of a further report stating that the Bhotiyas were willing to pay the dues demanded by the Thibetans, and that it was difficult to distinguish between payment made by the Bhotiyas as trade dues and as land revenue, orders were issued, observing that there was no doubt that the dues collected for the Thibetans by Government officials were paid from the profits of trade, and that it was with a view to prevent the stoppage of their trade that the Bhotiyas were willing to pay them.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

I.—Survey and Settlement.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A brief account is given below of the progress made in the revision of the land revenue demand and the correction of land records as part of the operations in districts which have come under regular settlement.

The revision of settlements in the greater part of Oudh is now over. The final settlement reports of the Lucknow, Unao and Partábgarh districts were submitted last year, and those of Rae Bareli, Sítapur, Hardoi, Sultánpur and Bara Banki during the year under report. The settlements of all these districts have been confirmed by Government with the exception of that of Hardoi, in which district it has been found necessary to revise the assessments. A special officer has been deputed for this purpose. The final settlement report of Fyzabad was not received until after the close of the year. In Gonda settlement operations were commenced after the close of the year.

In the North-Western Provinces settlement operations were brought to a close in Budaun, in the greater part of Bijnor and in the Lalitpur Sub-division of the Jhánsi district. The settlements of Bijnor and Lalitpur have been confirmed. The submission of the final report on the settlement of the Budaun district is awaited.

Meerut.—The work of attestation was completed for the whole district at the end of last cold weather, and the fairing of records was expected to be finished by March 1900. The rent-rate reports of parganas Loni, Kithor, Hastinapur, Barnáwa and Jalálabad were received and sanctioned during the year. These parganas were also assessed besides parganas Hápur, Dasna and Sardhana. All the assessments were sanctioned during the year with the exception of those of parganas Jalalabad, Barnáwa and Kithor, which were sanctioned after the close of the year. The work of distributing the revised demands was heavy; but by far the greater part of it was finished before the close of the year. The revised assessments of parganas Hápur, Dasna, Sardhana, Loni and Hastinapur have been declared and will yield an increase of Rs. 1,75,173, or 25·72 per cent on the expiring demand. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 77,792-6-5, and the total cost from the commencement of the operations amounted to Rs. 1,90,274-0-6, or Rs. 83-2-0 per square mile.

Bareilly.—The survey records for the whole district, with the exception of some 389 villages of tahsíl Baheri, have been received from the Survey Office. The city, cantonment and that part of the civil lines which is not included in any mauza were not surveyed with the rest of the Bareilly tahsíl. The survey of the civil lines has been completed for the benefit of the Municipality, and the survey of the city has been commenced by the Survey Department on a scale of 32″ to the mile. The attestation work of tahsíl Bareilly was completed in 90 villages of tahsíl Nawábganj and in the whole of tahsíls Mírganj and Aonla, excepting alluvial villages. It is expected that the rest of the Nawábganj tahsíl and the whole of Baheri will be completed before the end of June 1900. The fairing work of pargana Faridpur was also completed. The rent-rate report of this pargana was received and sanctioned in August. The whole of this pargana and the greater portion of pargana Bareilly, covering an area of 444 square miles, were inspected during the year. The assessment report of pargana Faridpur has

been submitted to the Board of Revenue. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 42,742-1-7, and the total cost amounted to Rs. 52,736-14-7, or Rs. 41-10-0 per square mile.

Bijnor.—The final report on the settlement of 11 parganas of this district was submitted in September last and the orders of Government have been passed thereon. Pargana hand-books have been prepared for eight of the eleven parganas. For the remaining three, *viz.* parganas Najíbabad, Afzalgarh and Barhapura, they will be prepared after the assessment of the forest mahâls. The rest of the district, comprising the four parganas of Nagína, Chándpur, Bashta and Burhpur, was surveyed during the year by professional agency. The records prepared by the surveyor were attested by the Deputy Collector deputed for the work. The fairing of the records was approaching completion at the close of the year. The assessment of these parganas will not be commenced until 1901 A.D., when a special officer will be appointed for the work. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 13,500-10-8, and the total expenditure, including that on the eleven parganas, came to Rs. 2,33,379-14-2, or Rs. 124-14-5 per square mile.

Shâhjahânpur.—The assessments of tahsíls Sháhjahánpur and Jalálabad were reported and sanctioned during the year. The Settlement Officer inspected and assessed tahsíl Pawáyan, comprising an area of 598 square miles, during the year. The rent-rate report of this tahsíl was sanctioned by the Board in June last. The cost of settlement operations during the year was Rs. 63,396-3-0 and the total cost came to Rs. 1,19,381-15-11, or Rs. 68-14-2 per square mile.

Lalitpur.—The only portion of this sub-division which remained to be assessed was an area of 162 square miles in pargana Bánpur. Orders were passed on the assessment reports of this pargana and parganas Mahroni and Maraura during the year. The revised assessments of parganas Talbehat, Lalitpur, Bánpur, Mahroni and Maraura were also declared. The result of the revision of assessments in these five parganas was an increase of Rs. 10,473, or 6·52 per cent on the expiring demand. The total expenditure up to the end of the year, including Rs. 19,986-15-4 incurred during the year, amounted to Rs. 95,386, or Rs. 52-10-3 per square mile.

Almora.—The district was brought under settlement in pursuance of Government Notification No. $\frac{3616}{I-29C}$, dated the 17th November 1898, and Mr. J. E. Goudge, Deputy Commissioner of Almora, was placed in charge of the settlement work. He assessed pargana Shor, the current assessment of which expired with the year under report. Besides preparing the papers of 418 villages in pargana Shor, statistical forms for 2,091 villages in parganas Káli Kumaun, Gangoli, Sira and Askot were prepared. In pargana Káli Kumaun the amíns have also submitted returns of new cultivation. The expenditure from the commencement of operations has been Rs. 5,842-8-6, or Rs. 233-11-3 per square mile. It has, however, recently been decided that all new cultivation shall be surveyed and a record-of-rights be prepared for the whole of the Almora district now under settlement. Rules for the survey and settlement have been prepared by the Board.

Sítapur.—As stated above, the settlement of this district has been completed; the only work which remained to be done at the close of the year was the declaration and distribution of the assessments of the alluvial villages, which have received a long-term settlement under the revised rules.

Kheri.—Of the 17 parganas in this district, three, *viz.*, Aurangabad, Pasgawán and Kasta Abgoon, had been inspected and assessed in the previous year. The revised assessments of these parganas were declared during the year and resulted in an increase of Rs. 28,666, or 21·15 per cent on the former revenue. The revenues in these parganas were distributed and the under-proprietary rents fixed during the year under report. Seven parganas, *viz.* Atwa Piparia, Magdapur, Haiderabad, Muhamdi, Paila, Kheri and Srinagar, covering an area of 854 square

miles, were inspected and assessed during the year and the assessments sanctioned by Government. The revision of the khewats of the whole district was completed during the year. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 37,163-5-5, and the total expenditure up to the close of the year to Rs. 59,551-11-8, or Rs. 23-5-8 per square mile.

Bahraich.—The inspection and assessment of the district was completed during the year. The area inspected was 856 square miles (besides some permanently settled villages), and the area assessed was 1,077 square miles. The new assessments of parganas Ikauna, Fakhrpur and Nánpára were declared during the year. They show an increase of Rs. 1,25,400, or 30·58 per cent. in the revenue demand of the parganas. The assessments of parganas Nánpára and Fakhrpur were sanctioned by Government during the year, and those of the remaining parganas have been sanctioned since the close of the year. The work which remains to be done is the decision of underproprietary suits, declaration of assessments in three parganas, preparation of the final report, pargana hand-books and other necessary records. The charges incurred during the year were Rs. 34,592-7-5. The total cost from the commencement of settlement operations has been Rs. 94,482-8-10, which falls at the rate of Rs. 40-13-0 per square mile.

The usual abstract statements are appended.

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Abstract Statement of Settlement Work.

District.		Preparation or revision of maps and records.				Survey and assessment work.					Case work during 1898-99.			Expenditure.
						Area in acres.					Original cases.	Appeals—		
		Map.	Khasra.	Jamabandi.	Khewat.	Surveyed.	Inspected.	Assessed.	For which assessments have been reported to the Board.	For which assessments have been sanctioned.		To Settlement Officer.	To Commissioner.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
														Rs.
Meerut	Total required	1,714	3,428	6,628	9,942	...	1,464,649	1,464,649	1,464,649	1,464,649	15,017	296	33	77,792
	Done during the year ...	...	1,052	1,811	1,746	...	395,156	809,668	630,878	502,708	13,339	217	17	
	Remaining	...	1,717	3,355	5,994	...	357,494	357,494	536,284	664,454	1,678	79	16	
Bareilly	Total required	1,726	3,452	7,948	11,922	...	811,091	811,091	811,091	811,091	9,949	217	32	42,742
	Done during the year ...	867	776	2,242	3,268	...	284,186	158,607	...	...	8,390	148	24	
	Remaining	41	2,616	5,622	8,570	...	526,905	652,484	811,091	811,091	1,559	69	8	
Bijnor	Total required	789	1,578	3,128	4,692	...	259,671	259,671	259,671	259,671	7,371	20	92	13,501
	Done during the year ...	780	1,312	2,438	3,657	...	...	...	...	...	6,759	13	91	
	Remaining	9	266	690	1,035	...	259,671	259,671	259,671	259,671	612	7	1	
Budaun	Total required	5,904	3,936	8,894	13,341	...	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	1,223,843	...	...	18	...
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur ...	Total required	2,378	...	...	...	...	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	1,109,120	16,972	120	24	63,396
	Done during the year ...	1	...	...	...	...	382,720	382,720	362,240	362,240	10,897	109	20	
	Remaining	295	...	...	...	...	266,240	364,160	746,880	746,880	6,075	11	4	
Lalitpur	Total required	...	...	...	...	...	1,159,380	1,159,380	1,159,380	1,159,380	577	...	159	19,987
	Done during the year ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103,503	524,139	802,511	577	...	159	
	Remaining	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Almora	Total required ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,776	2,781	...	...	286	...	...		5,843
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,776	2,781	...	...	286	...	...		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Rae Bareli ...	Total required ...	...	5,301	3,534	4,896	7,344	...	1,119,635	1,119,635	1,119 635	1,119,635	...	...	50		...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sitapur	Total required ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	1,443,200	...	...	223		...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	223		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Hardoi	Total required ...	...	1,248	832	972	1,458	...	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	1,355,099	211	...	41		...
	Done during the year	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	211	...	41		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Kheri	Total required ...	...	1,752	...	...	7,197	...	1,632,000	1,632,000	1,632,000	1,632,000	668	35	69		37,163
	Done during the year	...	573	...	...	2,399	...	546,560	546,560	546,560	546,560	650	33	69		
	Remaining ...	...	300	...	...	4,798	...	877,440	877,440	877,440	877,440	18	2	...		
Fyzabad	Total required ...	...	5,482	2,634	7,254	10,881	...	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,104,522	1,302	84	702		6,079
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,302	84	682		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20		
Gonda	Total required ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,094	25	2		...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	690	21	...		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	404	4	2		
Bahraich	Total required ...	...	1,932	...	...	...	...	*1,207,615	1,481,446	1,481,446	1,481,446	237	9	191		34,592
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	547,792	689,374	827,579	549,914	231	1	184		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,196	370,861	6	8	7		
Sultánpur	Total required ...	...	7,578	5,052	7,274	10,911	...	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	1,096,278	...	...	126		...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Partábgarh ...	Total required ...	...	6 642	4,428	5,710	8,565	...	923,542	923,542	923,542	923,542	...	...	3		...
	Done during the year	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Bara Banki ...	Total required ...	...	4,447	2,394	3,434	5,151	...	1,081,056	1,113,726	1,113,726	1,113,726	...	...	246		...
	Done during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244		
	Remaining ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		

* Exclusive of the area of the permanently-settled villages.

The figures against Bareilly are for 11 parganas, against Bijnor for 4 parganas, and against Almora for pargana Shor only.

Statement showing the cost of operations per square mile in the districts under settlement.

District.	Total area.	Area to which settlement operations have extended.	Balance of total area.	Total expenditure.	Cost per square mile on area in column 3.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Square miles	Square miles.	Square miles.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Meerut ...	2,289	2,289	...	1,90,274 0 6	83 2 0	
Bareilly ...	1,598	1,267	331	52,736 14 7	41 10 0	
Bijnor ...	1,868·5	1,868·5	...	*2,33,379 14 2	124 14 5	* Includes Rs. 9,896-7-9 on account of survey operations made by the professional agency.
Sháhjahánpur	1,733	1,733	...	1,19,381 15 11	68 14 2	
Lalitpur ...	1,812	1,812	...	95,386 0 0	52 10 3	
Almora ...	415	25	390	5,842 8 6	233 11 5	
Kheri ...	2,550	2,550	...	59,551 11 8	23 5 8	
Fyzabad ...	1,726	1,726	...	2,22,107 1 5	128 10 11	
Bahraich ...	2,315	2,315	...	94,482 8 10	40 13 0	

MAPPING.

Village field maps.

The Survey of India Office, Calcutta, which continues to reproduce the village field maps of districts cadastrally surveyed, dealt with and reproduced during the year under report the 117 sheets of the Garhwál district which remained unfinished at the close of the previous year: 116 were photozincographed and 1 zincographed. Thus of the 9,100 sheets representing 4,452 villages of this district which had been professionally surveyed, 7,273 sheets have been photozincographed and 1,827 zincographed.

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(2) AND (3)—STATE PROPERTIES AND WASTE LANDS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

There were 403 estates paying a revenue of Rs. 1,38,354 in the possession of Government at the commencement of the year. During the year 14 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 2,706 were acquired, which brought up the total number of State properties to 417 with a revenue of Rs. 1,41,060. The most important of these are the special State properties in the Kumaun Division and the Dudhi estate in the south of Mirzapur. The other districts in which Government owns properties with a rental demand of over Rs. 10,000 are Allahabad, Bánda, Jhánsi, Lucknow and Kheri. The total current rental demand amounted to Rs. 8,39,191 as compared with Rs. 8,11,575 in the preceding year, being an increase of nearly Rs. 28,000. This increase is mainly due to the rise under sanction of the Board of some Rs. 34,000 in the rentroll of the Tarái Government Estates. Including arrears, the total demand came to Rs. 9,32,101, of which Rs. 8,22,135 (or 88 per cent) were collected. If, however, the Kumaun estates, in which the rental was collected practically in full, are excluded, 69 per cent. of the demand was realized as against 63 per cent. in the previous year. The bulk of the demand had to be collected in the Allahabad and Lucknow Divisions, where the famine of 1896-97 was worst: and considering the condition of these tracts, the results were on the whole as satisfactory as could be expected. The outstanding balance at the

close of the year was Rs. 1,09,966, of which Rs. 13,053 are classed as doubtful, Rs. 5,198 as nominal, and Rs. 13,392 as irrecoverable. Of the amount classed as nominal Rs. 2,421 are on account of rent of fallow lands in Bánda, and Rs. 2,547 relate to the property of the late of Nawáb Anisuddaula in the Lucknow district, which, in accordance with the orders of Government, was released during the year. After payment of land revenue and rates, the income was Rs. 6,25,242, of which Rs. 3,72,550 were spent on establishment, contingencies and improvements, leaving a net profit to Government of Rs. 2,52,692 as compared with Rs. 2,13,342 in the preceding year.

In the Bánda district only 57 per cent. of the total demand could be collected. This is an improvement on the 41 per cent. collected in the previous year, but was not so good as might have been anticipated, considering the relief which was given in the shape of remissions to the extent of Rs. 29,550. The Commissioner is of opinion that the management has not been sufficiently energetic, and has called the attention of the Collector to the matter. The Collector will also have the balances finally tested on the spot, and will submit a further report regarding them.

The management of the Holagarh and Khargapur escheated estates in the Allahabad district was on the whole, fairly satisfactory. In Holagarh 72 per cent. of the total demand was collected. while in Khargapur, where the outstanding balances were large, not more than 66 per cent. could be recovered. The percentage of collections to the current demand was indeed over 90, but nearly a third was credited to arrears. The outstanding balances are still very large, and a detailed examination of them has been ordered with a view to determining what items should be kept on the books as really recoverable. The estate generally appears to be very sensitive to the vicissitudes of the seasons, more particularly the villages bordering on the Rámgarh jhíl, which suffer from flooding in years of excessive rainfall. A scheme to protect these lands from inundation is under consideration. The expenditure under the main heads was as follows :—

	Rs.
Establishment	68,331
Contingencies	1,01,157
Improvements	2,03,061
Total ...	3,72,549

The bulk of this amount was, as usual, spent in the large estates in the Naini Tál district, excluding which the cost of establishment was only 8 per cent. of the receipts. The expenditure on improvements shows a decrease of Rs. 9,574 as compared with the figures of the preceding year. As usual most of the expenditure under this head was in the Kumaun estates. The small expenditure on improvements in the Oudh estates has again been noticed by the Board.

In the Holagarh and Khargapur estates no advances were made to tenants. The Board have expressed their agreement with the Commissioner that it should be made the duty of the Special Manager to represent the needs of the tenants of these estates as regards taqávi advances, and he has been asked to issue instructions to this effect. Liberal advances might have been made with advantage in Jhánsi and in many of the Oudh districts.

The outstanding balances were again heaviest in the districts of Bánda (Rs. 12,673), Mirzapur (Rs. 17,167) and Naini Tál (Rs. 19,771). Efforts will be made to reduce them, but it is feared that a considerable sum will ultimately have to be written off as irrecoverable.

The total demand, inclusive of outstandings, for the price of confiscated, escheated and waste lands was Rs. 26,360, but this, as mentioned in previous reports, includes a sum which is payable in instalments of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The demand actually recoverable within the year was Rs. 6,360, of which Rs. 6,276 were collected.

4.—*Court of Wards.*

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards, which had progressively increased from 148 at the close of the year ending 30th September 1894 to 194 at the end of September 1898, fell to 190, twelve estates with an aggregate rentroll of Rs. 2,17,076 having been released and eight estates with a rental of Rs. 1,41,489 taken under management. Altogether 202 estates were under management for the whole or a part of the year as against 207 in the previous year.

The following table shows the distribution of the estates in the various divisions of the Provinces :—

Division.	Estates with rental.					
	Exceeding one lakh.	Over Rs. 50,000	Over Rs. 10,000.	Over Rs. 1,000	Under Rs. 1,000.	Total.
Meerut	1	2	5	6	5	19
Agra	...	...	7	4	4	15
Rohilkhand	1	...	8	27	3	39
Allahabad	1	...	7	11	8	27
Benares	2	...	4	8	1	15
Gorakhpur	1	...	4	3	...	8
Kumaun	...	1	3	1	1	6
Lucknow	3	5	12	14	1	35
Fyzabad	8	2	8	6	2	26
Total ...	17	10	58	80	25	190

The rental of the estates under management amounted to 74½ lakhs of rupees. To this sum the Balrámpur estate, which has been released since the close of the year, contributed nearly 20 lakhs. Of the remaining 54½ lakhs of rental the Oudh estates accounted for considerably more than half. Including Balrámpur not far short of three-fourths of the total Court of Wards rental was collected in Oudh. The revenue paid by the Court of Wards estates was nearly 32 lakhs—over 5 per cent. of the entire Provincial revenue. The most considerable estate released from management in the course of the year was the Bhur estate, in Kheri, with a rentroll of over a lakh and a quarter. During three years' management the rental had increased by Rs. 30,000, in consequence chiefly of over 10,000 acres of new land being brought under cultivation, a debt of Rs. 1,24,526 was paid off, and the estate handed over to its proprietors free of any encumbrance. The Haldaur estate, in Bijnor, remained five years under the management of the Court. During this period the rental rose by about Rs. 1,000, debts of Rs. 25,000 were cleared off, improvements costing nearly Rs. 9,000 were effected, and a substantial cash balance was made over to the ward on his attaining majority. In Hari Singh's estate, in the Bareilly district, all debts were paid off, the area of the estates increased, and considerable improvements, including the construction of a large protective embankment, were effected. The other estates released, with one exception, were very small, but in all of them debts were either cleared off or largely reduced before circumstances necessitated their relinquishment.

The most important of the eight estates which came under the control of the Court during the year was Káshipur, in the Naini Tal district, with a rental of Rs. 71,500. It is the property of the Káshipur family, its late owner, Rája Hariraj Singh, having died in September 1898, leaving two minor sons. The estate is encumbered with a debt of Rs. 2,12,231, but the gross income is nearly Rs. 85,000, and the Government demand for land revenue and cesses only Rs. 29,028, the greater part of the villages being revenue-free. In the Gorakhpur district a portion of the well known Bettiah estate of Lower Bengal was taken under management. Its gross income is Rs. 38,738, and the debt due in these

Provinces amounts to Rs. 14,861. The surplus profits of this estate will be transferred to the Lower Provinces Court of Wards. Of the remaining six estates, which were all very small, three belonged to minors, one to a lunatic, one to a person disqualified on his own application, and one to a female declared incompetent to manage her estate.

The total area of the estates under management fell from 3,264,211 acres in 1897-98 to 3,201,864 acres in the year under review. The decrease was attributable to the release of the large Bhur estate in Kheri, and to the handing over of 100 villages of the Murarmau estate in Rae Bareli to the Rána of Khajurgaon in usufructuary possession. In the North-Western Provinces the area of the estates increased from 970,052 acres to 1,091,463, and the area of the Balrámpur estate also rose slightly. The collections of rents showed an appreciable advance from 74 to 78 per cent., and the percentage of the revenue demand to the rental collected remained 42 per cent., as in the preceding year. This low percentage was due to the inclusion of the Balrámpur estate, which is permanently settled, the incidence of its revenue to rental being only 33 per cent. But, after making allowance for this, the returns exemplify, on the whole, the moderation of the Government demand. The current rent demand from all the estates under management was 74½ lakhs in round numbers. In estates with rentals aggregating 62 lakhs the Government demand fell below 45 per cent. of the rental. In the balance of the estates it fell at 50 per cent. But this balance contains estates in which, through mismanagement of the owners, agriculture has deteriorated, and the rental suffered. Orders have therefore been given that in these estates the demand should be reduced until the assets again rise to a sum sufficient to support the assessment without difficulty.

Thirteen estates exhibited a considerable increase in the rental demand. In the Balrámpur (Rs. 97,881) and Bhadri (Rs. 30,373) estates this was due to the extension of the property by large purchases. In other cases, in all of which the increase was less than Rs. 9,000, it was attributable to various causes, such as the enhancement of rent consequent upon a revision of settlement, the breaking up of fallow land, the resumption of leased villages, and the redemption of villages from mortgage.

Nine estates showed a decrease in their rentroll. The most marked instances —Singha Chanda (Rs. 50,670) and Rámnagar (Rs. 42,640)—were due to the sale of land to the Balrámpur estate, in order to reduce debt. The low range of prices during the greater part of the year had the effect of lowering the income of the estates where grain rents are common, *e.g.* Oel (Kheri), Katesar, Parsehri, (Sítapur,) and the Kirat Singh estate in Moradabad. These estates should, in the current year, show large increases of rental. In the Anapur estate the falling off was partly attributed to diluvion.

The full rental demand, current and arrears, of all estates amounted to Rs. 91,74,627, of which Rs. 71,79,155 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,95,472, as compared with Rs. 24,45,446 in the previous year. The current demand of the year was Rs. 74,53,710, arrears of previous years standing at Rs. 17,83,462. The collection of current arrears showed a distinct improvement. It had risen in Agra from 69 to 97 per cent; in Rohilkhand from 79 to 83; in Benares from 67 to 78; in Lucknow from 83 to 90; in Fyzabad from 87 to 93; in Balrámpur from 94 to 96. This improvement is satisfactory, for the year was not an exceptionally good one, and low prices made the collection of rental difficult in many estates. But the collection of arrears has been least satisfactory in the Benares Division, in which over a lakh remained outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 55,388 being due from the Dube estate in Jaunpur. The collection of arrears has been, on the whole, poor, particularly in the Kumaun, Lucknow, and

Rohilkhand Divisions. The total outstanding of the year was close on 20 lakhs, a sum 4½ lakhs lower than in the previous year, the balance of the Lucknow Division alone being Rs. 5,16,681. It was only in the Agra Division and in the Balrámpur estate that the collections had reached the standard which efficient management should ensure. In the latter estate they have been excellent, and the Board's commendation of the management has been noted with approval by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. Taking the figures as a whole, the Lieutenant-Governor, while noting the improvement in the collections of the current demand, cannot deem them altogether satisfactory. In well managed and fairly rented estates arrears should not, as a rule, exceed 5 per cent of the demand. Judged by this standard, the collections in the Benares, Gorakhpur, Kumaun, Rohilkhand, and Allahabad Divisions, where the arrears on the current demand amount to 22, 20, 17, 17, and 13 per cent., respectively, must be deemed inadequate and unsatisfactory.

The cost of management amounted to Rs. 7,09,418, compared with Rs. 6,28,317 in the preceding year, the incidence on income having risen from 6 to 7 per cent. In view of the remarks recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot regard this increase as altogether satisfactory. It is explained by the Board as being due to the expenses connected with the new system of audit, and to a correction of the system of accounts, by which certain miscellaneous charges, which had hitherto been erroneously excluded from the cost of management, have been included. His Honor is not prepared to definitely commit himself to the view expressed by the Board that the present charge is as low as it can be kept consistently with efficient administration. He anticipates that the introduction of the new scheme, creating a regular Court of Wards service, composed of permanent Government officials temporarily transferred from the ranks of Deputy Collectors and Tahsíldárs, will tend to reduce the cost of management. The withdrawal of the immense Balrámpur estate, which is managed with an incidence of only 4·3 per cent., will, however, considerably raise the Provincial incidence of future years.

The Local Fund audit establishment, which examines accounts of all estates with a normal income of over Rs. 10,000, has dealt with the accounts of 57 estates, only 28 estates remaining which await audit, with the exception of Balrámpur, where the audit was not completed when the year under review closed. The accounts of nearly all the larger estates have been audited, and in some cases, notably in the Anapur estate in Gházipur, the results have been most beneficial in bringing to light errors and irregularities in the management.

The scheme for substituting village headmen and selected tenants for low paid menials has not as yet made much progress, but is being gradually and cautiously introduced. In the Meerut district tenants were said to be disinclined to give help, and to demand inordinately high wages. In Jalaun and Gházipur the litigious and quarrelsome character of the tenantry was said to bar the success of the system. The opening of a register for each estate, recording the services performed by, and the concessions granted to, the selected tenants, as started in the Gonda district, appears a sensible measure. It may be conceded that in small and scattered properties the scheme will not be effectively worked; but in the larger estates the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the grant of land on favourable terms, or the allotment of plots of land with permission to plant groves, would enable the Court of Wards to enlist the services of men of local influence, the old and substantial tenants, with good results.

The special scheme of management was in force in sixteen districts and in the Balrámpur estate. Only seven of these districts were in the North-Western Provinces. The percentage of the cost of management on the income ranged from 4·3 in Balrámpur and 4·4 in the rest of the Gonda district to 8·4 in Bahraich and 9·02

in Ghâzipur. Generally speaking, the larger the estate the more cheaply it can be managed, and it may be laid down that in the most extensive properties the cost of management should rarely exceed 6 per cent of the income.

The education of wards has received due attention, and the Board have noticed with approval the benefits which the Colvin School at Lucknow confers on the wards attending it. It is satisfactory to note that the Board have for the first time been able to chronicle appreciable results in the encouragement of primary education. The progress in Bálrampur, where 59 schools with a total attendance of 2,696 boys are now open, is gratifying. In the Kheri district, and in the Bhinga, Bhadri (Partábgarh), and Khapradih estates, good work in this direction has been done. Much, however, remains to be done, particularly in the North-Western Provinces, where the relative smallness and the indebtedness of the majority of the estates can hardly be accepted as a justification for the very poor results achieved.

One of the most unsatisfactory features of the year's administration was the small expenditure on improvements in the North-Western Provinces. This fell from Rs. 68,055 in 1896-97 to Rs. 50,133 in 1897-98, and the year under review showed a further fall to Rs. 28,902. The Board have drawn attention to the fact that the estates in the North-Western Provinces are largely composed of small shares in villages, which are not susceptible of improvement, and to the fact that they are indebted to the extent of nearly five times their gross rental. Even after making due allowance for this, the expenditure was extremely small, and it appears from the detailed analysis made by the Board that the budget allotment has in several cases either been inadequate or has not been worked up to. The Board have been directed to invite the attention of Commissioners to this matter, and to commend to them the plan, adopted with satisfactory results in one division, of calling on managers to submit quarterly returns, showing the expenditure on improvements. In Oudh the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 949, the total outlay being Rs. 1,23,430. In Balrámpur the expenditure, Rs. 1,41,310, remained practically stationary.

In the North-Western Provinces improvements generally took the form of constructing and repairing wells, but in Oudh works of a more varied character were carried out. In the latter Province the plan of sinking wells through the agency of respectable tenants was extended, over 150 wells being sunk with good results. The extension of well sinking by tenants deserves every encouragement: good work is, as a rule, ensured, and the complaints made—too often with good reason—that the money spent by the Court of Wards on improvements is wasted, are prevented. An interesting note has been prepared by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, summarizing the attempts at agricultural improvements. A number of experiments have been made with improved varieties of seed, but the results, except in the case of Muzaffarnagar wheat, which was tried in Partábgarh, Kheri, and Gházipur, do not appear likely to be of any practical utility. No success has attended the attempts to introduce improved agricultural implements. The model ploughs were not approved, and the water lifts were too heavy. Little progress, too, has been made in stock breeding, and the attempt to introduce mule breeding has met with poor results. Agricultural banks in the Majhauli estate in Gorakhpur and in Bálrampur have been worked successfully and have proved of great advantage to the tenantry.

Village sanitation and vaccination received considerable attention. Seventy-two thousand seven hundred and eighty-three vaccination operations were performed on Court of Wards estates, and over 87 per cent proved successful. The number of villages in the Balrámpur estate to which special sanitary rules apply has been increased from 440 to 590.

An additional hospital was built by the Balrámpur estate. A dispensary has been completed at Majhauli, and is doing good work among the tenants.

The amounts advanced to tenants in the form of *taqávi* advances fell considerably during the year, as the following figures show :—

Year.	*Amount.*
	Rs.
1894-95	75,284
1895-96	94,159
1896-97	4,38,243
1897-98	86,288
1898-99	57,548

More than half of this was distributed in the Balrámpur estate. The year was a favourable one, and aid on a large scale was not required. *Taqávi* recoveries amounted to Rs. 93,250, the amount outstanding at the end of the year being Rs. 1,69,083. It is anticipated by the Board that this will probably be cleared off in a year or two, but this view seems somewhat sanguine.

The disbursements during the year in liquidation of debts amounted to Rs. 41,07,358, over 11 lakhs of debt being paid off from the profits of the year, the residue by the sale of property and the contraction of fresh debts at easier rates of interest. The total obligations of the estates under management, including debts incurred since management was assumed, amounted to nearly 410 lakhs. Of this amount, 120¾ lakhs have been paid off, and 120 lakhs transferred to other creditors on more favourable terms. The actual reduction of debts on the properties now under management is represented by the difference between the original and the existing debts. This exact sum is Rs. 16,34,353. The heavy debts due on the Singha Chanda and Rámnagar estates have been largely reduced, mainly by the sale of part of the property. The most embarrassed estates were Oel, Murarmau, and Sardhana, with liabilities of 18¾, 13 and 12 lakhs respectively. The affairs of the last named estate have formed the subject of a special reference to the Government of India. Surplus funds to the extent of over 19 lakhs have been invested on behalf of solvent estates in landed property and in loans to other estates.

There has been a very pronounced decrease in the number of notices of ejectment issued, the number falling from 1,165 to 776 and the area affected from 111,314 to 37,138 acres. Only 16 per cent of the notices issued were contested, and only 5 per cent successfully. There were nine estates in which applications for enhancement of rent were made. Out of 109 applications, 73 were made in the Unao district alone, previous local inquiries by the Deputy Commissioner having proved the inadequacy of the existing rents. The rate per acre was raised from Rs. 3-15-9 to Rs. 4-13-11.

The Lieutenant-Governor has previously expressed the interest which he takes in Court of Wards affairs, and his appreciation of the benefits which the system is capable of conferring upon both the proprietors and tenants. The new Court of Wards Act, which has become law, will, in His Honor's opinion, tend greatly to the successful and efficient working of the department, and further practical advantages are contemplated from the introduction of the special scheme already referred to.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

I.—Legislating Authority.

The Legislative Council met five times on the following dates:—

At Lucknow on 6th April 1899 and 25th July 1899; at Naini Tal on 27th September 1899; and at Lucknow on 22nd November 1899 and 20th December 1899.

II.—Course of Legislation.

Five bills were dealt with during the year, *viz.*:—

(1) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Bill.

(2) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Bill.

(3) the Oudh Settled Estates Bill.

(4) the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill.

(5) the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill.

The first two passed into law and are respectively Acts No. III of 1899 and No. I of 1900. The other three were new Bills introduced during the year and were under the consideration of Select Committees at the close of the year.

Act No. III of 1899 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Act) consolidates and amends the law relating to the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The law on the subject had for many years been admitted to be defective in many respects and in some instances obscure. This Act was passed with a view to rendering the law on the subject more effective, precise and clear.

Act No. I of 1900 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act) was originally introduced into the Council in 1898 merely as a measure supplementary to the Acts then in force. It was recognised that the existing Acts were in many cases defective, and this measure was introduced with the object of removing certain of the more serious defects the existence of which had given rise to practical inconvenience in the actual administration of Municipalities. The disadvantages of a merely supplementary measure, however, came into great prominence when the Bill was examined in Select Committee. The Committee therefore decided to present to the Council a consolidating measure in which the new legislation proposed was incorporated with the provisions of the existing Acts.

Police.

The total volume of reported crime showed an increase of 2 per cent. on the figures of the year before, the numbers rising from 181,708 cases in 1898 to 185,613 cases in 1899. The figures for 1898 indicated a condition of things that was something better than normal; and the year 1899 shows no material retrogression. There were only two other years (1892 and 1893) in the decade in which the volume of reported crime was smaller; and the present figures are well under the decennial average. Including 1,074 cases pending at the beginning of the year, and 1,715 cases taken up by station officers otherwise than upon report, the total number of cognizable cases which came to the notice of the Magistracy or the police was 188,402. Magistrates either on complaint or of their own initiative took

up 15,952 of these cases; and 172,450 were reported to, or taken up by, police officers. The figures for 1898 were 17,175 and 167,708 respectively, showing that in 1899 the police took a somewhat larger share in the institution and investigation of cases of cognizable crime. Excluding 417 cases pending from the previous year, there were 15,535 Magistrates' cases for disposal. Preliminary investigations under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, resulted in the dismissal of nearly half this number (7,539); and 1,950 cases only were referred to the police for enquiry. The percentage of complaint cases in which Magistrates required a police investigation showed a further decrease from 13·5 in 1898 to 12·5 in 1899. Of the number thus investigated last year, rather more than a third (622) came into court, resulting in 297 convictions and 325 acquittals or discharges. The percentage of convictions increased from 43 in 1898 to 47 in 1899.

The number of cases investigated fell from 135,515 in 1897 to 90,529 in 1898, and was 90,430 in 1899. The total number of cases reported (excluding cases taken up *suo motu* by station officers) during these years was 256,759, 164,966, and 170,078. The percentages of cases investigated at once on report were 51,53, and 52 respectively: the figures of 1897 were admittedly abnormal, and the tendency of the percentage of investigations ordinarily to decrease is attributed to the continued operation of the orders forbidding enquiry into petty thefts and burglaries without loss, in which no investigation is desired by the complainant. These orders have probably resulted in a certain falsification of the burglary and theft returns, due mainly to the wish of persons reporting to avoid investigation; but any statistical inaccuracies which they may have occasioned are not to be weighed against the administrative advantage of not forcing on the people police enquiries which they do not want. The investigations made by the police had the following result. When the year closed, 981 cases were under enquiry, and 8,070 cases were, from one cause or another, not forwarded to court. In 54,853 cases, or 60 per cent. of those investigated, the accused were sent before the Magistrate, and in 26,526 cases, or 29 per cent., no clue was obtained or no arrests were made. In 82,020 cases, or 48 per cent. of the total cognizable crime dealt with by the police, enquiries were refused, the percentage last year being 46. Of this number, however, no less than 80,444 were cases of house-breaking, house-trespass, or theft, into which the orders referred to above no doubt prohibited enquiry. Out of the 8,070 cases which the police did not send to the courts, the Magistracy saw cause to send for 813, out of which 622, or 77 per cent., resulted in the conviction of the accused.

Despite the increase in reported crime above noticed, the total volume (56,285 cases) of case work (together with cases pending in courts at the beginning of the year) sent by the police before Magistrates was somewhat lighter than in 1898 (57,574 cases); and of the number disposed of, 45,579, or 89 per cent., ended in convictions, as compared with 88 per cent. last year. The proportion of success in courts indicates that discrimination was shown by the police is sending cases for trial, though, as noticed below, the same discrimination was not exercised in regard to the persons sent for trial. In many instances the cases were true, but some persons were wrongfully accused.

The increase of 3,905 cases which occurred in 1899 in the total volume of cognizable crime was mainly under the heading of serious offences against person and property or property only. This increase is attributed partly to burglaries due to high prices of food in a portion of the Provinces, and partly to increased reporting by the public under this class. Offences under major offences against the person have for some years steadily increased; returns for the present year are the highest on record; the increase being mainly under the head of serious hurt. The explanation suggested is that better reporting has been induced by the courts granting liberal permission to compound such cases, so that the injured person often regards his complaint merely as a means of recovering compensation. It is to be remembered that the agricultural conditions of the year were much

less favourable than in 1898; and, in view of the scarcity which threatened a portion of the Province, the crime return, as a whole, is lighter than might have been anticipated, being still much below that of the years preceding 1898.

A comparison of the results of cognizable cases decided in 1899 with those of the two preceding years is made in the table below:—

Year.	Magistrates' cases.		Police cases.				Total cases.		
					Percentage of—				
	Decided.	Convicted.	Decided.	Convicted.	Cases convicted to cases investigated.	Persons convicted to persons arrested.	Decided.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
1897 ...	6,342	3,605	84,453	75,741	56	86	90,795	79,346	87
1898 ...	6,184	3,615	54,657	48,237	52	83	60,841	51,852	85
1899 ...	5,834	3,097	52,585	46,201	50	81	58,419	49,298	84

The returns of non-cognizable crime (with which the police have little concern, unless the case be referred to them for investigation) showed an increase of 18 per cent., the figures rising from 78,688 in 1898 to 84,162 in 1899, though the past four years had shown a continuous decrease. The increase occurs mainly under the heads of offences against municipal bye-laws and voluntarily causing hurt. Including 1,331 pending cases, there were 85,493 cases for disposal, of which 29,495 were dismissed by Magistrates without trial. The figures in 1898 were 79,713 and 32,091 respectively. Of the cases decided, 13,436 ended in acquittals or discharges and 21,529 resulted in convictions, the percentage of convictions (61·6) agreeing closely with that of the preceding year (61·3). A larger number of cases (18,852) were compounded than in 1898 (14,539). The total number of persons against whom processes issued increased from 81,255 to 91,073. The number of non-cognizable cases which the police were required to investigate continues steadily to diminish, as marginally noted, and the decrease may be taken as evidence of increasing care on the part of the Magistrates in themselves holding preliminary enquiries. Of the 636 cases thus referred to the police in 1899, 231 fell under the Opium and Excise Acts, and 204 were cases of taking security under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

Year.	Cases.
1892 ...	8,031
1893 ...	4,343
1894 ...	3,763
1895 ...	3,024
1896 ...	2,948
1897 ...	1,116
1898 ...	895
1899 ...	636

From an administrative standpoint the most important feature of the year was the outbreak of *dakáiti* which occurred in certain districts. True cases of this crime increased from 358 in 1898 to 405 in 1899, and professional cases, in which firearms were used, increased from 117 to 125. The districts with the highest return of cases are marginally shown: in Jhánsi, Moradabad, Kumaun and Bijnor the increase from previous years' figures is very marked. The statistics of convictions point to less successful police work in dealing with this crime. Arrests were made in 229 cases; and the percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was 28·8, and of cases convicted to cases disposed of, 61·7. In 1898 the figures were 30·2 and 62·8. Success was least in respect of armed gang *dakáitis*, of which only 19 per cent. were worked out to a conviction. For this failure in detection the districts of Agra, Jhánsi and Kumaun are mainly responsible. In Agra especially prevention and detective work alike were bad. In spite of the fact that early in the year two *dakáit* leaders of notoriety—Gobardhan, *Kachhi*, and Ghi Ram—were brought to justice, the Agra police proved unequal to the task of breaking up the gangs who continued

Agra ...	35
Jhánsi ...	29
Etah ...	29
Moradabad ...	24
Kumaun ...	24
Meerut ...	21
Mainpuri ...	17
Fatehgarh ...	15
Aligarh ...	14
Bijnor ...	14

to depredate the district during the rest of the year. The Deputy Inspector-General of the Circle failed to help the local officers or put them on the right track, and it was reserved for the officers of the *Thagi* and *Dakáiti* Department to capture Mohan, *Kachhi*, the remaining leader of repute, and thereby to furnish the Agra police (it is hoped) with the means of exterminating the gangs. In Jhánsi the police were equally unsuccessful, as out of 16 armed *dakáitis* not a single conviction was secured. This general failure, however, was, to some extent, redeemed by the good work of individual officers, of which the exemplary conduct of Messrs. Goad and Richardson in capturing the Karar Khera gang was a conspicuous instance. In Moradabad the prevalence of *dakáiti* is attributed in some measure to the large number of licensed arms in the district—a matter which has recently been noticed by Government in reviewing the Arms Act reports. A satisfactory feature in 1899 is the number of instances in which villagers turned out to defend their property. As a rule, though isolated instances to the contrary are quoted, co-operation on the part of Native States' police was good.

The most important figures in regard to classes of heinous crime (other than *dakáiti*) are compared with the returns of 1898 in the table below :—

Crime.	Cases for disposal, including arrears.		Cases disposed of.		Convictions.		Percentage of convictions to disposal.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Murder	455	513	305	336	186	216	61	64
Culpable homicide ...	283	252	190	159	141	112	74	70
Grievous hurt	2,482	2,488	1,610	1,262	1,219	1,021	76	80
Kidnapping	287	296	224	218	161	163	72	75
Rioting	788	868	613	678	465	512	76	75
Poisoning	40	44	25	21	19	12	76	57
Robbery	817	926	432	452	324	322	75	72
Coining	270	273	212	223	145	164	68	73
Mischief to cattle ...	588	516	415	339	327	260	79	77

Convictions improved in the cases of murder, grievous hurt, kidnapping, and coining, but were less numerous in regard to the offences of homicide, rioting, robbery and cattle mischief. The figures for poisoning are small.

Murder was one of the offences in which the proportion of increase was greatest. In the marginally shown districts, in particular, the number of murders was high. In Cawnpore and Bareilly, however, every case was brought successfully to a conviction. Twenty-four cases occurred of the murder by women of their children.

Hardoi	... 24	Sitapur	... 19
Moradabad	... 22	Meerut	... 19
Bareilly	... 21	Cawnpore	... 18
Kheri	... 21	Fatehgarh	... 17
		Aligarh	17

Rioting cases also increased in the year under review ; the number of true cases reported rose from 725 in 1898 to 791 in 1899. The cases of 5,946 persons were disposed of, and 3,883 of these were convicted. Azamgarh (49), Budaun (49), Allahabad (46), Gorakhpur (38), Moradabad (34), Meerut (33), Kheri (31), and Farukhabad (30) are the districts reporting the largest number of cases.

A larger number of cases of harbouring were reported during the year, and resulted in 41 convictions and the punishment of 55 persons, as compared with 5 convictions in 1898, involving the punishment of 9 persons.

Coining cases increased slightly in 1899, and, as a rule, were successfully worked out. It is noted that this class of crime is extending, and that greater efforts to check it are necessary. The matter is engaging the attention of Government.

In cattle theft cases a further decrease occurred; the number of true cases reported was 8,579 in 1897, 4,286 in 1898 and 3,654 in 1899. The percentage of convictions in cases disposed of fell from 83 to 77. The total number of cattle sales registered at private markets increased during the year from 929,484 to 963,425, while registrations at police stations declined. The number of cases of cattle theft in which detection was ascribed to the registration system was 74 only.

Four thousand four hundred and fifty-five persons were proceeded against under the operation of the bad livelihood sections of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year, compared with 3,990 in 1898; of these the prosecution of 419 only, as compared with that of 655 in the preceding year, was ordered by Magistrates.

The average money security for good behaviour demanded rose from Rs. 212 to Rs. 230, and 86 per cent. of the persons required to furnish security were unable to do so. The corresponding percentage in 1898 was 81. This high rate in the security ordinarily demanded is engaging the attention of Government. The average period of imprisonment inflicted in default varied from 20 months in the Allahabad Division to nine months in Naini Tal. For the whole Province the average period rose from 11 months in 1898 to 15 months in 1899. Judging from the number of persons proceeded against who had been previously convicted, or who were already registered as bad characters, the police of the Benares, Lucknow and Rohilkhand Divisions showed a better discrimination than those of other divisions in using the preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. The total percentage of persons prosecuted who were already registered was 22 in 1899 for the whole Province, as compared with 16 in 1898. The lowness of this proportion indicates that in many districts no proper use is made of the register of bad characters. The object with which this register was started was to bring under surveillance suspected bad characters and to prosecute them if that suspicion was found correct, and, if not, to remove them within a reasonable time. The districts noted marginally, however, showed a creditable activity in the use of the bad livelihood sections. Cawnpore, Bánda, Muttra and Agra are districts in which the police paid little attention to these sections, and in the case of the first three districts a similar neglect was noticed last year.

District.	*Cases.*
Gorakhpur ...	... 220
Bara Banki ...	... 212
Sháhjahánpur ...	... 209
Etah ...	... 197
Rae Bareli ...	... 168
Muzaffarnagar ...	... 168
Allahabad ...	... 162
Bulandshahr ...	... 154
Mainpuri ...	... 149

A statistical comparison of the work in the various divisions is made in the table below, for the purposes of which the usual test percentages have been applied :—

Division.	Percentage of cases convicted to reported.	Percentage of cases convicted to disposed of.	Percentage of persons convicted to those whose cases were disposed of.	Test percentage.
Meerut	32·7	81·3	73·5	57·6
Agra	35·8	78·2	67·3	57·0
Rohilkhand	38·0	81·3	70·3	59·6
Allahabad	36·8	84·0	76·7	60·4
Benares	37·2	83·0	74·0	60·1
Gorakhpur	35·9	84·1	73·7	60·0
North-Western Provinces ...	36·2	81·9	72·9	59·5
Lucknow	31·6	82·2	72·2	56·9
Fyzabad	34·8	86·3	78·6	60·5
Oudh ...	33·2	84·2	75·4	58·7
Kumaun	46·7	81·0	75·0	63·8
Government Railway Police ...	30·0	85·0	82·6	57·5
Total ...	35·1	82·6	73·9	58·3

According to this table, the Oudh Divisions, which, on the whole, show better results in court than those of the North-Western Provinces, are credited with a smaller resultant percentage of success, because a smaller proportion of reported cases comes into court.

In 1898 the North-Western Provinces, with 22 *chaukídars* and constables per 10,000 inhabitants, reported 38 crimes per 10,000; in 1899 39 crimes per 10,000 were reported. In Oudh the number of crimes reported remained unchanged at 42.

Kumaun	... 19·9
Jhánsi	... 18·1
Dehra Dún ...	... 17·9
Hardoi	... 16·0
Lucknow	... 14·2
Jalaun	... 13·6
Allahabad ...	... 13·1
Ballia	... 6·1
Sultánpur ...	... 6·1
Jaunpur	... 6·9

Excluding petty thefts and burglaries, the incidence of crime per 10,000 was 9·5 in the North-Western Provinces and 10·3 in Oudh: districts showing the greatest variation from these figures are shown in the margin. The incidence was heaviest in the Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra and Meerut Divisions, and lightest in Benares and Gorakhpur. Agra, Bijnor, Budaun, Cawnpore, Kheri, Muzaffarnagar and Aligarh are districts in which it is believed that some concealment of crime occurs.

The register of time-expired convicts contained, at the end of 1898, 37,995 names; 10,302 names were struck off during the year, and 7,546 added; there remained 35,339 names upon the register at the close of 1899. Although in the past two years the number of registered names has decreased by some 4,000, it is alleged that under existing rules there is a constant tendency for the list to increase; a proposal has been made to make registration dependent, not upon a crime classification, as at present, but on the amount of sentence awarded by the courts.

Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and thirty-five persons were convicted in respect of offences for which the register of previous convictions is maintained, as compared with 30,289 in 1898, the percentage (17·7) of cases in which previous convictions were proved against them being the same as in 1898. The identification of offenders by the finger impression system was regularly started from 1st July 1899, and promises results superior to those of the anthropometrical method, with which it is for the present necessarily worked side by side. The percentage of success in searches under both systems rose from 12·5 in 1898 to 14·93 in 1899.

The number of absconded offenders upon the registers rose from 2,567 to 2,615 during the year. Gorakhpur, Gházipur, Basti, Azamgarh and Meerut districts did well in effecting arrests; but several districts are quoted in which the matter has been comparatively neglected by the police. In particular, there seems to have been apathy in making arrests in all the districts of the Allahabad Division, and most of the districts in Oudh.

The sanctioned strength of the Provincial District Police during the year 1899 was 24,568—a decrease from various causes of 222 men. Their cost, however, increased from Rs. 55,68,598 in 1898 to Rs. 55,84,566 in 1899. The strength of the armed reserve increased from 7,279 to 7,518. The total strength of the town police enrolled under Act XX of 1856, was 3,215 in 1898 and 3,212 in 1899. Their total cost increased from Rs. 2,04,366 to Rs. 2,07,299. Municipal police numbered 6,595 at a cost of Rs. 5,05,430, as compared with 6,685, costing Rs. 5,07,926 in 1898. The strength of the Railway Police was augmented from 818 to 889 men, and their total cost amounted to Rs. 2,82,766. The estimated expenditure of the whole department for the financial year was Rs. 81,61,860, while actual expenditure during the calendar year under report fell Rs. 2,30,902 short of this.

The total number of village police decreased by 1,563. There were 61,415 *chaukidárs* in the North-Western Provinces and 26,979 in Oudh, as compared with 61,168 and 28,789 respectively in the previous year. The total cost of the village police of the provinces rose from Rs. 28,97,123 in 1898 to Rs. 30,34,236. This increase is mainly in Oudh, where fair progress was made during the year with the scheme for substituting cash wages, paid in most cases through Government, for remuneration by *jagírs* held from the *zamíndárs*.

Rewards were given to 6,849 police officers in 1899, as compared with 5,991 in 1898, and the amount paid increased from Rs. 49,249 to Rs. 51,541.

The punishment roll of the year showed an increase. There were 8 charges of torture, of which 3 ended in conviction and 5 in acquittal. Excluding cases of judicial punishment, the total number of penalties inflicted on members of the district police rose from 936 to 984. Fines and suspensions were more sparingly resorted to, while dismissals increased from 248 to 290. The increase is mainly due to the large number of dismissals which it was necessary to make in the Jhánsi district in connection with the cowardice shown at the encounter with the Karar Khera *dakáits*.

The total number of punishments inflicted on the rural police were fewer than for the past five years: there was an increase in the number of suspensions, but all other forms of punishment were rarer.

Various departmental questions of importance engaged the attention of Government during the year. A scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Police and the redistribution of the grades therein, so as to correspond with those of the District Police, was submitted for the approval of the Government of India. Rules providing for a better system of co-operation between the Railway and District branches of the police were considered: a reallocation of the mounted police was carried out: and more recently the Government have agreed to consider proposals sketched by the Inspector-General for the revision of the rules for the Police Training School, to which it largely looks for the supply of investigating officers. The Training School is about to be removed from Allahabad, where the students were exposed to temptations to idleness, to Moradabad, where such temptations will not exist in such force; and a proposal is now under consideration to strengthen the teaching staff of the school.

Criminal Tribes.

The following is the usual table, summarizing the chief figures relating to the tribes proclaimed under the Act:—

Name of tribe.	District.	Number of villages.	Number of persons originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number struck off from all causes.	Number added.	Resultant population at end of year.
Sanauriahs	Jhánsi (Lalitpur) ...	21	154	232	2	11	241
Barwárs ...	Gonda	45	4,219	3,803	83	116	3,836
Sansiahs	Various districts (settled with *zamíndárs*).	33	664	95	9	3	89
	Kheri (settled in the colony).	1	596	146	8	17	155
	Total ...	100	5,633	4,276	102	147	4,321

The number of Sanauriahs engaged in cultivation, which was shown as only 28 in the previous year, is now shown as 119, in consequence of the Government's direction that all men who live as members of a family engaged in cultivation should be included. Twenty Sanauriahs are shown as having absconded, but of these seven returned of their own accord after an absence of a few days. One Sanauriah only was convicted under the Indian Penal Code. There was an appreciable increase (from 227 to 284 *bighas*) in the area under cultivation, and three of the men have recently been employed as *chaukídárs*.

The number of registered Barwárs shows an increase from 3,803 to 3,836, due to excess of births over deaths. The number of villages was reduced from 47 to 45

by the Deputy Collector in charge inducing certain Barwárs to move from villages where they had no land. At the close of the year 177 Barwárs were in jail, and 557 were absent and absconding (some who are still thus recorded have no doubt died). The amount of land actually under cultivation has increased, but, though there was no retrogression in the year, the reclamation of the Barwárs does not perceptibly advance.

During the year the Government sanctioned, for three years, an allotment of Rs. 200 to the Deputy Commissioner of Gonda for the purpose of supplying bullocks and making advances for seed to Barwárs in need of assistance. The number of cattle in the Barwárs' possession increased from 1,287 to 1,377.

The number of registered Sansiahs settled with *zamíndárs* in various districts is now 89 only : twenty-eight being in the Muzaffarnagar district.

The number of Sansiahs settled in the colony in the Kheri district rose from 146 to 155 during the year. The crops were good and the colonists behaved well; but the Commissioner does not think that they will ever willingly settle permanently in Kheri.

A considerable number (1,472) of Doms in the Gorakhpur district, though not proclaimed under the Criminal Tribes Act, are under police surveillance, which is no doubt useful in keeping the Doms from crime, but the advance, if any, towards the reclamation of the tribe is very slow. The settlement of Haburahs (159 in number) also under surveillance, at Newada, in the Moradabad district, is well reported on and there was no crime.

EUNUCHS.

The figures for registered eunuchs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year under report were as shown in the annexed table :—

Provinces.	Number originally registered.	Number on register at beginning of year.	Number added during the year.	Number struck off during the year.	Resultant number registered at end of year.
North-Western Provinces	1,096	288	6	20	274
Oudh	298	195	4	17	182
Total ...	1,394	483	10	37	456

The total number on the register had decreased in the preceding year from 525 to 483, and there is a further decrease to 456 in the present year. The largest numbers of eunuchs are in Aligarh (19), Agra (20), Cawnpore (28), Ballia (28), Gorakhpur (19), Rae Bareli (26), Hardoi (24), Bahraich (34), and Bara Banki (29). The names of 29 eunuchs who died were removed from the roll, and 2 others are said to have permanently left the Provinces. Most of the eunuchs are now very old and decrepit, and, as a rule, they subsist chiefly by begging.

There were three prosecutions during the year; the two cases in which eunuchs were convicted were not serious ones. No case of emasculation was reported during the year. The registers appear to have been properly maintained in all districts, except Pilibhít, where the attention of the District Superintendent of Police has been required to the matter. With regard to the arrivals and removals of eunuchs, it is said that the reporting and recording is generally efficient, but, as the eunuchs often give false destinations and change their names, care is needed, and instructions have been issued on the subject to all districts.

In nearly all the districts inspections, both of registered and unregistered eunuchs, were regularly made. In the Meerut district the police have under surveillance certain men who dress up as women and dance in public, and who apparently sometimes pretend to be eunuchs. On the whole, there is no reason to doubt that the provisions of the Act were satisfactorily administered during 1899 in these Provinces.

4.—Criminal Justice.

North-Western Provinces.

A.—Returns of Crime.

The number of Sessions Divisions was the same as in the previous year, *i.e.*, 20.

The Additional Subordinate Judge at Gházipur exercised the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge in the Gházipur division from the 1st of January to the 1st of March 1899. The Sessions Judge of Benares was deputed as an Additional Sessions Judge to dispose of a dakáiti case at Gházipur. The Additional Sesssions Judge of Moradabad was in charge of the Sessions Judge's office in addition to his own duties as an Additional Sessions Judge from the 30th January to the 12th of March while the Sessions Judge was on special duty in Allahabad.

The following statement compares the returns for the last four years showing for the Provinces the number of offences reported, the number of cases returned as true, and the number of cases brought to trial :—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1896	145,029	116,287	103,451
1897	145,663	120,061	108,229
1898	124,072	97,326	88,906
1899	125,751	99,063	89,806

The following districts again show less than 60 per cent. of trials on offences reported :—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Garhwál	44	Bijnor...	59
Etah...	57	Budaun	59

The percentage for all districts of cases returned as true on offences reported, as compared with the year previous, has slightly increased from 78·4 in 1898, to 78·7 in 1899.

The total number of complaints dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure fell slightly from 25,559 to 25,435, giving a percentage of 20·2 on offences reported as compared with 20·6 for the preceding year. The number of cases struck off as false increased from 1,187 to 1,253.

The provincial percentage of cases brought to trial on offences reported is 71·4 as against 71·6 in 1898.

The fluctuations in the numbers of cases brought to trial in 1898 and 1899 are exhibited in the following table under the different heads :—

Increase.	*Cases.*	*Decrease.*	*Cases.*
State...	10	Army and Navy	2
Public tranquility	60	Public servants	14
Coin and stamps	12	Contempts	318
Public health	681	False evidence	53
Miscarriage	32	Weights and measures	46
Hurt	1,201	Religion	27
Criminal force and assault	275	Life	35
Rape	12	Wrongful restraint	85
Unnatural offence	64	Kidnapping	59
Robbery and dakáiti	75	Theft	1,098
Criminal breach of trust	31	Extortion	18
Cheating	13	Criminal misappropriation	27
Mischief	73	Receiving stolen property	261
Offences relating to documents ...	8	Fraudulent deeds	2
Defamation	8	Criminal trespass	250
Criminal intimidation	18	Criminal breach of contracts of service ...	25
Code of Criminal Procedure and special and local laws	711	Marriage	64

The most notable increases are in hurt and public health cases, while cases of contempt show a large decrease. The increase in public health cases is most marked

in Basti and Azamgarh. In the former district it is attributed to measures being taken to secure proper sanitation in large villages and towns. These precautions were found necessary owing to the plague showing itself in quarters not far from that district. In Agra and Saháranpur the decrease in contempts is ascribed to the fact that in 1898 there were a large number of prosecutions for disobedience to orders for the enforcement of sanitation.

The numbers of persons brought to trial and of those convicted during the last two years are as follow :—

	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Convicted under the Penal Code.
1898	140,035	79,270	40,102
1899	147,464	80,528	39,782

Of the 147,464 persons brought to trial, 42,917 or 29 per cent. were prosecuted for theft and hurt. The figure is the same as in the previous year. Separate figures for each of these offences, and the corresponding figures for 1898, are as follow :—

	Persons concerned.	
	1898.	1899.
Theft	15,175	13,946
Hurt	25,375	28,971

There was thus a decrease of 1,229 persons concerned in theft and an increase of 3,596 in hurt.

The percentages of persons convicted to persons tried for each of these offences during the last two years have been as follow :—

	1898.	1899.
Theft	69·9	67·6
Hurt	22·9	21·0

The following table compares the numbers of persons convicted under the Indian Penal Code in 1898, and 1899, by classes of offences :—

	1898.	1899.
(*a*) Chapters VI and VII : the State, the army and navy	9	29
(*b*) Chapter VIII : public tranquillity...	3,329	3,705
(*c*) Chapters IX and X : public servants	2,593	2,128
(*d*) Chapter XI : public justice and false evidence	1,233	1,216
(*e*) Chapters XII and XIII ; coin, stamps, weights and measures ...	231	198
(*f*) Do. XIV and XV : public health, &c., and religion	1,327	2,661
(*g*) Chapter XVI : human body	8,897	9,167
(*h*) Do. XVII : property	22,007	20,158
(*i*) Chapters XVIII to XXII : miscellaneous	476	520

(*a*). There is an increase of 20 under this head. Bulandshahr shows 28 out of the 29 convictions under Chapter VI.

(*b*). Twenty districts again out of thirty-six show increases in the numbers of persons convicted of offences against public tranquillity. The increases are most marked in Etah, Aligarh, Gházipur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Hamírpur, Bareilly, Budaun, Bijnor and Meerut. On the other hand Bulandshahr, Sháhjahánpur, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Mainpuri, and Basti show large decreases under this head.

(*c*). "Public Servants."—Twenty-one districts show increases under this head. The districts mainly responsible for the decline in the number of convictions are Saháranpur, from 557 to 59, and Agra from 372 to 65. Of the 21 districts showing increases the most notable are Bareilly, Etah, Basti, Muzaffarnagar and Gorakhpur.

(*f*). "Public health and religion : Chapters XIV and XV."—Twenty districts show increases in convictions of offences under this head. The most remarkable are :—Basti from 176 to 899, Azamgarh from 67 to 672, and Etah from 15 to 164. Farukhabad has fallen from 305 in 1898, to 92 in 1899, and Moradabad from 87 to 45. The variation in other districts is nominal.

(*g*). Chapter XVI.—Twenty districts show slightly increased convictions. The variations are inconsiderable.

(*h*). Chapter XVII.—In twenty-five of the thirty-six districts there were decreases in convictions under this chapter. The most noticeable are in Azamgarh, Allahabad, Benares, Basti, Moradabad, Aligarh, Farukhabad and Mirzapur. Gorakhpur shows an increase of 296 convictions under this head.

Details of persons concerned in proceedings under special and local laws and the Code of Criminal Procedure and convicted or subjected to an order thereunder are given in the following table for the years 1898, and 1899 :—

		1898.		1899.	
		Concerned.	Convicted.	Concerned.	Convicted.
(*a*)	Under the Police Act No. V of 1861 ...	14,785	13,553	14,759	13,616
(*b*)	„ Municipal Acts...	9,885	8,389	11,344	9,609
(*c*)	„ the Canals, Drainage, and Embankments Act.	3,386	2,321	3,681	2,356
(*d*)	„ other special and local laws ...	15,380	11,042	22,221	15,165
(*e*)	„ the Code of Criminal Procedure—				
	(i) frivolous and vexatious accusations, section 250.	978	859	855	811
	(ii) witnesses, Chapter VI and section 485...	128	71	62	31
	(iii) bail, Chapter XLII	251	161	239	184
	(iv) jurors and assessors, section 332 ...	81	23	131	55
	(v) breach of the peace, Chapter VIII ...	3,345	1,900	3,198	1,368
	(vi) good behaviour, Chapter VIII ...	2,851	2,302	3,255	2,712
	(vii) local nuisances, Chapter X... ...	1,147	858	765	501
	(viii) possession, Chapter XII	874	551	472	256
	(ix) maintenance, Chapter XXXVI ...	690	162	834	219
	(x) proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563.	...	...	18	17
	Total ...	53,781	42,192	61,834	46,900

Under the Police Act convictions were most numerous in Benares (1,847), Allahabad (1,296), Agra (934), Cawnpore (801), and Bareilly (676).

Under the Municipal Acts the following districts show the largest numbers of convictions :—Gorakhpur (940), Allahabad (851), Benares (836), Muzaffarnagar (579), Cawnpore (539), Moradabad (528), Bareilly (458), and Agra (455). The principal fluctuations in the numbers of convictions under these acts are in Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Farukhabad, Muttra, and Cawnpore, which show increases of 363, 225, 162, 158 and 151 respectively, and in Allahabad and Benares, which show decreases of 162 and 111 respectively.

Proceedings under section 250 of Act No. V of 1898, declined from 888 in 1898, to 791 in 1899. There were very few cases under this section in the following districts :—Garhwál (3), Almora (5), Muttra and Fatehpur (7 each), Dehra Dún (8), Etah and Farukhabad (9 each), and Mirzapur (10). The only notable increase in these cases was in Bánda from 27 to 48: Sháhjahánpur has fallen from 45 to 22, Mainpuri from 42 to 23, and Benares from 41 to 24.

Of persons called on to show cause against being bound over to keep the peace 42·7 per cent. as against 56·8 in 1898 were ordered to find security.

Of persons called on to show cause against being bound over to be of good behaviour, 83 per cent. were so bound over.

Business coming before the Criminal Courts of Original Jurisdiction.

I.—Courts of Magistrates.

The number of cases disposed of by the several classes of Magistrates' courts during the years 1897—99 was as follows :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Benches of Magistrates (section 15) ...	17,387	18,866	18,354
Unpaid Special Magistrate (section 14) ...	2,385	1,712	2,021
Stipendiary Special Magistrates (section 14)	3,911	3,738	4,971
Other Stipendiary Magistrates including District Magistrates (section 12).	63,690	63,310	63,060

There was an increase in the number of summary convictions in 1899, thus :—

Year.	Stipendiary Magistrates.	District Magistrates.	Benches.
1898 ...	8,528	514	9,090
1899 ...	8,923	562	9,166

The following table exhibits the result of trials for the last three years as affecting persons :—

Year.	Number of persons under trial.	Number convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Percentage of convictions.
1897 ...	162,651	99,131	2,031	61·8
1898 ...	135,900	76,802	2,592	57·6
1899 ...	143,070	77,882	2,436	55·4

The list of districts in which the number of persons under trial at the close of the year exceeded 100 is as follows :—

Allahabad	217	Gorakhpur	150
Moradabad	170	Aligarh	128
Meerut...	162	Ballia	121

The average duration of trials was 7·8 days as compared with 7·4 in the preceding year. The following districts show durations in excess of the provincial average :—

Moradabad	14 days.	Bijnor	9 days.
Farukhabad	10 „	Aligarh	9 „
Pilibhít	10 „	Allahabad	9 „
Bánda	10 „	Farukhabad... ...	9 „
Sháhjahánpur ...	10 „	Mirzapur	9 „
Budaun	9 „	Fatehpur	9 „
Ballia.	9 „		

The highest percentage 69 of convictions was in Benares and the lowest 41 in Budaun.

Similar percentages in the cases of offences against property and offences affecting the human body are as follow :—

Against property.

Jalaun	71	Budaun	37

Affecting the human body.

Etah	48	Pilibhít	14

Particulars regarding witnesses in Magistrates' courts are as follow :—

	1898.	1899.
Number attending	321,162	327,061
Number examined	290,410	294,754
Number paid	79,790	79,633
Amount paid	Rs. 43,328	Rs. 46,861

The percentage of witnesses paid fell from 24·8 in 1898, to 24·3 in 1899. The average payment was higher than in the previous year, being 9 annas and 5 pies, against 8 annas and 8 pies.

The following Benches of Magistrates disposed of large numbers of cases during the year :—

	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons whose cases were disposed of.
Benares	2,541	3,147
Allahabad	2,126	2,617
Agra	1,482	1,628
Cawnpore	1,382	1,774
Gorakhpur	1,027	1,139
Moradabad	963	1,652
Bareilly	749	1,145

The number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates was 1,179 as compared with 1,166 in the preceding year and 1,074 in 1897.

II.—Courts of Session.

Cases tried by Sessions Judges were as follow :—

Year.	Cases for trial.	Cases disposed of.	Cases left pending.	Average duration.
1898	2,283	2,054	204	40
1899	2,387	2,133	247	37

Cases in which the trial abated and cases transferred to another province have not been included in the number of cases for trial and of cases disposed of. The districts showing conspicuous increases are :—Etah from 54 to 109, Bijnor from 38 to 74, and Azamgarh from 79 to 109 ; the largest decreases were in Allahabad from 147 to 96, Basti from 104 to 74, and Gorakhpur from 173 to 147.

There is a decrease in the number of persons under trial and convicted. The figures for the last four years are as follow :—

Year.	Persons under trial.	Persons convicted.	Persons left under trial.	Percentage of persons convicted on persons whose cases were disposed of.
1896	5,047	2,770	833	66
1897	6,588	4,142	473	68
1898	4,126	2,466	400	67
1899	4,392	2,644	521	69

Jury trials.—There were 114 cases affecting 163 persons. As to 158 of these the verdicts were approved by the presiding Judge ; and in the cases of five persons reference was made to the High Court ; in all of which the verdicts of the jury were set aside.

There were 1,715 trials with the aid of assessors as compared with 1,849 trials in 1898. The number of persons so tried was 3,357 : as regards 2,318 the presiding Judge agreed with all the assessors : as to 443 he differed from one or more of the assessors ; and differed from all the assessors in the cases of 596.

Particulars of the witnesses in Courts of Session are as follow :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Number attending	33,027	22,070	22,023
Number examined	21,717	15,669	15,843
Number paid	23,680	16,413	16,095
Amount paid	Rs. 21,624	Rs. 17,691	Rs. 18,202

The percentage of witnesses paid was 74·4 as compared with 74·3 in the preceding year. The average payment to each witness was Re. 1-2-1 as against Re. 1-1-2 in 1898.

Sixty-six per cent. of witnesses in attendance were discharged on the first day. The percentage is higher than that of last year.

The percentage of witnesses examined on witnesses attending rose from 71 to 72. The majority of the witnesses discharged without examination were defence witnesses who were withdrawn at the time of trial.

III.—High Court.

There were two cases for trial during the year, one having remained pending from the previous year. The number of persons concerned was two, both of whom were convicted.

Of 16 witnesses summoned 9 were examined. The average amount paid to each witness was Rs. 40-14-3 as against Rs. 18-12-3 in 1898.

IV.—All Courts.

The following statement gives particulars of the trials of European British subjects :—

	Brought to trial.		Persons convicted.	Pending at the close of the year.	
	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.
1898	93	102	58	1	1
1899	106	133	86	1	1

The total number of original cases decided by all courts compare thus :—

	Regular cases.	Cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
1898	91,457	6,487
1899	92,019	5,485

The following table exhibits the results of these trials as affecting persons :—

	1898.	1899.
Acquitted or discharged	57,629	63,842
Convicted	79,270	80,528
Percentage of convictions...	57·9	55·8

C.—Punishments inflicted on conviction.

The following table compares the numbers of the several punishments in the past three years :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Persons sentenced to death	152	91	105
Ditto transportation	573	281	270
Ditto penal servitude	...	2	14
Ditto imprisonment	38,392	22,635	21,761
Ditto fine	47,667	49,074	51,443
Ditto whipping	17,187	6,459	5,635
Persons ordered to give security to keep the peace or be of good behaviour	4,089	4,115	4,080
Persons imprisoned in default of giving security ...	1,232	2,352	2,782
Juveniles sent to a reformatory	66	51	52

Eighty-one offenders were released under the provisions of section 31, Act No. VIII of 1897, while 404 persons were released on probation under the provisions of section 562 of Act No. V of 1898. Proceedings under section 563 were taken against 18 convicted offenders released under section 562 upon probation for good conduct, of whom 17 persons were convicted. The number of persons shown as dealt with under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898 was 65: this figure represents the persons dealt with only for a part of the year in 1898, as the Act only came into force on the 1st of July of that year.

The following table compares the average lengths of imprisonments in 1898 and 1899 :—

		Fifteen days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.
Courts of Magistrates...	1898...	3,004	10,741	9,052	98	2
	1899...	2,929	10,313	9,007	126	...
Courts of Session ...	1898...	18	146	467	1,203	255
	1899...	13	153	439	1,327	234

There was a further decrease from 1,773 in 1898 to 1,479 in 1899 in the number of cases referred under sections 347 and 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of simple imprisonments declined from 1,311 in 1898, to 1,200 in 1899. The percentage of simple imprisonments on all imprisonments was 5·5 per cent., the corresponding figure for the previous year being 5·9 per cent.

The sentences of whipping may be thus classified :—

	1898.	1899.
In lieu of other punishment	5,915	5,020
In addition to other punishment	436	503
On juveniles for offences not ordinarily punishable with whipping.	108	112
On first conviction	5,756	4,900
Percentage	89·1	87
On subsequent conviction	703	735
Percentage	10·9	13
For theft	4,225	3,558
For receiving stolen property	595	544
For house-trespass and house-breaking	1,512	1,409
10 stripes and under	2,189	1,811
20 ditto	3,094	2,850
30 ditto	1,176	974

Whipping was inflicted in 30·67 per cent. of possible cases. The corresponding percentage for 1898 was 30·66, and in 1897 the percentage was 38·46.

Details of punishments of fine are as follow:—

	Persons fined.	Percentage on convictions.	Amount imposed.	Realized.	Percentage realized.
			Rs.	Rs.	
1897	47,667	46·1	2,67,136	2,15,558	80·6
1898	49,074	60·6	2,83,417	2,40,090	84·7
1899	51,443	63·9	3,02,931	2,46,516	81·4

The percentage of fines realized in Courts of Session was 41 as against 83 per cent. in the previous year, whilst in Magistrates' courts the percentage of realizations fell from 84·7 per cent. to 83·6 per cent. in 1899.

Compensation awarded by Magistrates under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure amounted to 10·8 per cent. of the fines realized, as against 11·8 per cent. in 1898.

In Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, Mainpuri, Cawnpore, and Azamgarh there were considerable increases in the amounts awarded under section 545, as compared with the previous year. Bulandshahr, Naini Tal, Moradabad, Gorakhpur, and Ballia show a large falling off in this respect.

D.—Appeal, Reference, and Revision.

I.—Courts of Magistrates.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Appeals preferred	3,872	3,505	3,242
Disposed of	3,854	3,541	3,220
Pending	140	96	112
Average duration	14 days.	14 days.	11 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants ...	12·4	15·8	13
Ditto unsuccessful appellants ...	67·5	75·3	68

Appeals were most numerous in Aligarh (208), Gorakhpur (198), Moradabad (184), Sháhjahánpur (172), Muzaffarnagar (164), and Allahabad (151).

The highest and lowest percentages of unsuccessful appellants in 1899 were in the following districts:—

Hamírpur	96	Moradabad	52
Sháhjahánpur	92	Dehra Dún	54
Azamgarh	87	Bulandshahr	55
Bijnor	84	Bareilly	56
Pilibhít	84	Bánda	56
Almora	82	Meerut	57
		Allahabad	57

(B).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Applications made	1,084	1,315	1,266
Disposed of	1,043	1,313	1,268
Pending	52	51	47
Average duration	14 days.	15 days	15 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	2,484	3,054	2,910
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,365	2,950	2,796
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected ...	1,785	2,273	2,209
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	75	77	79

Revisions were most and least numerous in the following districts:—

Gorakhpur	103	Garhwál	2
Basti	87	Bánda	3
Allahabad	83	Dehra Dún	6
Hamírpur	79	Naini Tál	6
Gházipur	79	Jalaun	7
Aligarh	73	Muttra	8
		Jhánsi	9

II.—Courts of Session.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The figures for three years are as under:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Appeals preferred	12,420	8,345	7,815
Disposed of	12,543	8,195	7,836
Pending	165	301	274
Average duration	16 days.	17 days.	17 days.
Percentage of actual on possible appellants	61·6	57·5	58
Ditto unsuccessful appellants	79·8	75	78

Most appeals were preferred in the following Sessions divisions:—

Aligarh	850	Saháranpur	474
Moradabad	835	Cawnpore	465
Gorakhpur	595	Bareilly	408
Agra	521	Mainpuri	401

The highest pending files of appeals at the close of the year were in the following divisions:—

Saháranpur	42	Meerut	27
Aligarh	39	Moradabad	19
Mainpuri	36	Bareilly	15

The following table shows the highest and lowest percentages of unsuccessful appellants by districts:—

Cawnpore	91	Jalaun	59
Fatehpur	90	Etáh	64
Muzaffarnagar	88	Sháhjahánpur	64
Almora	87	Jhánsi	65
Garhwál	85	Gorakhpur	69
Azamgarh	85	Bulandshahr	69
Moradabad	84		

(B).—*Revisions.*

The figures for three years are these:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Applications made	1,405	1,461	1,356
Disposed of	1,397	1,465	1,356
Pending	67	66	64
Average duration	25 days.	21 days.	22 days.
Persons—			
(*a*) concerned	3,085	3,291	2,921
(*b*) whose cases were disposed of	2,919	3,169	2,781
(*c*) in respect of whom applications were rejected	2,380	2,523	2,306
Percentage of (*c*) on (*b*)	81·5	79·6	83·0

The highest and lowest numbers of applications were filed in the following divisions:—

Gorakhpur	177	Kumaun	12
Saháranpur	126	Jaunpur	27
Meerut	114	Bánda	34
Moradabad	93	Allahabad	34
Aligarh	90	Mirzapur	42

III.—High Court.

(A).—*Appeals.*

The following table gives details for the last three years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
For hearing	1,770	1,255	1,227
Disposed of	1,687	1,269	1,200
Pending	83	69	96
Average duration	32 days.	32 days.	29 days.

Most and fewest appeals were disposed of from the following divisions:—

Gorakhpur	127	Jaunpur	26
Moradabad	125	Kumaun	29
Aligarh	107	Sháhjahánpur	35
Cawnpore	87	Gházipur	35

Details as to persons are as follow :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Appellants whose appeals were disposed of	3,206	2,143	1,896
Ditto whose appeals were rejected	400	228	460
Ditto whose sentences were affirmed	2,298	1,603	1,072
Ditto wholly unsuccessful per cent.	84	85	81

The percentages of wholly unsuccessful appellants on those whose cases were decided were highest and lowest in the following divisions :—

Benares	96	Bánda	56
Jhánsi	95	Gházipur	64
Kumaun	94	Azamgarh	74
Meerut	94	Agra	75
Sháhjahánpur	91	Aligarh	75

(B).—*Revisions.*

The figures for the last three years are these :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Cases for hearing'	727	766	827
Disposed of...	691	732	838
Pending	36	70	59
Average duration	24 days.	27 days.	32 days.

Most and fewest cases were decided from the following divisions :—

Allahabad	97	Jaunpur	16
Aligarh	96	Farukhabad	18
Bareilly	48	Kumaun	27
Sháhjahánpur	47	Jhánsi	28
Azamgarh	46	Meerut	29

Details as to persons are—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Persons concerned in cases decided	1,248	1,333	1,431
Ditto in whose cases revision was refused ...	760	846	927
Percentage of unsuccessful revisions (persons)	61	63	65

Among the several divisions the highest and lowest percentages for 1899 of the number of persons in whose cases no order adverse to the decision of the lower court was passed in revision were as follow :—

Mainpurí	85	Jaunpur	21
Meerut	80	Jhánsi	37
Cawnpore	78	Kumaun	39
Azamgarh	74	Agra	46
Aligarh	73	Farukhabad	47
Saháranpur	73	Gházipur	52

Of the 827 revision cases preferred in 1899, three were under section 307 or 451 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Under section 438, eighty-six cases were referred by Magistrates and one hundred and fifty-seven by Sessions Judges. Under section 439, four hundred and forty-three were referred by Magistrates and one hundred and thirty-eight by Sessions Judges.

(C).—*References and Miscellaneous.*

References for confirmation of sentences of death were as follow :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
For disposal	138	90	101
Disposed of	132	81	88
Pending	6	9	13

Sentences of death were confirmed in 83 cases in respect of 105 persons.

The number of miscellaneous cases disposed of during the year was 127; two cases remained pending at the close of the year.

IV.—All Courts.

The amount of appellate and revisional work done by all courts was as follows :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Appeals disposed of	18,084	13,005	12,256
Revisions ditto	3,131	3,510	3,462

The total criminal work disposed of by the High Court during the last three years is as follows :—

Cases,	1897.	1898.	1899.
For disposal	2,603	2,289	2,328
Disposed of	2,483	2,143	2,171
Pending	120	146	157

(b) Oudh.

The appended table shows the principal figures for the year 1899 in comparison with those of the preceding year :—

Class of offence.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to other provinces.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under the Indian Penal Code.	1898 ...	28,840	19,320	19,786	34,085	18,410	14,545	128	1,002
	1899 ...	28,721	18,872	19,348	33,335	18,867	13,371	152	945
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and Special and Local Laws.	1898 ...	13,717	11,955	12,093	17,650	4,379	13,103	14	154
	1899 ...	14,281	12,606	12,756	18,645	4,898	13,545	16	186
Total ...	1898 ...	42,557	31,275	31,879	51,735	22,789	27,648	142	1,156
	1899 ...	43,002	31,478	32,104	51,980	23,765	26,916	168	1,131

The total number of reported offences showed an increase of 445 only (or 1·5 per cent.) over the figures of the preceding year (which had been the lowest for many years). The increase occurred under the head of offences against special and local laws. Whether the latter class of offences be included or excluded, the districts which show an increase upon the figures of 1898 are the seven marginally noted. Reported offences were most numerous in Fyzabad (4,793), Lucknow city (4,719), and Sitapur (4,214); and least frequent in Lucknow district (1,935), Kheri (2,371), and Rae Bareli (2,521).

Lucknow City.
Sitapur.
Unao.
Sultánpur.
Kheri.
Hardoi.
Fyzabad.

Offences under the Penal Code decreased from 28,840 in 1898 to 28,721 in 1899. Offences against property fell from 11,917 in 1898 to 11,128 in 1899: the decrease extending to all offences under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code except criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust, cheating and mischief, under which heads a slight increase occurred. Other forms of offences under the Penal Code which decreased were offences relating to marriage, offences affecting life and offences against public justice. There was a considerable increase, shared by all districts without exception, (686) under the heading of hurt, and smaller increases in the offences of criminal force (75) and intimidation (40).

The increase under the heading of special laws was mainly due to the number of breaches of municipal bye-laws, which rose from 4,667 in 1898 to 5,448 in 1899. Cases of nuisances (under section 34, Act V of 1861) also increased from 2,734 to 2,824.

Excluding 11,524 cases struck off or dismissed after preliminary investigation, 32,104 cases, involving 51,980 persons, were brought to trial during the year by the Criminal Courts of Oudh. Of these, 31,495 cases, or 97·82 per cent., involving 50,849 persons, were disposed of, leaving 609 pending. Of the persons whose cases were brought to trial, 6,573 or 12·9 per cent. were discharged, 17,192 or 33·8 were

acquitted, and 26,916 or 52·9 per cent. were convicted; the percentages in the preceding year were 13·0, 32·0, and 54·6, respectively. The percentage of convictions (which in 1897 was 59·7) thus shows a further decline; but the falling off is for the most part confined to the less serious offences, and convictions in respect of the graver charges have generally improved. The fact that, while the percentage of convictions by Magistrates has fallen from 54·6 to 52·5, the percentage of convictions in Courts of Session has risen from 62·6 to 68·6 confirms the same conclusion. In the Sultánpur district the proportion of convictions (17·5 per cent.) in the Courts of Tahsíldár Magistrates was particularly low.

The unpaid tribunals continued to render valuable assistance to the district judicial staff. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly or in benches disposed of 8,034 cases, or about one-fourth of the total number of Magistrates' cases. Chaudhri Mahendra Singh, district Unao, Pandit Janki Prasad, district Bara Banki, and Rája Partáb Bahádur Singh, district Sultánpur, singly disposed of 337, 287 and 202 cases respectively during the year. Deputy Commissioners dealt with 669 cases in all in 1899, as compared with 533 in the previous year. The Magistrates of Fyzabad and Bara Banki appear to have made no use of their powers under section 34, Act V of 1898.

Criminal litigation in Magistrates' Courts continued to be disposed of with despatch, the average duration of cases for the whole province falling slightly from 7·5 to 7·4 days. The duration was lowest in the Lucknow City Courts (3·8 days), and highest in the Courts of the Unao district (10·2 days). The total number of punishments awarded by all Magistrates was 27,973, as compared with 28,222 in 1898. The only increase occurred under the head of orders to give security, which rose from 1,537 to 2,149. Whippings awarded by Magistrates declined from 3,202 to 2,538.

The six Sessions Judges disposed of 634 cases, involving 1,122 persons, during the year, compared with 623 cases, involving 1,205 persons, in 1898. The pending file (43 cases) was lighter, and the average duration of cases (34·7 days) shorter, than in the preceding year (60 cases, 38·9 days).

Out of 23,702 complaints preferred, 10,452, or 44 per cent., were dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. In Bahraich and Gonda districts the percentage of dismissals was as high as 59. In 13,251 cases process issued, with the result that 9,500 cases ended in acquittals or discharges; but of this number no less than 6,941 were due to compromise, withdrawal or dismissal by default. It appears, therefore, that 6,310 cases were really tried out, of which 2,559, or 40 per cent., resulted in acquittals. Proceedings under section 250, Act V of 1898, were taken in 367 cases (as compared with 384 in 1898), and 375 persons were ordered to pay compensation. No cases of contempts of court occurred during the year.

Sixteen boys were sent to the Reformatory School during the year, as compared with 9 in 1898. Action was taken under section 31(*a*) of Act VIII of 1897 in 3 cases, and under section 31(*b*) in 11 cases. The number of juvenile offenders whipped under section 5, Act VI of 1864, decreased from 80 in 1898 to 34 in 1899. One hundred and twenty-nine persons were released on probation under the first offenders' section of the Criminal Procedure Code; and it was necessary to proceed under section 563 of the Code against 69 persons who had failed to keep the conditions of their recognizances.

There were during the year 2,333 appeals to Courts of Session, as compared with 2,402 in 1898. The number of persons concerned was 2,724 as compared with 2,922 in the previous year. In 10 per cent. of the cases disposed of the sentence was reduced or altered, and in 10 per cent. it was reversed. The percentage of wholly unsuccessful appeals was 77·6, as compared with 78·5 in 1898. The percentage of cases in which appeals were preferred to the total number of appealable cases was 49·8, as against 44·4 in the previous year.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court consisted during the year of three Judges. The work before the Court was only slightly lighter than in 1898. Including appeals by the Local Government against acquittals, the Court had 703 appeals before it for disposal. Six hundred and forty-seven prisoners' appeals were disposed of, and in 511 cases (or in 79 per cent.) the original sentence was maintained. This percentage was the same in 1898. In 65 per cent. of the capital cases before it for confirmation or in appeal, the Court upheld the sentence, and in 25 per cent. of the cases the appeal was allowed.

5.—JAILS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

THE total number of convicts in the jails of these Provinces (exclusive of under-trial prisoners and civil prisoners) in the two years 1898 and 1899 are shown in the following table :—

	1898.	1899
Remained at commencement of the year	32,379	27,833
Received during the year	46,765	44,996
Total ...	79,144	72,829
Discharged from all causes	51,311	44,908
Remained at the end of the year	27,833	27,921
Total daily averge ...	30,246	27,439

The daily average of the convict population was decidedly below that of the previous year; but this is chiefly due to the fall in admissions which took place in 1898. The number of convicts in jail at the end of each of the two years was practically the same. The number of females imprisoned on conviction during the year was 2,191, as compared with 2,793 in 1898.

The number of civil prisoners admitted to jail was again somewhat high (1,447); but the total is not sufficiently large to allow of any certain conclusions being drawn from fluctuations.

Of the convicts admitted to jail during 1899, 3,725 (3,591 males and 134 females), or about 11 per cent. of the total number admitted, had been previously convicted. The percentage was 12 in 1898. The number of the habituals who were not identified before admission in 1899 was only 52, against 78 in the previous year. In all districts the work of tracing previous punishments was efficiently done, the Fatehgarh district alone showing an appreciable proportion (13 out of 150) of habituals not identified before conviction.

The number of convicts released from jails in 1899, as compared with the number released in the two previous years, was as follows :—

Released on—	1897.	1898.	1899.
(1) Expiry of sentences	31,510	22,345	20,745
(2) Appeal	3,462	3,006	2,811
(3) Remission marks	9,584	10,968	9,277
(4) Medical grounds	7	12	10
(5) Other grounds	8,521	1,400	4

The figures against (5) are exceptional in 1897 and 1898 on account, respectively, of the Diamond Jubilee and of releases of short-term prisoners confined for offences connected with scarcity. For the first time there is a diminution in the number of

releases under the good conduct rules. The decrease is entirely among prisoners with sentences not exceeding two years, and there were actually a smaller number of these in confinement. There were six escapes in the year, four of these being escapes while employed on extra-mural labour.

Two hundred and sixty-three juvenile prisoners (212 males and 51 females) were admitted during the year, as compared with 266 in 1898. During the year a special ward for the confinement of juvenile female prisoners was opened in the Central Prison at Lucknow, and all female prisoners under 15 years of age, irrespective of length of sentence, are now imprisoned there. They are under the supervision of the European matron of the Central Jail, and a specially-selected Eurasian female warder is in immediate charge of the ward.

The year 1898 had shown a great decrease in the number of persons sentenced to imprisonment, attributable to the improved condition of the poorer classes as compared with the time of scarcity, and there was a further decrease in admissions in 1899, as below :—

	1898.	1899.
Sentenced to imprisonment not exceeding six months	19,088	18,246
,, ,, above six months and not exceeding five years ...	14,219	14,450
,, ,, ,, five years	864	782
,, transportation for life	381	307
,, ,, ,, a term	14	51
,, death	153	142

The decrease is mainly in sentences of imprisonment for a short term, and is probably due to the same causes as in 1898. The increase in the number of term transportation sentences is, no doubt, due to Judges becoming aware of the decision by the Government of India to resume the actual deportation to the Andamans of persons under sentence of term transportation. Of late years only persons sentenced to transportation for life had been deported there.

The total number of punishments recorded in jails, which was 27,510 in 1897 and 35,153 in 1898, was 39,768 in 1899, and the number of major punishments rose from 5,258 to 6,915. The rise is said to be solely due to greater care being taken, in accordance with the orders of Government, in reporting and recording minor offences. This involves the infliction of a larger number of major punishments, as there are more men with previous minor offences recorded against them; and undoubtedly, on the whole, a greater stringency of jail discipline is involved. Of major punishments, the one most frequently used was imposing fetters or handcuffing (4,502). But the latter was only used in 103 cases. Separate, cellular, or solitary confinement, and penal diet with solitary confinement, were imposed in 648 and 165 cases respectively, against 981 and 372 in 1898. The number of corporal punishments showed a decrease from 352 to 326. This decrease, together with a large fall in the number of offences tried by criminal courts, shows a diminution in the number of very serious offences.

In 1898 a great improvement took place, compared with 1897, as regards the sickness and mortality in jails; but this was to be expected, considering the exceptional conditions of the earlier year. It is satisfactory to observe that a further improvement took place in 1899. The ratio of admissions to hospital in that year was 791·8 per mille, as compared with 920·5 in 1898: the daily average of sick was 37·8 per mille, as compared with 46·7; and deaths from all causes fell from 28·7 per mille in 1898 to 22·2 in 1899 which was the lowest recorded, with the exception of that for the year 1893. These general results appear excellent if it be remembered that the death-rate of the year among the free population was 33·19, and that a certain proportion of prisoners are always in a debilitated state at admission. The prisons showing the highest death rates were Gházipur District Jail, 46 per mille; Mirzapur, 89; Bánda, 48; besides Lalitpur and Pauri 5th class jails, in

which the total strength was small, and the proportion of deaths, therefore, is not a sure criterion. The Mirzapur and Bánda jails also show a daily average number of sick far above the Provincial average. The case of Mirzapur jail was discussed last year, where the occurrence during 1899 of a serious outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever was mentioned. This disease caused eight deaths, and four others, which occurred while the prisoners were at Chunár, are ascribed to cholera. The total number of deaths was 22. The conditions of the Mirzapur jail have been often discussed, and remedial measures undertaken : and there is reason to believe that it will be necessary to abandon the present jail, and to build a new one in a more healthy locality. In the Ghâzipur District Jail 26 deaths took place ; the sanitary condition of the jail is reported as good, and the mortality is ascribed to the great unhealthiness of the Ghâzipur district during August and September 1899. The conditions of the Bánda jail are well known, and a high death-rate is chronic there ; that for the year under report (48) shows a considerable improvement over the previous year (62). It is reported that a large proportion of the prisoners admitted into this jail are usually in inferior health. Turning to the chief diseases in jails, it appears that one death only in 1899 was attributed to cholera, though it is suspected that four other deaths at Mirzapur were due to that disease. The number of deaths from dysentery fell from 190 to 144. The causes of this disease in jails have been discussed before, and it was said that the view, that each dysentery case should be treated as infectious, and should be isolated and treated in a separate cell, should be tested by experiment. There appears to be diversity of opinion among Jail Superintendents on the question ; but as it, is reported, that some of them attach more weight than others to, and carry out more effectively, the precautions noted, it would seem that the difference, if any, in the spread of the disease between one jail and another would supply a sufficient answer. One hundred and twenty-one deaths were due to pneumonia, against 135 in 1898.

The total expenditure on maintenance and guard, excluding the cost of alterations and repairs of jails, amounted to Rs. 12,37,507, as compared with Rs. 14,12,152 in 1898 and Rs. 19,13,624 in 1897. The average cost per head fell from Rs. 43,15-10 in 1898 to Rs. 42-3-7 in 1899. The decrease took place chiefly in the dieting charges, which fell from Rs. 7,13,212 in 1898 to Rs. 5,89,711 in 1899 ; this fall in expenditure is due to the decrease in the daily average number of prisoners in confinement, and to the favourable rates at which grain was bought for storage. The rates were considerably lower than in 1898. The percentage of grain stored to the total quantity consumed was 72, and in every jail where storage operations were carried out, a profit resulted as compared with purchasing at market prices. Other heads of expenditure compare for 1898 and 1899 as follows :—

Heads of expenditure.	1898.	1899.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,26,951	4,16,741
Hospital charges	79,542	59,347
Clothing and bedding	82,564	73,351
Sanitation	6,924	7,852

The saving in establishment was due to the abolition of the temporary establishment which was entertained up to October 1898 in connection with the Chunár temporary jail. The decrease under hospital charges is due to better health of the prisoners.

It was mentioned last year that the Government had sanctioned plans for the construction of cubicles in most barracks in which habitual offenders are confined, but that no actual progress had up to then been made for want of funds. During the year Rs. 40,000 were granted by Government for the erection of cubicles, which are now being constructed in the habitual barracks in the Allahabad, Agra and Bareilly Central Prisons. A further grant of Rs. 80,000 for the same purpose has been given by Government for the next financial year.

The total sum "paid into treasury on manufacturing account" was Rs. 4,21,522; and, as the cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year was Rs. 2,42,832, the net cash earnings of labouring convicts during the year stand at Rs. 1,78,690, giving an average earning of Rs. 6-9-0 per head on convicts sentenced to labour and of Rs. 15-13-0 per head on those employed on jail manufactures. The net cash earnings show a small increase over those for 1898 (Rs. 1,78,108); but, the number in jail being less, the average earning per convict sentenced to labour shows an appreciable rise (Rs. 5-14-0 to Rs. 6-9-0). Eleven thousand two hundred and eighty convicts, or 41·52 per cent. of the total number, were employed on manufactures. The cash earnings were highest at Allahabad (Rs. 41,170) and Agra (Rs. 19,244) among Central Prisons; at Allahabad (Rs. 4,638) and Agra (Rs. 3,739) among first class District Jails; at Jaunpur (Rs. 3,560), Aligarh (Rs. 2,021, *plus* Rs. 452 earned for Medical Department by making up quinine packets for sale), and Basti (Rs. 2,504) among second class jails; and at Saháranpur (Rs. 1,543) and Jhánsi (Rs. 1,234) among third class jails.

The working of the system of identifying criminals by finger impressions is in these Provinces entrusted to the Police Department. There has been an improvement on preceding years. There are now considerably over 50,000 "identities" on record.

Reformatory.—The following table exhibits the numerical strength of the School and the admissions and discharges during the past five years:—

Year.	Remaining on 1st January.	Admitted.	Re-admitted after escape.	Discharged.	Transferred to jail or lunatic asylum, or otherwise disposed of on re-trial.	Released by order of Government.	Escaped.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December.	Daily average strength.
1895	204	77	...	35	1	...	1	1	243	221·58
1896	243	10	...	26	8	11	...	...	208	224·67
1897	208	61	1	35	2	2	...	...	231	224·20
1898	231	69	...	48	1	6	3	2	240	235·00
1899	240	66	...	46	4	...	...	...	256	247·25

The daily average number of boys (247) was higher in 1899 than that in 1898 (235) or in preceding years. The actual admissions, however, to the School are regulated by capacity, and, as there was always a certain proportion of the boys in hospital, the accommodation of the Reformatory, which is for 232 inmates with separate cubicles and 24 in hospital, was not exceeded. The health of the School, which had been indifferent in the previous year, showed a satisfactory improvement. No deathss took place.

All the boys are taught agricultural work in addition to any other trade which they may be learning, the latter trade being chosen, as a rule, with regard to their caste and probable future occupation. Inquiries were made from Magistrates regarding inmates of the Reformatory discharged during the past three years. Of the 124 boys regarding whom replies were received during the year, 29 were reported to be not traceable, 12 to have relapsed into criminal ways, and one to have emigrated: of the remaining 82, 77 were reported of good character.

The expenditure per boy during the year was Rs. 53-11-0, as compared with Rs. 54-7-0 in 1898. The total expenditure was Rs. 13,274, against Rs. 12,793. The profit earned by the farm and factory was Rs. 1,000, as compared with Rs. 791. Tailoring, shoemaking and agriculture gave the best results.

The Resolution of the Government of India deciding that all reformatory schools should be placed under the charge of the Education Department, and directing that the change should be effected as soon as possible, was received in September 1899, and this Government then desired the Director of Public Instruction, in communication with the Inspector-General of Prisons, to arrange for the transfer of control. Some time elapsed before a suitable man for the post of Superintendent of the School could be found. The arrangements for the transfer of the Reformatory to the Education Department will now shortly be completed; and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner contemplates the removal, before long, of the School from Bareilly to Chunár, where the Chunár Fort can be adapted to it.

6.—Civil Justice.

(*a*) *North-Western Provinces.*

In all courts of original jurisdiction, except the courts of village munsifs, the number of institutions and disposals of suits as compared with the previous year were :—

	Suits instituted.	Total for disposal, including remands, reviews and revivals.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1898	99,172	109,602	100,275	9,327
1899	87,440	98,633	90,099	8,534

Institutions show a large decrease of 11,732 suits, and in disposals there is also a decrease of 10,176 cases. The pending file has been reduced by 793 cases. The figures relating to institutions and disposals are the lowest recorded within the last 20 years—excepting those of 1884.

Institutions have decreased in every district except three, *viz.*, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Benares, in which districts the increases are very small. The falling off in institutions is most marked in :—

	Instituted in 1899.		*Instituted in 1898.*	*Decrease.*
Moradabad	7,799	against	10,223	2,424
Bareilly	5,002	„	6,682	1,680
Sháhjahánpur	7,342	„	8,898	1,556
Jhánsi	3,045	„	4,202	1,157
Agra	8,419	„	9,410	991
Gorakhpur	4,226	„	4,978	752

The decrease in Moradabad is attributed to scarcity, the result of early cessation of the monsoon, while in Sháhjahánpur the falling off is ascribed to the high price of food grains owing to bad seasons and the exportation of grain to famine-stricken areas. Another reason given is the poorness of the sugar-cane crop for which advances are taken by a large proportion of cultivators, and which therefore affects litigation. In Jhánsi the decrease is said to be due to debtors being unable to pay on account of recent famine in Bundelkhand and creditors abstaining from filing suits likely to prove infructuous.

The suits instituted in regular courts in 1899 are classified as follows, figures for the two previous years being given for comparison :—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
For money or movable property ...	73,867	72,255	62,187
For immovable property	7,054	7,425	7,260
Mortgage suits	15,038	15,048	13,901
For specific relief	2,378	2,321	2,345
To establish a right of pre-emption ...	1,551	1,772	1,357
Other suits	368	351	390
Total ...	100,256	99,172	87,440

The suits relating to money or movables have fallen by 10,068, and mortgage suits have decreased by 1,147. The figures relating to money suits were abnormally high in 1897 and 1898. The corresponding figure for 1896 was 66,406.

The values of the subject-matter in dispute in regular courts have been Rs. 3,86,31,532 against Rs. 2,80,02,209 in 1898.

There is thus an increase of Rs. 1,06,29,323 in the valuation of suits filed as compared with that of the previous year, notwithstanding the large fall in institutions, the largest increases being in Moradabad, Gorakhpur and Agra, where they exceeded 16 lakhs.

The increase in valuation in Moradabad is due to the rise in the number of institutions in the Subordinate Judge's court, which include three big cases, two of which relating to the Kanth estate, are valued at about five lakhs. In Gorakhpur the increase results from the institution of one case of the value of 75 lakhs. In Agra and Sháhjahánpur the increase is owing to cases of large value being instituted in the Subordinate Judges' courts.

The number of contested suits disposed of was 26,977 or 29·9 per cent. of the total number of suits decided. This percentage is higher than it was in the previous year. The preceding five years' percentages were 27·4 (in 1898), 28·4, 30, 30 and 28·9, respectively.

Judgeships showing percentages considerably above the average are Azamgarh (41), Gorakhpur (38), Gházipur (36), Sháhjahánpur and Cawnpore (34 each), and Benares and Farrukhabad (33 each).

As hitherto, the highest percentages of contested suits on suits disposed of are to be found in the courts of Subordinate Judges.

Thirty-two per cent. of suits were decided *ex-parte*. The corresponding figure for the previous year was 33 per cent.

The percentage of suits in which plaintiffs were successful was 59·1 as compared with 59·4 (in 1898), 61·3 and 59·4 in the three previous years, respectively.

In contested cases the average duration has risen from 62 days in 1898 to 68 days in 1899, but is still lower than the figure for 1896, which was 71 days.

In Small Cause Courts the duration has fallen from 33 days in 1898 to 32 days in 1899.

In uncontested cases the average duration has increased from 27 days in 1898 to 28 days in 1899.

The following is a list of the judgeships in which the number of suits pending at the close of the year exceeded 500:—

Aligarh	1,194	Moradabad	759
Agra	994	Saháranpur	750
Meerut	847		

Gorakhpur and Cawnpore have disappeared from the list, which is otherwise the same as it was in 1898.

The following table exhibits the number of witnesses summoned, of witnesses examined, and of parties examined during the last three years:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Witnesses summoned	266,371	293,421	268,314
Ditto examined	119,197	126,067	105,607
Parties ditto	28,683	27,070	25,785

The amount of diet-money paid to witnesses was as follows:—

	Rs.	*Average per witness.*
1897	1,67,346	10 annas 1 pie.
1898	1,84,085	12 „ 5 „
1899	1,83,303	12 „ 8 „

The judgeships of Farrukhabad, Gházipur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh and Agra show the lowest averages of witnesses paid; and Bánda, Benares, Meerut, Jhánsi, Cawnpore and Moradabad the highest.

There was a decrease of 1876 as compared with last year in the figures for miscellaneous judicial cases, which is mainly accounted for in the following districts:—

	Decrease.		Decrease.
Sháhjahánpur	528	Cawnpore	161
Gorakhpur	386	Benares	156
Bareilly	306	Aligarh	155
Gházipur	289	Saháranpur	126

The following statement shows the work done by the civil courts during the last six years in the execution of decrees:—

	Applications for execution.		
	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending in the Civil Courts.
1894	89,035	76,226	12,809
1895	91,488	77,955	13,533
1896	97,255	85,101	12,154
1897	100,407	87,160	13,247
1898	107,934	95,209	12,725
1899	100,782	89,009	11,773

The number of applications for disposal before the courts was 7,152 less than it was in 1898, in which year the number of applications for disposal was abnormally high. Disposals have also decreased by 6,200; the pending file is, however, lower than that of 1898 by 952 cases.

The amount realised in execution of decrees was Rs. 65,32,370, a decrease of Rs. 6,06,605. The fall in the number of applications disposed of partly explains the decrease in realisations. Further, the figures for 1898 were higher than they had been for 10 years. The amount for 1899 is, notwithstanding, much higher than the average for the last 10 years.

The same number of judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 1899 as in 1898, *viz.*, 525; but the number of persons arrested increased by 7; while the number of cases in which immovable property was brought to sale decreased by 1,334. Movable property was sold in 350 less cases in 1899 than in 1898. Comparative figures for the last three years are as follows:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Judgment-debtors imprisoned	425	525	525
Ditto arrested	1,243	1,343	1,350
Immovable property sold	6,807	8,435	7,101
Movable ditto	1,989	1,983	1,633

Five thousand eight hundred and forty-three applications for execution were transferred to other courts for disposal: of these, 4,953 were applications transferred to the courts of Collectors under section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The following figures show the state of the appellate files of all subordinate courts for the last five years:—

	For disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1895	14,064	9,927	4,137
1896	13,414	2,185	4,229
1897	12,948	8,217	4,731
1898	13,294	8,192	5,102
1899	13,873	7,955	5,918

The District Judges disposed of 576 fewer Munsifs' appeals, 187 fewer appeals from Subordinate Judges' decrees, and 32 more appeals from Revenue Courts.

Most appeals were disposed of in the following courts of District Judges (including Additional Judges):—

District Judge of Azamgarh	456
Ditto Aligarh	387
Ditto Gorakhpur	378
Ditto Benares	243

The average number of appeals decided by 19 courts of Subordinate or permanent Additional Subordinate Judges was 168 as compared with 196 in the previous year. Sháhjahánpur and Gorakhpur show increases in the number of appeals disposed of by Subordinate Judges; while in Saháranpur, Farrukhabad, Jaunpur, Gházipur (Additional), the number of appeals disposed of decreased.

The numbers of appeals pending over three months at the close of each of the last five years are as follow :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Before Subordinate Judges	491	408	337	543	675
„ District „	1,536	2,228	2,289	2,622	3,266
Total ...	2,027	2,636	2,626	3,165	3,941

The duration of appeals decided by District and Subordinate Judges was as follows :—

		1897.	1898.	1899.
District Judges		187 days.	246 days.	184 days.
Subordinate Judges ...	In the deciding court ...	85 „	84 „	76 „
	Altogether	155 „	169 „	192 „

The number of objections under section 561, Code of Civil Procedure, was 387, as against 414 in 1898.

Miscellaneous judicial appeals filed and disposed of during the last two years were as under :—

	Number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Pending.
1898	468	356	112
1899	410	333	77

The following table gives disposals by courts :—

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
By District Judges	283	276	240	318	295
„ Subordinate Judges	32	19	32	38	38

The duration shows an increase in the courts of Subordinate Judges, but it has fallen in the courts of District Judges :—

	Number of days.				
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
District Judges	78	72	109	110	98
Subordinate Judges	134	67	53	88	168
	83	72	102	108	106

The following tables show the average amount of work of all descriptions done by a court of each class except a Small Cause Court :—

(*a*) *District Judges*—(21).

			Appeals.				
Suits.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Sessions trials.	Criminal appeals.	Criminal revisions.
5	7	116	158	14	100	365	64

(*b*) *Subordinate Judges*—(19).

Suits.					*Appeals.*	
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous judicial cases.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.
189	137	326	395	346	168	2

(*c*) *Munsifs*—(68).

Suits.				
Uncontested.	Contested.	Total.	Execution of decrees.	Miscellaneous Judicial cases.
737	315	1,052	977	506

In making the above calculations no account has been taken of the work done by the temporary Additional Judges and Additional Subordinate Judges.

One District, four Subordinate Judges and 23 Munsifs, in the exercise of Small Cause Court powers, disposed of cases with the following average numbers :—

	Judge.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.
Suits		413	527
Execution of decrees	2	187	221
Miscellaneous cases		36	23

The following table shows the state of the civil business which came before the High Court during 1898 and 1899 :—

	Institutions with pending file of previous year.		Disposals.		Pending at the close of—	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
1. Original suits	1	1	...	...	1	1
2. Miscellaneous judicial cases ...	383	452	347	413	36	39
3. First appeals	801	799	235	344	566	455
4. Second appeals	2,422	2,356	1,059	984	1,363	1,372
5. Letters Patent appeals ...	127	89	91	67	36	22
6. First appeals from orders ...	199	235	99	169	100	66
7. Privy Council appeals (applications).	35	66	24	17	11	49
Total ...	3,968	3,998	1,855	1,994	2,113	2,004

During the year 1899 the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council determined 12 appeals. In six the decision was upheld, in one modified, in three reversed, the other two cases were dismissed for want of prosecution.

The average duration in days of the cases decided by the Court was as follows:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Head 1	...	...	...
Do. 2 { contested	133	102	97
Do. 2 { uncontested	21	46	12
Do. 3	597	502	611
Do. 4	533	505	419
Do. 5	434	249	134
Do. 6	142	165	128

At the end of 1899 the pending first and second appeals belonged to the following years :—

	1892.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
First appeals	2	1	1	11	59	184	197
Second ditto	...	...	...	3	224	468	677

The two cases of 1892 are those to which reference was made in last year's report. The cases are still pending in connection with proceedings for substitution of names of parties.

The appeal of 1894 is awaiting decision of a case now before the Privy Council. The first appeal of 1895 remained pending owing to the findings on remand not having been received from the lower court.

There were 233 first appeals and 993 second appeals instituted during the year. The following table compares the general results of the hearing of first and second appeals during the last two years :—

		First appeals.		Second appeals.	
		1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Without trial		36	24	128	160
Without contest ...	Confirmed	6	5	31	20
	Modified	...	...	2	2
	Reversed	4	3	8	10
	Remanded ...	...	2	5	...
	Total ...	46	34	174	192
Contested ...	Confirmed	123	207	603	526
	Modified	20	27	42	39
	Reversed	41	59	180	157
	Remanded ...	5	17	60	70
	Total ...	189	310	875	792

Ninety-five second appeals were summarily dismissed in 1899 under section 551 of the Code of Civil Procedure as against 75 in 1898. Of contested first appeals in 66·8 per cent. the decrees appealed against were confirmed as against 65·1 per cent. in 1898. In second appeals the percentage was 66·4 against 68·1 in 1898.

The values of court-fee stamps received in subordinate courts during the last three years have been as follow :—

	Rs.
1897	15,98,251
1898	16,41,712
1899	15,14,529

The most noticeable variations are given in the table below :—

	Increase. Rs.		*Decrease.* Rs.
Allahabad	7,724	Cawnpore	25,984
		Saháranpur	22,054
		Agra	18,304
		Benares	17,559
		Meerut	13,640
		Bareilly	10,264

In the High Court there was a decrease under this head of Rs. 20,455.

Refunds in the High Court amounted to Rs. 7,604 as compared with Rs. 2,210 in 1898.

Rupees 10,835 were realised in the court on account of deficient stamp-duty on documents examined in the court's office. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 11,207.

There were only 91 courts of village munsifs existing at the end of 1899. The number of circles in Sháhjahánpur were reduced from 46 in 1898 to 28 in 1899. Three of the circles in Sháhjahánpur show no institutions during the year.

The institutions show a considerable falling off, only 2,713 suits having been instituted in 1899 as compared with 3,465 in the year previous: of these 1,139 alone were instituted in the courts situated in the Saháranpur Judgeship. The following table exhibits the work for disposal, the amount done, and the number of suits pending during the last four years :—

	Total for disposal.	*Total disposed of.*	*Pending.*
1896	5,982	5,581	178
1897	5,406	5,114	151
1898	3,636	3,403	100
1899	2,815	2,606	102

The decrease in institutions was common to the courts in three out of the four judgeships: the courts in the Saháranpur Judgeship show, however, a slight increase on the figures of 1898.

The total number of suits for disposal, including those pending from the previous year, was 2,815 : of these 2,606 were disposed of, 107 being transferred by district munsifs to their own courts, leaving a pending balance of 102 at the close of the year. The manner in which these 2,606 cases were disposed of was as follows :—

Without trial	334	12·8	per cent.
Without contest	2,084	80·0	„
With ditto	188	7·2	„
Total ...	2,606		

As in previous years, the suits based on oral contract were most numerous, 1,225 out of 2,713 suits falling under this head. As regards valuation, the majority of the suits were for the recovery of sums not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*b*) *Oudh.*

In the following table the chief statistics regarding cases in courts of original jurisdiction are compared with those of 1898 :—

	Civil suits.						Miscellaneous cases.			
	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Unpaid tribunals ...	1,389	2,932	1,298	2,846	233	372	64	203	15	38
Paid sub-divisional tribunals.	15,773	17,233	16,881	16,845	2,676	3,750	7,997	7,423	734	780
Small Cause Courts.	34,333	28,670	35,574	28,611	2,084	2,342	2,420	1,991	180	166
District Courts ...	11	7	29	11	6	4	665	729	203	153
Total ...	51,506	48,842	53,782	48,313	4,999	6,468	11,146	10,346	1,132	1,137

The steady decline in the number of institutions which has been observed since 1894 continued during the year, but the number of institutions per 10,000 of the population was still considerably higher in Oudh (38) than in the North-Western Provinces (26). It is reported that, while suits for money or movable property have been steadily decreasing, there has been a decided tendency for the number of mortgage suits to increase. No Additional Civil Judges were employed during the year. The decrease under disposals was due to the decrease (5,456) in the number of Small Cause cases decided by Munsifs. The number of cases heard by Honorary Munsifs showed a satisfactory increase, and the total number of civil suits and miscellaneous cases disposed of by these gentlemen is now above the figures of the year 1896, preceding the passing of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Honorary Munsifs Act. The Government has recently arranged to appoint Honorary Munsifs in those districts* in Oudh where none have yet been appointed. The despatch of litigation in Honorary Munsifs' Courts improved considerably during the year: the average duration of uncontested cases fell from 51 to 37 days, and of contested cases from 111 to 40 days.

* Unao. | Sultánpur. Fyzabad. | Gonda.

The average duration of civil suits in the principal courts of original jurisdiction is compared below with the duration in 1897 and 1898 :—

		Duration in days of—					
		Contested suits.			Uncontested suits.		
		1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Munsifs ...	Regular suits ...	110	99	78	53	43	37
	Small Cause Court suits,	49	50	40	31	28	24
Subordinate Judges...	Regular suits ...	148	147	146	57	124	94
	Small Cause Court suits,	47	44	57	38	34	31

The disposal of work in Munsifs' Courts in Oudh continues to improve. In Subordinate Judges' Courts also the disposal of regular cases improved somewhat, as compared with the preceding year; in the case of contested cases, the average duration (146 days) was lower than in the North-Western Provinces (154 days) in 1899, but the duration of uncontested cases was higher. There is now only one case pending for over two years in which a decision of the Privy Council in appeal is awaited, while at the end of 1898 there were 14 such cases. The pending file of miscellaneous cases was also materially reduced during the year.

There were 141 fewer regular appeals for disposal by Subordinate and District Judges than in the preceding year, and, as disposals slightly improved, the pending file was somewhat lightened. The following statement compares the figures for the two years :—

	Total number for disposal.		Number disposed of.		Pending.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	1,917	1,865	1,524	1,514	393	351
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	1,116	1,027	675	726	441	300
Total ...	3,033	2,892	2,199	2,240	834	651

Of the 351 appeals left pending by Subordinate Judges, 83 were of older date than six months. Disposals by District Judges increased, although no Additional Judges were employed during the year. The number of rent and miscellaneous appeals, however, disposed of by District Judges (in addition to the 726 regular appeals above shown) was somewhat less than in 1898. The average duration of appeals was practically unchanged in the Courts of Subordinate Judges, but improved considerably in District Judges' Courts, from 452 days in 1898 to 264 days in 1899. The percentage of cases in which the decrees of the lower Courts were disturbed was 40·3 in the case of appeals to Subordinate Judges and 30·0 in the case of appeals to District Judges; the figures for the preceding year were 40·9 and 28·8 respectively. The percentage of interference to the total number of appeals is about the same as in the North-Western Provinces.

The receipts from court fees (other than process fees) realized during the year were Rs. 5,07,004, as compared with Rs. 5,27,790 in 1898 and Rs. 5,09,829 in 1897. The decrease as compared with the preceding year is due to fewer institutions of suits: the total value of suits instituted having decreased from Rs. 2,31,60,942 in 1898 to Rs. 1,02,73,254 in 1899. The figures for the preceding year included three suits of abnormally high value in the Subordinate Judge's Court, Unao.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court consisted during the year of three Judges. There were 750 cases of all kinds pending before the Court at the beginning of 1899; and 1,885 cases (as compared with 1,984 in 1898) were instituted during the year. Of the total number for disposal (2,635), the Court disposed of 1,774 cases, leaving a balance of 861 cases pending at the close of the year. The number of disposals was considerably less than in the preceding year, owing to the absence of one of the Judges on short leave, the longer vacation taken by the Court, and the increased number of first appeals heard by a Bench of two Judges.

(c). *Kumaun.*

In the subjoined table the work for disposal by the civil courts of Kumaun during 1899 is compared with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Original cases.				Appeals.				Applications for execution of decrees.	
	Suits.		Miscellaneous.		Suits.		Miscellaneous.			
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Naini Tál ...	1,826	1,558	332	280	74	67	10	8	1,321	1,041
Almora ...	2,103	2,167	159	173	135	161	29	13	854	986
Garhwál ...	1,639	1,486	75	66	122	124	5	4	533	613
Total, District Courts	5 568	5,211	566	519	331	352	44	25	2,708	2,640
Commissioner's Court	2	2	10	10	112	86	11	9	...	...

The number of institutions fell from 4,959 in 1898 to 4,539. This decrease is shared by all classes of courts, and is most noticeable in the districts of Naini Tál and Garhwál. There is a small increase in the Almora district total, the Court of Small Causes showing an increase, which, however, is ascribed partly to wrong classification in previous years. Suits for money or movable property decreased in all districts; while in Almora and Naini Tál a small numerical increase occurred in suits for title and other reliefs.

The following table shows the original work disposed of by the civil courts in each district:—

District.	Original suits.						Miscellaneous cases.						Average duration in days of original suits.			
	For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		For disposal.		Disposed of.		Pending.		Contested.		Uncontested.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Naini Tál ...	1,826	1,558	1,622	1,418	202	139	332	280	306	267	24	13	50	57	35	38
Almora ...	2,103	2,167	1,961	2,022	142	145	159	173	143	162	15	11	90	57	16	36
Garhwál ...	1,639	1,486	1,458	1,378	181	108	75	66	72	63	3	3	43	52	28	30
Commissioner's Court.	2	2	1	2	1	...	10	10	8	9	2	1	...	216	17	35
Total ...	5,570	5,213	5,042	4,820	526	392	576	529	529	501	44	28	...	...	...	...

The figures for cases for disposal include suits left pending from the previous year: and the working results of the year must be considered, on the whole, creditable, as the total number of cases left pending declined from 570 to 420. The percentage of disposals throughout the division rose from 90 to 92, and is now uniformly high in all districts. The number of cases decreed *ex parte*, on the whole, declined, but was high in Naini Tal (27·4 per cent). In all districts the number of cases dismissed by default was higher than in 1898: in Naini Tál and Garhwál this is ascribed to cases being settled out of court, and the same explanation may apparently be applied to Almora, where the percentage of petty cases (which would naturally be settled in this way) is higher than in either of the other districts. The

percentage of cases settled after contest increased slightly in Almora and Garhwál, but declined in Naini Tál.

In the following statement is shown the result of applications for execution of decrees :—

District.	Number for disposal.		Number pending at end of year.		Percentage on total disposed of.			
					Partially executed.		Wholly executed.	
	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.	1898.	1899.
Naini Tál	1,321	1,041	170	112	12	16	17	19
Almora	854	986	99	89	13	12	26	25
Garhwál	533	613	77	105	25	22	33	36
Total ...	2,708	2,640	346	306	15	16	24	25

The highest measure of success thus continues to be reached in the Garhwál district : the work of execution of decrees was previously unsatisfactory in Naini Tál, but improved somewhat during the year.

The total number of appeals for disposal by the district and divisional courts was 438—a trifling variation from the figures of the previous year. Of this number 401 were disposed of, leaving 37 pending at the end of the year, mostly in the Almora district and the Commissioner's Court. Fourteen appeals were heard *ex parte*, and 308 were contested. That the courts are becoming better acquainted with the civil law and rules of procedure may be inferred from the decreasing proportion of successful appeals. In no district did the percentage of success exceed 30. Out of contested appeals the percentage of cases in which decrees were confirmed has risen from 60 in 1898 to 68 in 1899, and the percentage of such cases in which the lower court's decree was either modified or reversed has similarly fallen from 34 to 26. Out of 31 miscellaneous appeals the lower court's order was disturbed in 11 cases. During the course of the year 23 applications were made to Government, under rule 17 of the Kumaun Rules, against final orders of the Commissioner. Three of the cases are still pending, and one was not proceeded with. Of the remainder Government declined to interfere in 12 cases, and in seven cases, on the advice of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, to whom a reference was made, Government directed that the Commissioner's order be set aside or modified.

The total receipts of the year from process fees amounted to Rs. 11,262, as compared with Rs. 12,201 in the previous year, and, deducting disbursements, there was on this account a balance of Rs. 4,588. The diminution in the receipts may be attributed directly to decreased litigation. The total income of the civil courts of the division showed a deficit of Rs. 14,519, as compared with Rs. 23,127 in 1898. Garhwál is the only district with a surplus balance, but the deficit in the other districts decreased.

7.—Infanticide.

North-Western Provinces.

The Act was in force, as in the preceding year, in 16 districts. Three hundred and sixty villages were under the rules at the beginning of the year, and the exemption of 92 villages reduced the number to 268 at the close of the year. One hundred and four of these (against 155 in the previous year) are in the Mainpuri district. The next largest number in any district is 31 in Saháranpur.

The following figures show the main results of the year :—

	Boys.	*Girls.*
Population under 6 on 1st April 1899	3,406	2,217
Births	1,149	980
Deaths	449	432
Arrivals	416	415
Removals	473	381
Transfers to population over 6	656	401
Resultant population on 1st April 1900	3,393	2,398

The initial population differs from the resultant population shown in the previous report in consequence of the omission of the villages which were exempted during the year. The average ratio of births as between boys and girls in infanticide districts was 54 boys to 46 girls, the corresponding Provincial rates for 1899 being 52 and 48. The average death rate of children under one year in infanticide districts was 52·34 boys to 47·66 girls. The proportion of boys to 100 girls was, at the commencement of the year, 153 and at its close 148.

In the Saháranpur district the register of specially guilty villages is now blank; and since the close of the year proposals have been submitted and sanctioned for the exemption of 5 out of the 31 villages which were still under the rules. In Muzaffarnagar there are now only 6 villages under the rules : the numbers are too small for the application of any tests, but it is thought better not to exempt these few remaining villages for the present. In the Meerut district, though there are still 9 proclaimed villages, only 1 village (inhabited by Gujars) is viewed with suspicion. In the Agra district the proportion of boys under six to 100 girls fell from 125 to 117 ; the Commissioner thinks there is still room for suspicion. The Mainpuri district still has 104 registered villages, or far the largest number of any district in the Provinces : 13 of these are on the " specially guilty " register. In Etáwah the number of specially guilty villages was raised from 3 to 5 during the year. The number of boys to every 100 girls is still as high as 128. The season is said to have been an unhealthy one in the Farukhabad district, where the death rate of children of both sexes was above the average. Of the 5 villages that were under the rules in the Cawnpore district 3 have since been exempted. The proportion of boys to 100 girls in this district was 152 at the commencement of the year and 124 at its close. In Jalaun also two out of the 6 villages have been exempted, as have also all the 5 villages in the Hamírpur district. Ten villages in Bijnor are under the rules : the proportion of boys to 100 girls was 161 at the beginning, and 158 at the end, of the year. In Bareilly the proportion fell from 119 to 111, and proposals for the exemption of 5 of the few remaining villages have recently been sanctioned by Government. In the 7 villages in Budaun the proportion of boys to girls is still 130 to 100, and suspicion therefore exists, though the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police think that the crime of infanticide is probably no longer practised. In the Sháhjahánpur district there are only 3 proclaimed villages, but the statistics about them are somewhat unfavourable.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The following table shows the result of litigation during the year in courts of first instance :—

	For disposal.	Decided—		Compromised or withdrawn.	Pending.
		For the State.	Against the State.		
State plaintiff	12	7	1	2	2
Do. defendant	47	25	6	5	11
Total ...	59	32	7	7	13

Of the six cases decided against the State as defendant, two were appealed (one appeal has been lost) and in one the Government was not really unsuccessful. The other three cases were not of importance. A claim, valued at 2½ lakhs, by Bachchu Singh and Jai Narayan Singh to the escheated Holagarh estate (Allahabad district) is stated to have been dismissed by the Subordinate Judge on the point of notice since the end of the year. In courts of appeal the State appearing as appellant won three out of five decided cases, and lost two, of which one is under second appeal in the High Court. As respondent the State appeared in 13 cases decided during the year and was successful in eight. The High Court decreed against the State and the Municipal Board, Gorakhpur, the suit (valued at Rs. 10,500) of Mathura Das and others for a plot of land occupied by a market, and no further appeal was preferred.

In regard to the value of claims, a much greater measure of success than in 1897-98 is shown under "Claims and appeals by the State," the percentage decreed or allowed in favour of the State being 80·6, as compared with 20·5. Under "Claims and appeals against the State," the percentage decreed in favour of the State was 98·4 in 1897-98 and 56·5 in 1898-99.

Realizations were somewhat better than in the previous year. The total sum for realization was Rs. 19,298-11-8; of this, Rs. 4,315-11-8, or 22 per cent. (against 18 per cent. in 1897-98), was recovered. Of the balance, Rs. 993-11-2 were remitted, Rs. 12,132-13-2 are reported recoverable, and Rs. 1,856-5-8 doubtful. The bulk (Rs. 7,013) of the recoverable balance consists of costs decreed by the Privy Council in the appeal case, *Bijai Bahadur Singh and others* v. *Secretary of State* (Allahabad district). The amount expended by the State in litigation was Rs. 6,006-9-0, as against Rs. 5,416-12-11 in the previous year.

The following table summarizes the result of the Court of Wards' litigation during the year:—

	Estate plaintiff or appellant.			Estate defendant or respondent.		
	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.	For.	Against.	Compromised or withdrawn.
Suits	62	2	3	42	22	7
Appeals	11	9	1	29	14	...

These figures show a high measure of success in suits instituted by the Court. In regard to value, out of claims amounting to Rs. 1,02,608-14-8, brought by the Court of Wards and decided, Rs. 52,180-6-7, or 50 per cent., were decreed, and out of Rs. 10,69,888-10-5 claimed from it, decrees were given for Rs. 35,691-4-9, or 3 per cent., only. The suit of largest value decided in favour of the Court was a claim (valued Rs. 9,00,000) by Sheopal Singh to the whole of the Korihar Sataon Estate, Rae Bareli. Out of 35 miscellaneous proceedings to which the Court of Wards was a party, 30 were decided in its favour and 4 against it (one remained pending). The realizations amounted to Rs. 42,723-5-9, or 16 per cent. of the total amount (Rs. 2,61,668-5-10) due to the Court of Wards; the percentage of realization in the previous year had been 14. There is still a large outstanding balance, of which apparently considerably more than a lakh is regarded as recoverable: all that was possible is reported to have been done to promote realization.

Seventeen suits or appeals brought by or against Municipal Boards were dealt with by the Legal Remembrancer. The suit of most importance that was lost was that between the Cawnpore Municipal Board and Mr. Strachey, Barrister-at-Law, relative to the assessment of the latter to the municipal tax on trades and professions.

9.—Registration.

In the following table the principal figures for 1899-1900 are shown in comparison with those of 1898-99 :—

Year.	Compulsory registration.			Optional registration.			Total number of documents registered.	Miscellaneous transactions.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.	Of documents relating to immovable property, Book No. I.	Others.	Total.					
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99... ...	123,552	48	123,600	35,464	39,376	74,840	198,440	72,780	4,09,928	2,32,824	1,77,104
1899-1900 ...	131,988	54	132,037	38,055	37,128	75,183	207,220	73,108	4,26,110	2,37,086	1,89,024
Difference ...	+8,431	+6	+8,437	+2,591	—2,248	+343	+8,780	+328	+16,182	+4,262	+11,920

There was an increase in the total number both of compulsory and optional registrations. Under optional registration, however, though there was an increase under documents relating to immovable property (Book No. I), there was a decrease of almost equal amount under other registrations. The decrease was under optional registrations of documents relating to movable property (Book No. IV), which fell from 38,032 to 35,644. The decrease was entirely in the Bareilly district, where it amounted to 2,951, owing to a poor sugar season. Miscellaneous transactions, of which more than half were applications for copies and searches, showed a small increase from 72,780 to 73,108 : under this head, however, the number of operations shown under the Agriculturists' Loans Act fell from 7,796 to 4,989. There were nine prosecutions during the year ; they were mostly for false personation or false statements, but in one of them a Sub-Registrar was charged with bribery and corruption.

The general increase in registration transactions is mainly attributable to the active registration of leases in the last month of the year, which was due to the landlords' desire to discount the anticipated passing of the new Rent Act. The expected changes in the rent law are stated to have affected in this way the Saháranpur district, more than any other.

The receipts of the Department increased by Rs. 16,182 and the expenditure by Rs. 4,262; the increase of expenditure being chiefly due to the appointment of Inspectors of Registration Offices. Owing, however, to the death of one of these Inspectors (whose place was not immediately filled up), and the illness of the other, inspections by these officers were fewer than they will be under normal circumstances. The number of offices inspected by Registrars and by revenue officers was about the same as in the preceding year. This duty was satisfactorily performed by many Registrars (District Judges). In Gházipur, as in the preceding year, no office was inspected, the officer who was Registrar for most of the year being unequal to the duties of this Judgeship. In Farukhabad, where there are only six offices, two only were inspected.

Eight Registration sub-offices (all in Oudh), which were found to be superfluous, were closed during the year. Since the end of the year a complete scheme has been approved by Government for reducing the offices in Oudh to the number really required, and for assimilating the system of payment of Oudh Sub-Registrars and their establishments to that in force in the North-Western Provinces.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

The Bill to make better provision for the organization and administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was passed by the Local Legislative Council (I of 1900) during the year, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on the 20th February 1900. It is an important measure, similar in many respects to the Panjáb Municipal Act, XX of 1891, and consolidating both the previous Municipal enactments and a number of scattered rules and byelaws of general application. An extensive revision of the rules made under the old Acts has been engaging the attention of the Government since the passing of the new Act.

The number of Municipalities in the Provinces remained at 104, as in the previous year, and there was no change in the classification by population. Seats were contested in 64 Municipalities. A keener interest than usual was shown in all the elections: and the only instances where the percentage of voters to the electoral roll was exceptionally low were Azamgarh and four petty Municipalities in Oudh.

The District Magistrates in the following six important Municipalities are *ex-officio* Chairmen of the boards:—

Agra.	Benares.
Allahabad.	Lucknow.
Bareilly.	Moradabad.

In all other Act XV of 1883 Municipalities the Chairmen are elected by the boards. In 82 Municipalities the District Magistrate has been elected and in six outlying towns the Tahsíldárs. The Municipality of Fyzabad is still administered by a non-official Chairman; but in all other Municipalities at the headquarters of districts the District Officer presides.

7. The table below shows the constitution of the boards and committees in each division at the close of the year:—

Division.	*Ex officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
Meerut	22	52	276	350	92	258	75	275
Agra	13	46	177	236	47	189	34	202
Rohilkhand... ...	14	60	238	312	54	258	32	280
Allahabad	23	27	115	165	38	127	30	135
Benares	6	18	88	112	20	92	15	97
Gorakhpur	1	8	29	38	6	32	5	33
Kumaun	9	18	20	47	15	32	16	31
Lucknow	10	30	153	193	38	155	26	167
Fyzabad	6	41	153	200	47	153	20	180
Total ...	104	300	1,249	1,653	357	1,296	253	1,400

The average number of meetings held by the boards and committees was 22·7 as compared with 21·4 in 1898-99. The average number of members on each board was 15·8 as against 15·3 in the previous year. The average number present at each meeting has increased from 8·7 to 9·1, and the average attendance at each meeting from 56·5 to 57·6 per cent of the total number of members. The best attendances were in Cawnpore, Jhánsi, Lalitpur and Haldwáni; while Bánda again makes, in this respect, by far the worst figure in the Provinces. The only board that held less than 12 meetings during the year was that of the Unao Municipality, the administration of which was in several other matters defective.

The system of working through sub-committees continues to commend itself to boards and has been considerably extended. The delegation of the detailed control of the octroi system to a special sub-committee, though a new measure with many boards, has worked satisfactorily, and is believed to have had some share in the general improvement observable in the octroi administration. The reports before

the Government continue to show an increase of interest on the part of members in the work both of the boards and of the sub-committees; and the light thrown by the audit staff upon the methods of the boards' control has unquestionably resulted in a more direct and beneficial connection between many of the people's representatives and the details of municipal government. The flagrant instances of lack of energy and interest in the affairs of the corporation, which were commented upon last year, have been much less common in the year under report.

The octroi schedules of the Azamgarh, Bareilly, and Sultánpur Municipalities were revised during the year.

Modifications were also made in the Roorkee, Kándhla, Tilhar, Sháhjahánpur, Saháranpur, and Almora schedules.

The rules for the assessment and collection of octroi duty of the Meerut, Sandíla, Atrauli, Deoband, Sultánpur, Háthras, Dehra and Benares Municipalities were revised, and certain modifications were also made in the rules of the Lucknow and Orai Municipalities.

The refund rules of the Atrauli, Hápur, Deoband, Muzaffarnagar, Orai and Dehra Municipalities were revised, and the rules of the Azamgarh Municipality were modified.

The only entirely new tax imposed during the year was a house-scavenging tax in Haldwáni, which had the previous sanction of the Government of India.

In the Naini Tál and Lalitpur Municipalities bye-laws were framed under sections 22 and 23 of Act XV of 1873 for the sale of milk and for the prevention of nuisances.

Under section 55, Act XV of 1883, rules to regulate the followiug matters were framed in the Municipalities specified below:—

Agra.— } To ensure the report of births and deaths.
Bareilly.— }

Allahabad.—For the prevention of nuisances.

Besides the above, rules to regulate the storage of petroleum were passed for 9 Municipalities. Rules of minor importance under this section (55) were made by the Ujháni, Muttra, Najíbabad, Sháhjahánpur, Bareilly, Mainpuri, Farrukhabad, Etáwah, Bijnor, Pilibhít, Amroha, Sambhal, Chandpur, Nagína, Tilhar, Mahrehra, Budaun, Sahaswán, Bilsi, Etah, Bisálpur, Agra and Moradabad Municipalities.

Additions were made during the year to the rules of the Muttra Municipality, issued under the Lodging-House Act (I of 1892).

The election rules of the Allahabad and Moradabad Municipalities were revised during the year.

The boundaries of the Mussoorie, Agra, Pilibhít and Deoband Municipalities were revised during the year.

The income and expenditure and the opening and closing balances of the Municipalities in each division are given below:—

Division.	Opening balance.	Income during the year.	Total funds available for disposal.	Total expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	2,09,213	8,05,519	10,14,732	8,15,683	1,99,049
Agra	1,08,365	7,32,561	8,40,926	7,44,970	95,956
Rohilkhand	1,45,356	5,61,697	7,07,053	5,28,569	1,78,484
Allahabad	1,27,540	10,24,472	11,52,012	9,57,807	1,94,205
Benares	2,63,154	6,32,972	8,96,126	6,24,916	2,71,210
Gorakhpur...	21,617	1,00,895	1,22,512	1,05,684	16,828
Kumaun	40,241	1,99,446	2,39,687	1,99,333	40,354
Lucknow	78,671	5,79,434	6,58,105	5,58,746	99,359
Fyzabad	54,257	1,96,809	2,51,066	1,96,017	55,049
Total ...	10,48,414	48,33,805	58,82,219	47,31,725	11,50,494

The largest balances at the beginning of the year were held by the under-mentioned Municipalities :—

	Rs.
Benares	2,30,517
Cawnpore	62,233
Meerut	54,780
Naini Tál	32,556
Lucknow	36,559
Allahabad	26,523

and the following had the largest credit balances at the close of the year :—

	Rs.
Benares	2,32.464
Cawnpore	1,04,049
Allahabad	40 260
Bareilly	38,948
Naini Tál	31,532
Lucknow	27,141
Mussoorie	26,201

Notwithstanding large expenditure from current funds on their drainage scheme, the Benares board were able to strengthen their balance by virtue of the great improvement in their octroi receipts. The Cawnpore board gained doubly by the rush of through trade, their terminal taxation falling both on imports and on exports; they need to accumulate a strong surplus in face of the large drainage scheme which they must soon undertake. Meerut reduced its large balance by advance payment of an instalment on a Government loan; its octroi receipts were somewhat less than anticipated. Allahabad and Lucknow have been worked with economy; the former has a number of minor drainage works in prospect, and the latter has never a very adequate surplus for public works.

The income of the Municipalities was derived from the following sources :—

	Rs.
Municipal rates and taxes	37,27,629
Realizations under special Acts	95,170
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	7,17,465
Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes)	38,248
Miscellaneous	1,10,463
Loans and other extraordinary items	1,44 890
Total	48,33,805

17. The Municipalities of these Provinces rely for their income chiefly on the proceeds of the octroi tax. This form of taxation was in force, as in the previous year, in 81 Municipalities.

The necessary preparations were made for imposing octroi in Dehra, and it was actually started from 1st April 1900.

The taxes other than octroi in force were :—

	In force in Municipalities.
Tax on houses and land	25
Ditto animals and vehicles	26
Ditto professions and trades	45
Tolls on roads and ferries	6
Water-rate	4
Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates)	5
Tax on visitors	2
Ditto jinrickshaws	1
Ditto horses and dogs	1
Ditto servants	3
Ditto lake frontage and boats	1
Ditto sites	2
Tax according to circumstances and property	14
Terminal tax	1
Ditto toll	1
Tax on animals slaughtered for sale	4
Tax on tobacco cultivation	10

Octroi yielded a total gross income of Rs. 35,19,703 as compared with Rs. 33,57,063 in 1898-99. The total net income realized from this source, after deducting refunds, was Rs. 26,40,766, or 70·8 per cent of the total realizations from municipal rates and taxes, as compared with Rs. 25,76,206, or 71·3 per cent in the previous year. There was thus an increase, in net income from the octroi taxes, of Rs. 64,560. In contrast with the much greater rise under gross receipts, this figure is indicative of the abnormally active character of the year's trade through municipal marts.

The following statement compares the net receipts for the past two years under the different classes of articles on which octroi is levied, and for three preceding years :—

Octroi.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Class I (Articles of food and drink)	16,13,722	13,75,508	13,62,487	14,16,200	14,57,408
Do. II (Animals for slaughter) ...	1,21,454	1,38,118	1,31,257	1,37,542	1,54,526
Do. III (Fuel, lighting and washing).	1,73,263	1,32,911	1,21,989	1,54,251	1,61,856
Do. IV (Building materials) ...	1,79,186	1,33,223	1,19,681	1,51,677	1,67,685
Do. V (Drugs, gums and spices)	1,75,706	1,37,880	1,52,307	1,80,227	1,86,500
Do. VI (Tobacco)	60,502	61,843	77,828	71,962	65,039
Do. VII (Cloth)	3,26,966	2,66,532	3,16,893	3,71,651	3,57,080
Do. VIII (Metals)	85,353	65,267	73,588	92,696	90,672
Total ...	27,36,152	23,11,282	23,56,030	25,76,206	26,40,766

The year was one of high prices, with a poor *kharif* and an indifferent cane harvest in parts. The tendency in most Municipalities was to reduce consumption and to take advantage of the extraordinarily brisk demand for grain and oilseeds to export from accumulated stocks. A smaller figure of net octroi income would thus have been expected ; and the expectation is fulfilled if the statistics for the single Municipality of Agra be excluded from the foregoing table.

The net octroi for the remaining 103 Municipalities aggregated as follows :—

	Rs.
1898-99	24,19,570
1899-1900	23,80 362
Decrease ...	39,208

In Agra the great increase (Rs. 1,04,101) was due to honest control of the octroi system after years of mismanagement, and to the payment in the previous year of heavy arrears on account of admitted refund claims.

Agra apart, the octroi income fell off in the Meerut, Agra and Rohilkhand Divisions, rose in the Allahabad, Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, and was about stationary in Oudh. The decline was most marked and most general in the Meerut Division. It was not in that division the result of any great increase in refunds : the fact apparently being that the centre of trade activity shifted from Meerut, where it had been during the famine of 1896-97, to the southern and eastern parts of the provinces. The change was in accordance with the difference in the localities of demand and supply in the two periods of scarcity. During the famine in these provinces Meerut was comparatively prosperous and was able to collect grain from the Panjáb and export it to the south and east. Last year there was no drain from the Panjáb into these provinces ; but the eastern districts and Bengal were busy in pouring stores, through the Allahabad and Benares Divisions and the marts of Agra and Cawnpore, into Central India and Rájputána. The above remarks apply primarily to class I of the octroi schedule. Under class II there has been a remarkable increase, especially in the western Municipalities. Cattle were sold cheap from the famine tracts, and the prevailing dearness of

grain led to meat being largely used by the poorer classes in substitution for grain food. Under the last three classes of the schedule,—tobacco, cloth and metals,—the falling-off is generally attributed to the high prices and the contracted use of luxuries. The year, moreover, was a less auspicious one for Hindu marriages than its predecessor.

The following figures show the gross imports of the principal articles of consumption and the quantity or value on which refunds were paid :—

Article.	Year.	(a) Gross imports.	(b) Quantity or value on which refunds were paid.	(c) Net imports upon which the tax was levied.	(d) Percentage of (b) on (a).
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1898-1899 ...	2,66,37,956	78,77,906	1,87,60,050	29·6
	1899-1900 ...	3,05,16,136	1,16,40,337	1,88,75,799	61·7
Refined Sugar	1898-1899 ...	7,25,065	3,51,105	3,73,960	48·4
	1899-1900 ...	6,92,773	2,25,113	4,67,660	48·1
Unrefined Sugar ...	1898-1899 ...	18,66,591	4,31,049	14,35,542	23·1
	1899-1900 ...	16,52,269	6,24,526	10,27,743	60·7
Ghi	1898-1899 ...	3,41,121	90,117	2 51,004	26·4
	1899-1900 ...	3,33,252	65,789	2,67,463	24·6
Oil	1898-1899 ...	6,60,653	4,09,406	2,51,247	61 9
	1899-1900 ...	5,69,965	3,00,616	2,69,349	89·5
Tobacco	1898-1899 ...	3,61,911	85,616	2,76,295	23·6
	1899-1900 ...	3,46,744	87,969	2,58,775	33·9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Drugs, gums, &c. ...	1898-1899 ...	54,59,328	7,24,661	47,34,667	13·3
	1899-1900 ...	58,72,756	9,35,707	49,37,049	18·9
Cloth	1898-1899 ...	3,22,88,885	71,62,723	2,51,26,162	22·2
	1899-1900 ...	3,05,26,410	59,70,267	2,45,56,143	24·3
Metals	1898-1899 ...	79,00,494	17,74,534	61,25,960	22·4
	1899-1900 ...	75,05,780	14,74,781	60,30,999	24·4

The gross imports of grain were swollen by an increase of 15¾ lakhs of maunds in the Agra Municipality. The rise otherwise was pretty general to all the divisions except Meerut and Agra. The decrease in imports of other articles has its general cause in the high prices. The great rush of exported grain (37½ lakhs of maunds in all) came mainly from the Agra city (3¾ lakhs), the Oudh divisions (14 lakhs), and the Benares and Allahabad Divisions (7½ and 4½ lakhs respectively). The trade in oilseeds with the seaports continued very heavy: and the refunds on this commodity are now so disproportionately high that several Municipalities have removed it from their schedule of taxable articles, and the same step has been urged by the Government on a number of other boards.

The net average consumption of the articles for which standards have been fixed by the Government was as follows :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Normal Government standard.
	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.	Mds. s. c.
Grain	6 9 1	6 10 2	7 0 0
Sugar	0 33 14	0 32 2	0 33 0
Ghi	0 3 5	0 3 9	0 4 0
Oil	0 3 5	0 3 9	0 2 9 to 0 3 8
Tobacco	0 3 10	0 3 6	0 4 0
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Drugs, gums, &c.	1 9 2	1 10 2	1 0 0 to 1 4 0
Cloth	7 13 4	7 8 9	5 0 0 to 8 0 0
Metals	2 0 6	0 15 11	1 8 0 to 2 0 0

The incidence of grain has not yet recovered from the large fall in the previous year. The active export trade in this commodity, which reduced the municipal stocks below a normal level, and the high retail prices prevailing, which drove the poorer classes of the population to cheaper articles of diet, were the all-sufficient factors, however, which retarded this recovery.

The rise in the incidence of drugs and spices was continued despite the circumstances of the year: on the other hand, the incidence of metals showed a serious decrease.

The receipts from taxes other than octroi are compared with those for 1898-99 in the following table :—

Heads of receipt.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Tax on houses and lands	1,21,059	1,13,532	—7,527
(2) Do. animals and vehicles	79,606	49,615	—29,991
(3) Do. professions and trades	1,18,149	1,19,081	+932
(4) Tolls on roads and ferries	67,519	1.05,410	+37,891
(5) Water-rate	2,53,579	2,50,111	—8,468
(6) Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	40,408	47,174	+6,766
(7) Tax on visitors	53,633	17,135	—36,498
(8) Do. rickshaws	760	776	+16
(9) Do. horses and dogs	1,958	2,182	+224
(10) Do. servants	8,666	8,127	—539
(11) Do. stalls	...	...	...
(12) Do. sites	10,537	10,552	+15
(13) Do. lake frontage and boats	749	758	+9
(14) Terminal tax (Cawnpore)	1,83,769	2,54,925	+71,156
(15) Ditto toll (ditto)	52,634	62,734	+10,100
(16) Tax according to circumstances and property...	37,840	38,205	+365
(17) Do. on animals slaughtered for sale ...	5,941	5,799	—142
(18) Do. on tabacco cultivation	...	413	+413
Total ...	10,36,807	10,86,529	+49,722

The assessment and collection of these taxes were, on the whole, well done by the boards: less demands on account of arrears to some extent explain the decreases in the amount realized. The decrease from the visitor's tax was due to the abolition of this tax in Benares during the previous year. The large increase from the terminal tax and tolls at Cawnpore was due to the exceptionally active trade in grain which brought a double harvest to this board.

The total net income derived from taxation by the Municipalities in these Provinces amounted to Rs. 37,27,628 as against Rs. 36,13,023 in the previous year. The incidence of net taxation per head of population within municipal limits was Re. 1-2-6 as compared with Re. 1-1-11 in 1898-99, Re 0-15-8 in 1897-98 and Re. 0-15-6 in 1896-97; indicating the gradual return to prosperity after the distress period. The most heavily taxed Municipalities were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Naini Tál	9	8	8
Mussoorie	7	6	9
Cawnpore	2	6	9
Agra	2	0	11
Benares	1	15	8
Mainpuri	1	11	10
Allahabad	1	10	11
Almora	1	8	4

Taxation was lowest in the following Municipalities :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Bhinga	0	1	11
Ballia	0	2	10
Balrámpur	0	2	11
Muhamdi	0	3	2
Nawábganj (Gonda)	0	3	10

The details of the income derived from sources other than taxation are—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Realizations under special Acts	88,193	95,170
(2) Rents of lands, houses, sarais, dák bungalows, &c. ...	2,61,987	2,69,069
(3) Sale proceeds and produce of lands	56,335	62,962
(4) Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates) ...	1,22,018	1,13,321
(5) Fees and revenue from educational and medical institutions ...	24,429	23,414
(6) Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses ...	1,61,361	1.63,899
(7) Stud bull fees	243	92
(8) Realizations from the sale of water	17,889	21,368
(9) Ditto fairs	12,918	12,765
(10) Chaukidári cess	56	12
(11) Copying fees	213	388
(12) Mooring fees	152	901
(13) Acreage and jágír cess	172	158
(14) Registration fees	65	114
(15) Fees for maps	116	461
(16) Fees for licensing láthis	331	...
(17) Inspection fees	9	28
(18) Public crier's fees	12	289
(19) Bonded warehouse fees	...	98
(20) Fines under Municipal and other Acts	38,983	41,012
(21) Interest of investments	8,270	8,054
(22) Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes) ...	38,751	38,248
(23) Miscellaneous receipts	1,21,933	1,10,463
(24) (i) Loans	1,59,000	49,000
(ii) Other extraordinary items	48,866	95,890

There was a large decrease of Rs. 1,10,000 in the amount taken up as loans. The boards which took loans during the year were :—

	Rs.	
Agra	32,000	For new boilers for the water-works engines.
Aligarh	6,000	For the construction of a slaughter-house.
Mussoorie	11,000	For the Bhilaru shoot.
Total ...	49,000	

No board raised any loan in the open market during the year.

The percentages on nominal municipal revenue (excluding grants, loans, and sale of securities for expenditure on water-works) of the amount spent on the principal branches of the administration during 1899-1900 were :—

Nominal income of the year, excluding the opening balance.	Percentage of income spent on—						
	General administration.	Public safety.	Public health and convenience.	Public instruction.	Contributions.	Miscellaneous.	Extraordinary.
47,08,924	11·6	13·6	50·2	3·1	5·6	8·9	7·0

The abstract below shows the chief heads of expenditure with the corresponding charges of the previous year :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
(1) General administration and collection charges	5,20,556	5,48,251
(2) Public safety	6,39,386	6,45,539
(3) Public health and convenience—		
(*a*) Water-supply	5,42,934	4,35,840
(*b*) Drainage	1,16,308	1,82,146
(*c*) Conservancy (including road cleansing and watering and latrines)	9,71,262	9,86,053
(*d*) Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,09,798	1,19,637
(*e*) Vaccination	24,245	25,169
(*f*) Markets and slaughter-houses	28,331	38,642
(*g*) Pounds	24,597	23,294
(*h*) Dák Bungalows	6,530	6,761
(*i*) Arboriculture	38,848	44,869
(*j*) Registration of births and deaths	8,058	8,350
(*k*) Public works	4,22,588	4,95.826
(4) Public Instruction	1,47,062	1,49,722
(5) Contributions to District Boards, &c.	2,34,557	2,66,950
(6) Miscellaneous—		
(*a*) Interest on loans	3,18,033	3,38,686
(*b*) Actual cost of work done for private individuals ...	1,948	1,076
(*c*) Discount	1	...
(*d*) Law charges	2,001	1,426
(*e*) Rents	9,143	12,822
(*f*) Fairs	11,576	13,967
(*g*) Miscellaneous charges	31,813	54,131
(7) Extraordinary and debt—		
(*a*) Investments	5,319	70,178
(*b*) Repayments of loans	1,78,579	2,20,034
(*c*) Advances	1,475	39,491
(*d*) Deposits	9,585	2,865

The better receipts and improved prospects of the year gave the boards a larger margin for expenditure upon necessary and useful public works. On the other hand except at Benares, no new large construction works in connection with water-supply or drainage were undertaken during the year.

The amounts expended in 1899-1900 on water-supply, drainage, and other public works by the boards of Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dehra, Lucknow, Meerut, Mussoorie, and Naini Tál were—

	Agra.	Meerut.	Benares.	Cawnpore.	Lucknow.	Mussoorie.	Allahabad.	Naini Tál.	Dehra.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-supply ...	76,967	22,781	63,584	92,398	50,636	8,795	58,094	50,895	1,089
Drainage ...	4,924	1,578	73,160	12,518	4,270	98	883	10,318	518
Other public works...	32,718	16,320	35,082	35,562	32,527	12,576	29,021	19,222	2,865

An account of the working of water-works and the progress made in the drainage and water-supply schemes in the chief towns is given below :—

Water-Works : Agra.—The average daily consumption of filtered water, including the supply to the cantonment, was close on 1½ million gallons, a very little less than in the previous year. The cost of the water was 1·7 annas per 1,000 gallons supplied, if the calculation be made on the cost of maintenance alone, which rose from Rs. 55,072-12-3 in 1898-99 to Rs. 56,424-6-1 in the year under report. The cost would be 4·6 annas if the charges for interest and repayment of debt were also included ; but the payment during the year of an arrear instalment from the previous years makes this figure delusively high. The increased cost of maintenance was fully justified by the measures taken to repair and improve the machinery, —a duty of which the board had been neglectful for some time past. The protection of the intake against impurities was also successfully attended to.

Allahabad.—The quantity of filtered water pumped was 544 million gallons, or 9·15 gallons a day per inhabitant, as compared with 515 million gallons pumped, and a daily average supply per head of 8·04 gallons in 1898-99. The cost per 1,000 gallons, calculated on the working expenses alone, and on these *plus* interest and sinking fund charges, remained exactly the same, *viz.*, Re. 0-1-6 and Re. 0-4-7, respectively, as in the previous year. These results indicate economy of working; and the improvement of the receipts was due in part to commendable promptitude in collecting the demand. The several stations of the water-works are apparently now in good order, good work having been done during the year in connection with the repairing and cleaning of the boilers, filters, and reservoirs. The supply maintained throughout the year a high standard of purity, and the bacteriological test of water taken from all the municipal works failed to detect any sign of the enteric microbe. These results are good and reflect credit upon the Municipal Engineer, whose efforts to check the wastage of filtered water are to be acknowledged.

Benares.—The supply of pure water to the city during the year cost the board close on 1½ lakhs, the larger half of which went towards repayment of the original loan for the works. The current cost of maintenance was reduced from Rs. 68,966 in 1898-99 to Rs. 60,584, although the quantity supplied rose from 853 to 970 million of gallons. The gross cost per 1,000 gallons pumped into the mains was 2·38 annas, against 2·82 in the previous year. The quality of the filtered water was of a high standard, and the board's sanitary officer admits its value in the improvement of the public health. The works have been uniformly well reported on, and are in thoroughly competent hands; but two points in connection with them must receive the board's unremitting attention. The river near the intake must be protected from avoidable pollution, and waste of the filtered water must be suppressed. Measures for securing the former object have been arranged with the approval of Government. The extravagant use of water will also have to be strictly dealt with, the consumption of 12·56 gallons per head of population being unjustifiably high.

Cawnpore.—The amount of filtered water pumped into the mains for the use of the city and cantonments rose from 523 to 547 millions of gallons. The consumption averaged 9·17 gallons per inhabitant—a comparatively high figure, which is explained by the fact that 79 million gallons were supplied to seven large factories for manufacturing purposes. The consumption in the previous year averaged 8·74 gallons per head of population. The cost of the supply came to two annas per 1,000 gallons, calculated on the expenses of maintenance only, or to three annas and seven pies if the payments on account of the loan are included. The corresponding figures for 1898-99 were two annas and one pie, and three annas and nine pies, respectively. The income from the water continues to increase in a satisfactory manner and the extension of house connections is evidence of the popularity of the supply. The quality of the water, as shown by bacteriological tests, has been good; and the board have not been backward in measures to secure it against deterioration. Foremost among these are the river training works, on which the board expended Rs. 15,000 during the year.

Lucknow.—The quantity of water pumped into the mains was 391 million gallons, or almost exactly 4 gallons a day per inhabitant, against 357 million gallons last year. The increased work was done with practically no extra expenditure; and the cost per 1,000 gallons fell to Re. 0-2-1, calculated on the working expenses, or Re. 0-5-2 if the payments on account of the loan be included. The Superintendent of the works deserves credit for the economy practised, as well as for the high standard of purity maintained for the water supply. The bacteriological tests gave satisfactory results throughout the year, and no sign was found of the enteric microbe. Steps are being taken, by charging the filters with Gogra sand and otherwise, to still further ensure purity of the water.

Meerut.—The quantity of water pumped throughout the year was about 166 million gallons; and the cost per thousand gallons was 1·72 annas, calculated on the actual maintenance charges, or 6·24 annas, calculated on the maintenance charges *plus* the annual write-back for depreciation and the annual instalment of loan repayment and interest. The cantonment is not yet getting all the water which it hopes ultimately to take. The city seems to have got about 4·57 gallons per head of population; and there are only 60 house connections in use in the whole system. The use of well water is reported to be still very prevalent; and the supply seems not yet to have penetrated some of the richer quarters of the town, but the Board hope to remedy this defect. On the whole, the works have been controlled with care and economy; they have been well reported upon by the Sanitary Engineer, and the water has stood all analytical tests in a most satisfactory way.

Mussoorie.—The supply of pipe-water is inadequate, and the board has been requested to arrange for extending the water-supply. The nature of the water-supply of this station was described in the report on municipal taxation and expenditure for the year ending 31st March 1898.

Naini Tál.—The new water-works were formally opened in June 1899, and the pipe supply was in full working order during the greater part of the season. The cost of maintenance was close on Rs. 20,000. The water rate was estimated to give an income of Rs. 20,000 during the year, an estimate that was all but realized. Statistics will be given in future reports of the work done at the pumping station; of the quantity of water pumped; the expenditure of coal per 1,000 gallons supplied, together with the gallonage supplied per head of population. The present report by the board has failed to give this information.

Drainage.—With the completion of the main sewer, the second phase of the drainage works at *Benares* was reached during the year. A beginning was made with laying branch sewers in the so-called "sewered area," the most densely populated part of the city. The work, which was novel and attended with particular difficulties, had to be done under the direct control of the board's staff, as no reasonable tender for a contract was forthcoming. It was carried out with economy and freedom from accidents. The outlay incurred on original work during the year was Rs. 72,722, met entirely from revenue; no further instalment of the sanctioned loan for the drainage project, the estimates of which have since been reduced considerably to ten lakhs, being taken during the year. The board had a very large surplus at the beginning of the year and was desirous of effecting as much as possible of the drainage works therefrom before incurring further liabilities. Something was done also towards supplementing the apparatus for cleansing the city, but further conservancy improvements await the progress of the drainage scheme.

In the *Cawnpore* Municipality the drainage and sewerage scheme was kept steadily in view. The board had the advantage of consulting Mr. Santo Crimp, who visited Cawnpore during the year. The board's proposals for the imposition of a house tax to finance the scheme were received during the year and sanctioned by the Government. The necessary measures towards the imposition of the tax were then also undertaken. Until this systematic scheme for draining and sewering the municipal area is carried through, sanitary reform, despite the board's efforts in other directions, must continue to make slow progress. The health of the city during the year was normal in the sense that there were no epidemics. But the death-rate (51·55 per *mille*) was extremely high as compared with the municipal average for the Provinces (39·54 in 1899) and with the birth-rate (48·56). The excess is not new; but the local officers regard it as emphasizing the present insanitary and overcrowded state of the city.

Other sanitary improvements.—The minor sanitary improvements carried out by the boards were of an ordinary character. Out of an aggregate income of nearly 59 lakhs including the opening balances, the 104 boards expended nearly 16¼

lakhs in water-supply, drainage, conservancy and slaughter-houses. The improvement noticed in the previous year in the sanitary condition of most of the Municipalities was well continued. The measures taken by the boards for the prevention of the spread of the plague were not relaxed during the year.

The total gross liabilities of the Municipalities were Rs. 82,37,834 and the total claims outstanding Rs. 67,770. The net amount of debt was thus Rs. 81,70,064 as against Rs. 84,94,598 in the preceding year.

The grants made to the boards from Provincial and Local Funds for various purposes aggregated Rs. 38,288 as compared with Rs. 38,751 in 1898-99.

The total amount spent by all the boards upon conservancy establishment and plant rose from Rs. 8,51,368 to Rs. 8,69,458. The steady growth of this expenditure marks the efforts made by the boards towards improved sanitation of their towns.

In the matter of education the boards expended a sum of Rs. 1,42,893 upon 569 institutions which imparted instruction to 36,076 pupils. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 1,42,419 upon 565 institutions and 36,509 pupils. Despite the apparently stationary character of the boards' efforts in the fostering of education within municipal areas, there was a perceptible advance among the majority of the boards in the recognition of their duties towards primary and elementary instruction as opposed to secondary education.

The number of primary successful vaccinations is reported by the boards to have been 116,630 as against 104,732 in 1898-99. The total number of vaccine operations of all kinds is similarly reported as 126,955 as compared with 115,830.

The proportion of persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population was 37·97 as compared with a proportion of 33·11 protected in the preceding year. In 80 Municipalities there was an increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations and in 24 Municipalities a decrease.

The Vaccination Act is in force in all Municipalities.

The statistics of births and deaths during the past two years, as furnished by the boards' reports, are as under:—

Year.	Births.	Ratio of births per 1,000 of population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population.
1898-99	127,034	39·27	110,927	34·23
1899-1900	158,386	48·95	125,419	38·92

The increased birth-rate reflects the general healthy circumstances of the year. There was no epidemic during the year, but malarial fever was prevalent in several of the towns and is partly accountable for the higher death-rate. The provincial death-rate for 1899 was 33·19; but high figures for the months of April and May were registered in the four great towns of Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and Agra and increased the rate for municipal areas.

The total amount of the investments held by the boards was Rs. 2,77,954 as compared with Rs. 2,24,751 in the previous year. Of the former sum Rs. 35,434 represent the amount of the invested sale proceeds of nazúl lands.

11.—Towns under Act XX of 1856.

The number of towns under the operation of the Act during the year under report was the same as last year, *viz.* 329. During 1899-1900 the operation of the Act was withdrawn from Usehat in the Budaun district and was extended to Baragaon-Ferozpur in the Ballia district. The total population of the towns

under the Act amounted to 1,720,088 and the number of houses assessed to 230,138 as compared with 223,041 in the preceding year. The gross yield of the taxation imposed under the Act was Rs. 3,38,140, giving an incidence of three annas one pie per head of population and Re. 1-7-6 per assessed house. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 3,23,920, three annas, and Re. 1-7-2 respectively. The total income from all sources, including the previous year's balance, was Rs. 4,69,911 and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,86,345, leaving a balance of Rs. 83,566 at the credit of the towns on the 31st March 1900, as compared with Rs. 81,429 on the 31st March 1899.

12—District Boards.

There was no change in the number of District Boards and District Committees constituted under Act XIV of 1883, nor was any legislation carried out during the year in regard to these bodies.

The District Boards, numbering 44, were composed of 600 elected, 93 nominated, and 148 *ex officio* members, of whom 78 were Europeans. The average number of members on each Board was again 20; and the Magistrate of the district continued in every case to hold office as Chairman.

The District Committees, four in number, were composed of 85 members, of whom 32 held their appointments *ex officio*, the remainder having been appointed by the Government. Twenty-two of the members were Europeans.

Each District Board held, on an average, 11 meetings during the year, at which the average attendance of members was 8.

The average number of meetings held by District Committees was 9, and the average attendance 11.

Accounts.—The actual receipts and charges of the District Board Fund for 1899-1900 are compared below with the budget estimates of the year:—

Receipts.				Charges.			
Heads.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Difference, + or —	Heads.	Budget, 1899-1900	Accounts, 1899-1900.	Difference, + or —
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	14,100	14,153	+53	1. Refunds ...	77	63	—14
VI.—Provincial Rates	33,90,558	33,11,086	—79,472	3. Land Revenue ...	515	458	—57
XII.—Interest ,,	19,334	18,401	—933	18. General Administration,	91,855	87,214	—4,641
XVII.—Police ...	3,12,558	3,21,483	+8,925				
XIX.—Education ...	2,63,747	2,82,779	+19,032	20. Police	1,41,315	1,30,605	—10,710
XX.—Medical ...	1,60,372	1,69,058	+8,686	22. Education ...	14,07,211	14,23,096	+15,885
XXI.—Scientific, &c. ...	8,630	8,557	—73	24. Medical ...	6,26,350	5,69,833	—56,517
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	1,05,107	1,09,029	+3,922	26. Scientific, &c. ...	35,050	28,995	—6,055
				30. Stationery and Printing.	3,425	2,445	—980
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	90,340	1,00,466	+10,126	32. Miscellaneous ...	1,964	2,064	+100
Surplus of the Ferry Fund	4,19,954	3,56,494	—63,460	45. Civil Works ...	23,45,018	24,12,577	+67,559
Total, Receipts ...	47,84,700	46,91,506	—93,194	Total, Charges ...	46,52,780	46,57,350	+4,570
Contribution from Provincial.	4,67,300	5,96,433	...	Contribution to Provincial.	6,18,800	5,39,915	...
Transfers between Local and Local.	...	399	...	Transfers between Local and Local.	...	1,462	...
Advances	...	6,573	...	Advances	...	9 796	...
Deposits	...	2,693	...	Deposits and investment-accounts.	...	2,557	...
Opening balance ...	5,76,981	8,29,310	...	Closing balance ...	5,57,401	9,15,834	...
Grand Total ...	58,28,981	61,26,914	...	Grand Total ...	58,28,981	61,26,914	...

The financial prosperity noticed in the previous year was well continued in the year under review. The administration of cattle pounds was transferred to the control of District Boards and Committees with effect from the 1st April 1899, and

to this is due the appearance, for the first time in the accounts of these bodies, of the head Police, under which all receipts and charges relating to pounds are classed.

The receipts show a decline of Rs. 1,74,250, as compared with the actuals of 1898-99. This occurred almost wholly under Provincial Rates (—Rs. 3,02,175); minor decreases under the heads Surplus of the Ferry Fund (—Rs. 70,844), and Civil Works (—Rs. 7,172), being counterbalanced by increased receipts under Education (+Rs. 24,497), Medical (+Rs. 10,697), and Scientific and Other Minor Departments (+Rs. 2,906). The decrease under Provincial Rates was due partly to the collection of famine arrears in 1898-99 and partly to the effect of the indifferent *kharif* harvest of the year on the collections of current demand. The fall in the Ferry Fund surplus was almost entirely owing to the character of the rainfall, which permitted of the rivers being fordable for longer periods of the year than usual.

The expenditure in 1899-1900 exceeded that of 1898-99 by Rs. 3,67,498, chiefly under the heads Civil Works (Rs. 1,15,823), Education (Rs. 78,045), and Medical (Rs. 30,171). Despite the liberal outlay indicated by these figures, the net aggregate balance at credit of the District Board fund was considerably strengthened by the end of the year.

Contributions aggregating Rs. 5,39,915 were received from the Boards whose funds admitted of their repaying the Government, in some measure, for services still untransferred to the Boards and Committees. The finances of a number of other Boards received assistance from the public funds aggregating Rs. 6,40,203, of which Rs. 43,770 were given after the close of the year to nine Boards, in order to restore their depleted balances.

The results of the year's work in the chief branches of the administration of the Boards and Committees are briefly referred to below:—

Education.—The total number of scholars on the rolls was 398,208, as compared with 352,084 in the previous year.

The increase was common to all divisions, but was largest in the divisions of Gorakhpur and Fyzabad—14,719 and 10,376 respectively.

A satisfactory feature of the year's administration was the general encouragement given to primary education both by starting new schools and by grants-in-aid to existing private schools. There was a noticeable improvement in the Agra, Fyzabad, and Rohilkhand Divisions; and throughout the Provinces generally the Boards have recognised their duties in respect to education, and, by the aid of the increased provision made by the Government in their budgets, they were able to give a distinct impetus thereto during the year.

The general results were, on the whole, good, except in the Lucknow Division, where they are said not to have been encouraging, and in respect of the High Schools in the Fyzabad Division. As regards individual districts, excellent results were obtained in Dehra Dún, Aligarh, Etáwah, Farrukhabad, Gorakhpur, and Basti; in the latter two districts chiefly in respect of the primary sections. On the other hand, the state of education in the Lucknow and Mirzapur districts is unsatisfactory, and in the Pilibhít district it is backward.

The examination results were particularly good in Dehra Dún, Hamírpur and Cawnpore.

The progress of female education during the year was not large. This is, in a great measure, due to the indifference of the people. The experiment of encouraging the attendance of girls up to a certain age at boys' schools has been attended with moderate success. Nevertheless, there are signs thatthe prejudice is weakening, and that the progress, though slow, is sure. To a very great extent the chief obstacle to the spread of female education is the want of an adequate supply of competent school-mistresses.

Physical training received due attention, and interest therein, and in games and athletics, is spreading, as a permanent feature, among the scholars.

Medical.—The total number of patients attending the dispensaries shows an increase of 28,035 as compared with that of the previous year, 3,430,020 as against 3,401,985. The increase was checked to some extent by the sinister rumours that were prevalent in several districts in regard to the hospital treatment of plague patients. There is no reason, however, to believe that the falling off in the attendance where it has been due to the plague scare will be of long continuance. It is gratifying to note the public spirit displayed by Bhaiya Jang Bahádur in constructing the Diamond Jubilee Hospital at Lucknow. The female dispensary at Muzaffarnagar was presented with certain instruments, to the value of Rs. 100, by the liberality of two ladies, the widows of the late Baldeo Sahai of that district. Apart from these instances, however, the reports are silent as to examples of individual help; but, on the whole, the general public contributed in larger measure, in the way of subscriptions, to the support of dispensaries.

Vaccination.—The work of this department appears to be steadily gaining in popularity. Private assistance was freely given in several districts. Some opposition was, however, still experienced in the matter of the vaccination of young children from the Bráhmans and Thákurs of certain villages of the Fyzabad Division, and from Bráhmans in the Bánda district, and the people of the Tarái and Bhábar continue to maintain a hostile attitude.

There seems to have been a substantial increase in all divisions, except Fyzabad, in the number of operations performed and in the percentage of successful cases.

Public Works.—Although the more important projects are, as a rule, carried out by the Public Works Department at the cost of the Local Funds, the District Boards repair all unmetalled roads, and construct and repair all buildings the cost of which falls below Rs. 1,000. Adequate supervision seems generally to have been exercised in regard to works of this nature.

The Boards should delegate the responsibility for local works to the Local Boards, and so stimulate interest on the part of the latter bodies.

Arboriculture.—The unfavourable character of the rainfall interfered with the maintenance and extension of roadside avenues, to which the arboricultural operations of District Boards are mainly confined. Endeavours continued to be made to enlist the assistance of *zamíndárs* and others by giving them a proprietary right, subject to certain restrictions, in the roadside trees planted by them. The system appears to be gradually growing in popularity. In the Agra Division Sundar Singh, *zamíndár* of Isoli, and the Rája of Awa are reported to have planted considerable numbers of trees during the year; while in Bareilly Thákur Lakhan Singh, Rai Bahádur, and Lála Nand Ram of Sháhjahánpur, and Lála Bhagwan Das in Pilibhít, were also prominent in this matter of the planting of trees and avenues.

Testing of vital statistics.—This work was generally carried out with care in the Meerut, Agra, Benares, and Fyzabad Divisions, and in the districts of Allahabad, Jhánsi, and Jalaun in the Allahabad Division.

There is still much room for efforts on the part of the non-official members to check the registration of these statistics, in the neighbourhood, at any rate, of their own homes.

Civil Veterinary Department.—In the districts in which veterinary assistants are employed much good work resulted in connection with cattle disease, which appears to have been largely prevalent, especially in the Allahabad Division. Nearly all the Boards have now qualified veterinary assistants in their employ, and are evincing a greater interest in the question of the breeding of horses and cattle than formerly. The reports show also that the operations of the assistants are generally appreciated and their services sought for by the people.

Sanitation.—The action taken by District Boards under the Village Sanitation Act seems, as a rule, to have been exceedingly restricted. In many districts the allotments placed at the disposal of the Boards for the purposes of the Act are reported to have either remained unspent or to have been only partially utilized.

In the Rohilkhand Division the money allotted to the Boards was more or less fully utilized ; the Basti Board also is reported to have made full and judicious use of its allotment under this head.

The record of the year's work was one of genuine progress. The work was effected to a considerable extent by official agency ; nevertheless, an increasing amount of assistance was rendered by individual members of District Boards, although the non-official members generally of the Boards in the Rohilkhand, Benares, and Allahabad Divisions took little interest in matters of local administration. The attendance at the meetings of the District Boards in the Agra and Benares Divisions and in the Aligarh district appears to have been far from satisfactory.

The members of the Dehra Dún, Meerut, and Muzaffarnagar District Boards, however, showed commendable zeal in the discharge of their duties, and in almost every district of the Fyzabad Division there are signs of increasing interest on the part of non-official members. The names of a large number of gentlemen have been brought to the notice of the Government for their public spirit generally or for the service rendered by them in one or more of the branches of the Board's administration.

13.—MILITARY.

Volunteer Movement.

The question of the constitution of the left wing of the 4th Administrative Battalion, into a separate corps, which was referred to in last year's report, has merged into the question of the abolition of Administrative Battalions, on which question the views of the Local Government were communicated to the Government of India after the close of the year.

The number of corps remained the same as in the year preceding. There was a slight rise in the total strength of the active force, *viz.*, 4,378 against 4,326 in 1898-99. The percentage of extra efficients in the infantry fell from 74·9 to 72·2 in 1899-1900, while the percentage in the cavalry rose very slightly from 83·5 in 1898-99 to 34,369-6-10 84·6 in 1899-1900.

The number of marksmen in both branches was 390 against 409 in 1898-99.

The strength of the Reserve Force fell from 474 to 409, while the percentage of efficients rose from 77 in 1898-99 to 79 in the year under report.

The financial condition of all corps was satisfactory, and the year closed with a credit balance of Rs. 34,369-6-10.

The following table exhibits in detail the statistics of the year :—

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS.

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.		Qualifications for capitation.								
						Cavalry.				Infantry				Total.						Cavalry.			Infantry.			Total.		
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Extra-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.
I Administrative Battalion.																												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	2	5	7	...	...	...	...	26	43	256	325	26	43	256	325	...	171	...	...	...	251	73	1	251	73	1
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodám, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Saháranpur, Budaun, Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sítapur, Mailani, Gola Gokernath, Pilibhít, Moradabad.	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	17	26	222	265	17	26	222	265	...	51	...	...	...	244	11	10	244	11	10
Oudh Light Horse ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sítapur, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Lakhimpur, Rae Bareli, Unao,	2	...	...	2	7	10	89	106	...	..	...	...	7	10	89	106	35	...	95	6	5	...	...	...	95	6	5
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Hardoi, Sandila, Cawnpore, Unao, Sitapur.	...	6	1	7	..	...	...	...	25	61	536	622	25	61	536	622	...	388	..	...	...	400	217	5	400	217	5
II Administrative Battalion.																												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	6	7	.	...	..	...	19	36	365	420	19	36	365	420	...	238	...	...	...	88	305	27	88	305	27
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Aligarh	...	1	...	1		..	...	...	3	8	49	60	3	8	49	60	...	21	...	..	..	47	13	...	47	13	...
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	22	27	2	3	22	27	...	27	...	...	...	19	6	2	19	6	2
III Administrative Battalion																												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	1	...	...	1	7	5	32	44	..	...	...	...	7	5	32	44	8	...	35	5	4	.		...	35	5	4
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	27	52	462	541	27	52	462	541	..	317	...	...	...	379	155	7	379	155	7
IV Administrative Battalion.																												
Gházipur Light Horse ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur.	2	..	...	2	5	7	41	53	..	..	...	...	5	7	41	53	29	...	46	6	1	...	...	...	46	6	1
Gorakhpur Light Horse ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Bubnauli Azamgarh, Bahraich, Basti, Gonda.	2	...	...	2	9	9	62	80	...	...	...	..	9	9	62	80	42	...	66	13	1	...	...	...	66	13	1
Gorakhpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunariaghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga Dighaghát.	..	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	28	50	337	415	28	50	337	415	...	121	...	...	...	347	65	3	347	65	3
V Administrative Battalion.																												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	2	.	...	2	9	10	56	75	...	.	...	...	9	10	56	75	31	...	61	7	7	...	...	...	61	7	7
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Etawáh, Bánda, Saugor, Hamírpur, Nowgong and Damoh.	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	14	47	430	491	14	47	430	491	...	129	...	...	...	435	54	2	435	54	2
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	3	2	5	...	...	..	..	20	40	289	349	20	40	289	349	...	103	...	...	...	291	51	7	291	51	7
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles ...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	9	14	66	89	9	14	66	89	...	41	...	...	...	78	8	3*	78	8	3
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	20	47	349	416	20	47	349	416	...	212	...	...	...	324	81	11	324	81	11
	Total ...	9	42	16	67	37	41	280	358	210	427	3,383	4,020	247	468	3,663	4,378	29	151	303	37	18	2,903	1,039	78	3,206	1,076	96

STATEMENT A—VOLUNTEERS—(*concluded*).

Name of Corps.	Detachment.	Musketry qualifications.						Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Figure of merit.		Percentage of extra-efficients.		Number of marksmen.						
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
								Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.												
Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	56	...	99	...	48	5,238 1 1	13,666 3 3	18,904 4 4	16,334 2 2	
Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Káthgodam, Chandausi, Aligarh, Roorkee, Saháranpur, Budaun Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Rosa, Lucknow, Sítapur, Mailani, Gola, Gokernath, Pilibhít, Moradabad	...	62	...	92	...	24	1,194 4 2	12,865 3 5	14,059 7 7	13,768 13 3	
Oudh Light Horse ...	Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sítapur, Sultánpur, Fyzabad, Lakhimpur, Rae Bareli, Unao.	59	...	75	...	15	..	1,265 14 4	4,130 0 0	5,395 14 4	5,076 13 8	
Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Fyzabad, Moghal Sarai, Bara Banki, Bahramghát, Rae Bareli, Partábgarh, Hardoi, Sandila, Cawnpore, Unao, Sitapur.	...	56	...	64	...	58	394 11 2	22,026 15 0	22,421 10 2	21,901 2 5	
II Administrative Battalion.												
Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	38	...	21	...	6	6,982 8 10	14,591 5 4	21,573 14 2	13,266 13 4	
Meerut Volunteer Rifle Corps,	Muzaffarnagar Bulandshahr, Aligarh	...	57	...	78	...	...	315 15 7	4,300 15 7	4,616 15 2	4,270 4 4	
Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	60	...	70	...	8	519 14 11	747 14 9	1,267 13 8	1,126 10 2	
III Administrative Battalion.												
Allahabad Light Horse ...	Partábgarh	47	...	77	...	...	...	Debit 535 5 0	2,339 6 0	2,339 6 0	2,164 2 5	
Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.	*Nil*	...	55	...	71	...	60	576 15 5	16,269 15 2	16,846 14 7	16,506 5 10	
IV Administrative Battalion.												
Gházipur Light Horse. ...	Gházipur, Korantadih, Azamgarh, Benares, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur.	55	...	81	...	5	...					
Gorakhpur Light Horse. ...	Gorakhpur, Lehra, Babnauli, Azamgarh, Bahraich, Basti, Gonda.	54	...	82	...	15	...					
Gorakhpur Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Gházipur, Azamgarh, Basti, Jaunpur, Benares, Sonepur, Gorakhpur, Chunár, Mirzapur, Somastipur, Bettiah, Sunaria-ghát, Muzaffarpur, Gonda, Mankapur, Bahraich, Chapra, and Darbhanga Dighaghat.	...	58	...	81	...	22	5,940 4 9	24,486 8 2	30,426 12 11	24,851 7 6	
V Administrative Battalion.												
Cawnpore Light Horse ...	*Nil*	56	...	89	...	5	...	Debit 344 10 2	2,761 0 2	2,761 0 2	2,515 13 11	
Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Cawnpore, Orai, Jhánsi, Fatehpur, Lalitpur, Etawáh, Bánda Saugor, Hamírpur, Nowgong and Damoh.	...	59	...	88	...	23	344 11 11	18,420 2 11	18,764 14 10	18,097 6 0	
Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	57	...	83	...	21	7,585 3 3	12,579 6 11	20,164 10 2	11,012 15 9	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles.	*Nil*	...	60	...	88	...	39	1,788 10 6	5,665 9 6	7,454 4 0	5,790 3 0	
Midland Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.	Jhánsi and Bina... ...	...	58	...	78	...	51	1,561 2 9	13,291 7 1	14,852 9 10	10,797 15 4	
	Total ...	54	56	84	72	30	360	32,828 7 6	1,68,142 1 3	2,01,850 7 11	1,67,481 1 1	

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES.

Corps.	Detachments.	Number of Companies.				Enrolled strength.												Average attendance.	
						Cavalry.				Infantry.				Total.					
		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cadets.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Privates.	Total.	Cavalry.	Infantry.
I Administrative Battalion.																			
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company...	Throughout Kumaun	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	96	102	3	3	96	102	...	...
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Shahjahánpur, Bijnor, Pilibhít.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	38	40	2	...	38	40	...	...
Oudh Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Hardoi, Unao, Cawnpore, Sultánpur, Sitapur.	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	7	73	84	4	7	73	84	...	...
II Administrative Battalion.																			
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	...	2	...	3	5	2	...	3	5	...	...
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	6	21	29	2	6	21	29	...	...
Saháránpur	Roorkee	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	5	22	28	1	5	22	28	...	...
III Administrative Battalion.																			
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	5	9	3	1	5	9	...	...
IV Administrative Battalion.																			
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	1	...	1	...	...	13	13	...	...	21	21	...	...	34	34	..	...
V Administrative Battalion.																			
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company	*Nil*	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	12	14	...	2	12	14	...	...
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	27	33	3	3	27	33	...	...
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company.	Chakráta	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	28	31	1	2	28	31	...	...
	Total ...	1	12	...	12	...	...	13	13	21	29	346	396	21	29	359	409	...	...

STATEMENT B.—RESERVES—(*concluded*).

Corps.	Detachments.	Qualified for capitation.						Musketry qualifications.				Receipts.			Expenditure.	Remarks.
		Cavalry.		Infantry.		Total.		Figure of merit.		Percentage of efficients						
		Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Efficients.	Non-efficients.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Balance of previous year.	Receipts of the year.	Total.		
												Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
I Administrative Battalion.																
Naini Tal Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Throughout Kumaun ...	...	...	102	...	102	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	Included in accounts of active corps.
Rohilkhand Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Moradabad, Budaun, Chandausi, Sháhjahánpur, Bijnor, Pilibhít.	...	...	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	
Oudh VolunteerReserve Company ...	Hardoi, Unao, Cawnpore, Sultánpur, Sitapur.	...	...	83	1	83	1	...	...	...	99	...	...	...	...	
II Administrative Battalion.																
Mussoorie Volunteer Reserve Company ...	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	
Meerut	Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr and Aligarh.	...	...	18	11	18	11	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	...	
Saháranpur	Roorkee	...	...	23	5	23	5	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	
III Administrative Battalion.																
Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	...	...	6	3	6	3	...	...	...	66	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	...	
IV Administrative Battalion.																
Gházipur Volunteer Reserve Company ...	*Nil*	12	1	15	6	27	7	...	...	92	71	...	...	...	...	Included in accounts of active corps.
V Administrative Battalion.																
Cawnpore Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Cawnpore	...	...	9	5	9	5	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	
Agra Volunteer Reserve Company ...	Etáwah, Etah, Fatehgarh, Muttra and Mainpuri.	...	...	25	8	25	8	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	
Dehra Dún Mounted Rifles Reserve Company	Chakráta	...	...	29	2	29	2	...	...	...	97	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	12	1	354	42	366	43	...	...	92	89	...	...	...	...	

14.—MARINE.

Blank.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1.—*Village records.*

Establishment.—The following table shows the establishment under the control of the Land Records Department during the year under report as compared with that of the preceding year :—

Name.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Inspectors	6	6
Sadr kanúngos	45	45
Assistant Sadr kanúngos	45	45
Apprentice kanúngos	41	41
Patwári fund muharrirs	34	34
Assistant record keepers	42	43
Supervisor kanúngos	682	685
Registrar kanúngos	211	211
Assistant Registrar kanúngos	398	398
Patwári school establishment	74	78
Patwáris and assistants	29,513	29,476
Chainmen	674	677
Sadr kanúngos' peons	45	45
Inspectors' peons	6	6

Adequate accommodation for patwári papers having been provided in Agra, an assistant record-keeper was appointed there. One supervisor kanúngo temporarily entertained in Budaun seven years ago was made permanent and three more supervisors with three chainmen were sanctioned for the same district. Four assistant teachers were added to the patwári school establishments in the Gorakhpur, Etah and Gházipur districts. The decrease in the number of patwáris and assistants is due to the revision of patwáris circles in certain districts.

Thirty kanúngos officiated during the year as Naib Tahsíldárs, and four were selected as approved candidates for the post, but the inferiority of most of the men is a bar to their promotion. The reorganisation of the staff of kanúngo inspectors has been sanctioned, and the numbers will be reduced and the pay of those remaining increased as vacancies occur.

A further advance was made towards meeting the wishes of the Government of India that the Land Record staff should be employed on special agricultural enquiries. A set of questions on matters connected with the cultivation of sugarcane was circulated to most districts for report by selected supervisor kanúngos; the replies received were naturally of unequal value, but some of them were very useful.

Revision of patwáris circles and salaries.—During the year under report an estimate was submitted to the Board of Revenue of the number of circles required and the increased expenditure needed to improve the position of patwáris in Oudh. The number of patwáris and assistants estimated is 7,838 against the present number 8,262 but the improvement in pay will involve an extra expenditure of about Rs. 50,000 per annum. Detailed proposals for the revision of circles in the Hardoi and Lucknow districts have since the close of the year been submitted for the orders of the Board of Revenue, while those for the Sítapur, Sultánpur and Bara Banki districts are in course of submission. In the North-Western Provinces, Government has sanctioned the final re-arrangement of patwári circles and salaries in Basti and Budaun at an increased cost of Rs. 654 and Rs. 88 per mensem, respectively. To mitigate undeserved hardship to patwáris whose

pay has been permanently reduced, personal allowances have been granted to the extent of Rs. 11 per mensem in Basti, Rs. 69 in Budaun, and Rs. 186 in Bijnor. Twenty-six patwáris were promoted to higher posts in the department during the year.

Kanúngo examination.—The annual examination of kanúngos was held as usual during the rainy season. Out of 234 men who appeared for the examination only 37 passed in all subjects and 194 in part. Of the number of successful candidates, nine have not yet received practical training in surveying, and will be required to join a survey party; on the other hand, 281 candidates from several districts were attached to survey parties for instruction, and the majority succeeded in obtaining certificates of proficiency in practical work. There has been no improvement in the stamp of the candidates for kanúngoships, and the Director has proposed amendments in the rules to ensure that all supervisor kanúngos shall ultimately pass through the Agricultural School.

Patwári Schools.—Continued progress has been made in the training of patwáris and their assistants, and in districts where survey operations have begun, the schools are closed and teachers and pupils receive practical training in the field. A higher standard of efficiency is now required of patwáris, and the steps taken to train them in practical surveying are specially satisfactory. One thousand seven hundred and twenty men against 1,533 in the previous year attended the classes, of whom 1,418 qualified. The attendance at the patwári schools this year has increased to 3,499 from 3,241 in 1897-98. Of those who attended 1,382 or 39·5 per cent. passed the examination against 25·21 per cent. in the preceding year. The system of simultaneous examination introduced in 1897-98 to raise the standard of patwáris' training and to secure uniformity of their qualifications has worked satisfactorily, and the teachers and students now know the standard for which they have to work. The percentage of passed patwáris exceeds 95 in 7 districts, is between 90 and 95 in 11, and falls below 70 in one (Allahabad) only, where the Collector is taking steps to have the old unpassed men replaced by their heirs. The total receipts from fees and fines amounted to Rs. 13,120 and the total expenditure on the schools to Rs. 14,829, leaving a deficit of Rs. 1,709.

Residence of patwáris.—During the year under report definite instructions were issued as to the principle to be followed in securing residence. The percentage of resident patwáris has risen from 73·03, to 73·18 that of exemptions from residence has fallen from 14·67 to 13·79, while that of non-residents has, chiefly owing to withdrawal of exemptions, risen from 12·30 to 13·03.

Filing of patwáris' papers.—Of the total number of comparative area statements, 86·63 per cent. were filed in time against 84·52 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the *kharíf* crop statements 87·26 per cent., of *rabi* crop statements 92·66 per cent, and of jamabandis 78·51 per cent. were filed with punctuality against 85·75, 93·40, and 79·68 per cent. respectively, filed in the previous year. All the crop and area statements were filed on or before due date in Muzaffarnagar, Jalaun, Mirzapur and Basti and all the jamabandis in Etáwah, Ballia, Basti, Lucknow, Gonda and Partábgarh.

Result of testing papers.—Kanúngos tested 5,776,801 fields or 7·85 per cent. against 7·77 per cent. in 1897-98. Superior officers tested in all 690,732 fields of which 184,111 had been previously tested by kanúngos. The corresponding numbers last year were 602,419 and 171,773 respectively. The total number of rent-roll entries tested rose from 149,023 in 1897-98 to 169,083 in 1898-99. It is now a general rule that one-third of the circles in each district come each year under the inspection of superior officers; this arrangement has been duly carried out in most districts, except where inspection has been more or less interrupted by settlement and survey operations.

Inspection of districts.—The Kanúngo Inspectors attached to the department inspected the work of patwáris and kanúngos in 10 districts during the year, and

their reports were, as usual, forwarded to the district officers for information and necessary action. The Director himself inspected the work of the preparation of Mauza Registers, Pargana Books, and Pargana Hand Books in Gorakhpur and Basti. He also made inspections of survey and record work in Meerut, Farukhabad, Bareilly, Pilibhít, Azamgarh, Kheri and Gonda. General land record work was inspected in Etáwah, Mainpuri and Etah.

Preparation of districts for settlement.—The Director examined the districts of Jalaun, Etah, Etáwah and Mainpuri and submitted the usual preliminary reports on the condition of village records and the probable financial results of a revision of settlement. The condition of the maps in Agra, Muttra and Jalaun was reported on by the Superintendent of Surveys. The revision of village maps and records was during the year completed in the districts of Bareilly and Kheri and the hill parganas of Naini Tál, continued in Gonda and commenced in Farukhabad, Azamgarh and Pilibhít. The total area surveyed was 3,312 square miles, the number of villages and fields being 4,376 and 4,188,497 respectively. Of these the record writing in the field was completed of 4,338 villages containing 3,990,914 fields.

Tahsíl Registers.—Revised village registers are now complete for seventeen districts, and all pargana hand-books have been published for six of these, the rest being in course of compilation or publication. The special staff attached to the Department has now practically completed the first part of the programme laid down for it on its establishment, all that remains is the completion of work in the Gurserai estate of Jhánsi, and the preparation of hand-books for that district. The Board of Revenue have passed orders as to the districts which are to be taken up next. The value of the village registers, whether in the old form or the new, becomes clearer as time goes on; but there is still in some places a tendency to omit the record of matters that should find a place. Instructions have been issued during the year explaining the method in which these records should be systematically used, and the results reported annually to the Director.

Maintenance of survey and boundary marks.—Under G. G. O. No. $\frac{510-19}{71}$, dated 10th March 1892, annual lists of survey and boundary marks were prepared in all the districts of the United Provinces except in some tahsíls of districts under survey or settlement. The marks were also inspected and necessary steps taken for their repairs or re-erection. The standard pattern of stone trijunction mark mentioned in the last year's report is now being generally used. The reports received show that in some districts ruined masonry platforms have already been replaced by stone pillars, while in many others stones have been ordered and will be set up when received.

Amendment to rules.—Instructions were issued during the year clearing certain doubtful points connected with the record of the rights of lessees and mortgagees of proprietary rights. The system under which patwáris registered brood mares and their produce has been abolished. Patwáris have been ordered to render all reasonable assistance to the officers of the Public Works Dapartment in maintaining correct plans and registers of land in their charge. Instructions have also been issued as to the duties of patwáris and kanúngos in the matter of reporting encroachments on Nazúl or Government property. The question of recording Government Properties has been under consideration for some time past; Government has now issued orders and the kanúngo rules on the subject are being revised. The draft rules for patwáris in the hill tracts of the Kumaun Division as well as for the whole Bhabar tract noticed in the last year's report are now under the consideration of the local authorities. In the North-Western Provinces' Rules for Survey Procedure necessary amendments have been made consequent on the omission of the rough khatauni from the list of papers to be prepared by Survey Officers. Some minor amendments have also been sanctioned in these rules.

Supply of patwâri and kanúngo forms.—The total expenditure on patwâri and kanúngo forms during the year amounted to Rs. 65,655 against Rs. 68,463, in 1897-98. The decrease is mainly due to a change in the dates of payment.

2.—*Fairs.*

Only four agricultural shows were held during the year under report, *viz* Kakora, Bulandshahr, Muzaffarnagar and Meerut. The last two shows were attended by the Assistant Director of the Agricultural Department, and in the first two the Department was represented by other officials. The Assistant Director as usual presided over all the Agricultural Committees at the fairs attended by him and awarded prizes to agricultural exhibits. It was interesting to notice that at Muzaffarnagar most of the samples of the refined sugar known as *khand* had been freely adulterated with powdered beet or Mauritius sugar in order to improve their general appearance. Similarly a few samples of *shakkar* (raw sugar) appeared to have been adulterated with *bura* (a form of native refined sugar). All adulterated samples were carefully discarded by the Assistant Director, who in his note to the Collector, suggested that necessary measures should be taken to stop such specimens being admitted in the show room. At the Meerut show, the samples of agricultural produce were not as numerous as might have been expected, and only 63 head of cattle were exhibited as compared with 72 in the preceding year. At Muzaffarnagar, the number of cattle exhibited during the year exceeded that of the last year by 93; but there was no noticeable improvement in the quality of animals except perhaps with regard to buffaloes. The plough cattle were particularly poor.

3.—*Departmental Agricultural Journal.*

The circulation of the Journal shows a slight increase, but the paper cannot yet be said to be popular. The total receipts from subscriptions during the year under report amounted to Rs. 158-10-0 against Rs. 169-8-0 realised in the last year, the decrease being due mainly to the fact that back numbers of the journal were not sold so largely as in the past year.

4.—*Forecast of Crops.*

There is little to add to what has been said in the last year's report regarding the reports on crops, which are compiled and issued by the Agricultural Department. Under orders received from the Statistical Bureau of the Government of India the sugarcane crop has been added to the list of crops on the prospects of which the Agricultural Department issues periodical forecasts.

5.—*Exhibitions.*

Nil.

6.—*Cawnpore Experimental Farm.*

The experiments conducted at this farm have been fully discussed in the separate report submitted to Government and are therefore not described here. The work has now been thoroughly systematized and the working plan will shortly be published. The Agricultural Department has been devoting special attention to seed distribution for the last three years with the result that there has been a marked improvement in the seed business. Besides the large stocks of seeds kept for distribution at the Government Experimental Farm at Cawnpore, the Department has established a small seed depôt in Partábgarh with the approval of the Local Government which has advanced funds for carrying it out. A beginning was made by the distribution of selected and cleaned seed for the *rabi* and the results must be waaited before it can be said whether the scheme is a success.

7.—*Demonstration Farm, Meerut.*

The method of management and the nature of the experiments carried out at this farm have undergone no alteration during the year. Experiments with kharif crops were carried on in 18 plots and with rabi crops in 49 plots, aggregating 8½ acres, the remaining area having been devoted to profitable farming. Some of the experiments are on lines similar to those at Cawnpore; and the results of the past year agree generally in the two places. The Chicago Aermotor, referred to in last year's report, continues to attract much attention from the zamindárs and cultivators of the neighbourhood. The stud attached to the farm now consists of an Arab stallion, two donkeys, three bulls of different varieties, a Tejpur ram, a Kashmir goat and a Hissar buffalo. It is much appreciated by the breeders and a distinct improvement in the quality of the stock bred in the Farm neighbourhood is now noticeable.

8.—*Enclosure of waste lands.*

The work done during the year at the usar reserves may be summarised as follows:—

Juhi.—As a result of enclosure and restriction of grazing, the natural vegetation has been been improving steadily year after year. The commonest grass now is *chloris tetrastachya*, which during the last few years has ousted the typical usar grass (*Sporobolus pallidus*) to a considerable extent. Among the better grasses *Andropogan annulatus* has established itself to a greater extent than others that have been tried. A certain amount of standing grass is sold every year to grass-cutters of the Cawnpore city. Eleven acres of grass were sold for Rs. 33 during the year under report. The yield of hay amounted to 40 maunds per acre. Reclamation of the land is carried on to a limited extent by deep tillage and manuring, but chiefly by planting and sowing trees. The area reclaimed by the first method is usually devoted to the cultivation of cereals and other crops. The results have so far shown that by thoroughly breaking and pulverizing the land by tillage and with manure and irrigation ordinary grain or fodder crops can be produced.

Greater attention is paid to the question of planting fuel yielding and hardy timber trees, chiefly babul (*Acacia arabica*), dhak (*Butea frondosa*) nim(*Melia-indica*) and shisham (*Dalbergia sissu*). All attempts to grow these trees by sowing the seed broadcast or on ridges and in trenches or in *thalas* only one or two feet deep have completely failed; but planting according to the method referred to in previous reports as the deep *thala* system has been so far successful. Over 500 trees were planted under the above system during the year. Mahua failed last year because good seedlings could not be obtained, but the trees planted this year are more promising. Among the fruit trees guavas and jamun (*Eugenia jambolana*) have done best, and a great variety of fruit trees has been planted during the year in order to see which of them are the most suitable for cultivation on land of this type. Of the 20 Eucalyptus trees planted last year, only five have survived: the tanning trees referred to in the previous year's report are all in healthy condition. The plantation of *Agave* as a hedge was extended during the year.

Gursikran.—The total cultivated land amounts to about 97 acres of which 15 acres were under direct management during the year under report, and the rest leased to tenants at a rental of Rs. 486-3-0. Muzaffarnagar wheat was the principal crop in the plots held in direct management. Juar and Sugar Sorghum were sown in the kharif, but owing to deficient rainfall the crops were far from luxuriant. The growth of the natural grass on the usar in general has been somewhat poorer than in the previous year owing to deficiency of rainfall. The seed of the Australian grass *Eragrostis fulcata* referred to in the last year's report was again tried during the year in a small plot of *usar* but failed to germinate. The superior grasses continued their progress. No attempt was made during the year to grow habul and

dhak by sowing the seed broad cast or on ridges, as these systems had repeatedly failed in previous years, but over 500 trees of different species were planted on the "deep thala" system in holes four feet deep refilled with imported earth. All these trees are doing very well. The trees planted last year under the same system except those of mahua, are also in a flourishing condition; but the condition of the trees planted in 1897 in holes refilled with the usar earth that was dug out of them is unsatisfactory. In the past year five babul trees were planted in *thalas* filled with usar earth mixed with gypsum. Out of these one died and the remaining four are in good condition. The trees of jait (*Sesbania aegyptiaca*) and dhak (*Butea frondosa*) are doing very well. Date palms are getting on slowly as usual. The guava plantation has been further extended by planting 23 trees under the deep thala system during the year. In the experiments with ensilage the best quality of silage was obtained, as in preceding years, by mixing chopped *juar* with the usar grass before pitting it in the silo. The usar grass, to which salt at the rate of one pound to the maund was added before pitting, gave ensilage which was more relished by cattle than what was made without the admixture of salt.

(3) *Abbaspur.*—The area of the reserve at Abbaspur consists of 88 acres, the purchase of which has now been completed for Rs. 314-10-0. The soil at this reserve is a typical specimen of the *usar* which occurs commonly in South Oudh, containing a considerable quantity of soda salts. Altogether 1,416 trees were planted during the rains of 1898; and they are all alive and showing vigorous growth. They were watered regularly until the beginning of the rains in June 1899, the earth round them was frequently stirred and a little manure applied to its surface. During the rains they were left to their own resources. A small area was sown broadcast but the results were as unsuccessful as they have been in other reserves except on isolated patches of comparatively good land. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was given by the Government of India as a special grant during the year under report in order to extend the operations at this reserve. With this money besides the funds available in the budget of this Department planting of babul on an extensive scale was carried out during the year under report, 6,000 *thalas* having been planted. The young trees in these *thalas* were at the close of the year as promising as could be expected; the trees planted early in the rainy season were naturally more vigorous than those planted towards its close. They will receive the same treatment as was given last year.

9.—*Selection and distribution of wheat seed.*

The total quantity of wheat distributed during the year amounted 58,181, lbs. In addition to the indents for wheat received from within the country, one indent for 5,125 lbs. of wheat seed came from Burmah and another from the Khedevial agricultural society of Egypt.

10.—*Ploughing fair.*

In the ploughing competitions held at the agricultural shows, the first prize was invariably carried off by the Watt's plough, and the work done by the Meston plough received general approbation.

11.—*Boring apparatus.*

During the year under report 83 trial borings prior to sinking wells were made in 14 districts against 131, borings done in 16 districts in the previous year. The decrease in the number of borings was not due to any slackness in the demand for boring tools which was as brisk as before. A number of these borings had to be taken in places where the strata happened to be rather hard, and consequently took a longer time than usual; and much loss of time was caused by the necessity for constant repairs to the old and worn out sets of tools. Two new sets were purchased during the year. The staff of well sinkers remained the same as last year.

The total expenditure incurred in well experiments, including the cost of new tools during the year, amounted to Rs. 1,278-9-8 against Rs. 1,344-1-4 expended last year.

12.—*The Lucknow Museum.*

Six hundred and fourteen specimens were added to the Museum collections during the year. The additions to the epigraphical and archæological sections, though not numerous, were individually important. The art ware depôt is reported to have maintained its popularity and was conducted at a small profit.

The number of visitors to the Museum showed a slight falling off, which is explained by the fact that the buildings were closed for cleaning on one day in a week. The expenditure was kept within the allotment provided in the budget.

13.—*Saháranpur Botanical Garden.*

The season was very unfavourable for planting and the demand for most classes of plants naturally fell off. The demand for seeds, however, showed a continued increase. The yield of drugs was good and all the indents of the Military Department were complied with in full. The crops of fruit were only moderate except in the case of the vines, for which the dry season proved suitable. The date palms continue to progress, but the quantity of fruit yielded is not yet satisfactory, and endeavour is being made to effect improvement. Experiments are being tried with many varieties of imported fruit trees, but it is too early to pronounce on their suitability for this country, except perhaps in the case of the persimmon. An endeavour has been made to propagate mangoes by budding instead of by grafting, and interesting results have been obtained.

In the vegetable farm, the operations were mainly directed to raising acclimatized seed, but the trial of new varieties was not lost sight of. The stock of flowers and ornamental plants was well maintained, but the demand for some kinds was in excess of the possible supply. Collections of economic or scientific interest have been supplied to the Reporter on Economic Products, and to investigators in various parts of the world.

The financial results of the year's work were again very good, the receipts covering all expenditure and leaving a satisfactory surplus.

14.—*Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow.*

The early part of the season was favourable to the fruit crop, but the weather from June to October was most abnormal. The crops were almost all good, and in some cases excellent. The marked decrease in the number of fruit trees distributed was due to the unfavourable nature of the season for planting. The demand for vegetable seeds and for the higher classes of plants continued to increase, while that for flower seeds remained steady.

The office accommodation has long been insufficient, and a project was sanctioned during the year for the provision of suitable buildings. It is still difficult to secure the proper type of apprentices for training, and applications for skilled gardeners cannot generally be complied with.

The cash receipts of the garden from sale of produce amounted to Rs. 16,353 and the expenditure to Rs. 16,457.

15.—*Arboriculture.*

The length of new avenues planted during the year was 175 miles on local, and 37 miles on provincial roads, making the total 7,085 and 1,694 miles respectively. The attempts to encourage private persons to plant trees along the roads have met with gratifying success in many districts, and the progress would have been even greater but for the very unfavourable character of the season.

The total receipts of arboriculture amounted to Rs. 84,988, and expenditure to Rs. 89,914 against Rs. 84,587 and Rs. 81,346 respectively in the preceding year. Most of the income is derived from the sale of roadside grass, but this source is still neglected in some districts.

16.—*Sericulture.*

Nil.

17.—*Promotion of horse-breeding operations through Civil Agency.*

Veterinary-Major R. H. Ringe held charge of the Civil Veterinary Department throughout the year, except for six weeks when he was on privilege leave, and Veterinary-Lieutenant A. Smith, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, South Punjáb, held charge in addition to his other duties. He submitted three reports on the work of his Department as usual, inspected the imperial and provincial stallions at the various stands in these provinces, visited the Saháranpur-Rájpur and Kathgodam-Naini Tal dâk lines, attended six fairs and proceeded to Bombay for the purchase of stallions for the Provincial Government. He also inspected cases of glanders at Benares and Sardhana and visited Tilhar, Roorkee, Cawnpore, Mogal Sarai and Chola railway stations for the inspection of trucks of livestock.

Horse-breeding.—The number of imperial horse stallions allotted to the provinces rose during the year form 78 to 82 and of the provincial horse stallions from 61 to 72. Of these 68 imperial and 62 provincial stallions were at stud work and they respectively covered 3,525 and 3,220 mares during the year as compared with 3,290 and 3,047 mares covered by 67 imperial and 56 provincial stallions in the preceding year. Besides these there are 12 other stallions, four of which are owned by estates under the Court of Wards and eight by private gentlemen. Out of the twelve stallions, nine are reported to have covered 92 mares, while information about the remaining three stallions is wanting. The provincial stallions are reported to be increasing in popularity as their value becomes more apparent.

Mule-breeding.—The imperial donkey stallions allotted to the provinces during the year were 99 of which 88 were at stud work, they covered 4,379 mares as compared with 4,354 in the preceding year. There was no change in the number of provincial donkey stallions at stud work, and no fresh applications were received. The information as to number of coverings and produce is quite incomplete, the returns having been received from only one out of nine Court of Wards' Estates. The scheme for encouraging mule-breeding by the free issue of cast mares has made a beginning, 15 mares having been issued during the year. Landowners are very anxious to obtain mares for this purpose and no less than 1,240 applications for cast mares have been received.

Cattle disease.—The returns of cattle disease are still incomplete and do not show the whole loss caused to agriculturists, but the amount they show is sufficiently serious. The reported deaths are from rinderpest 35,361, from anthrax 2,219, and from foot-and-mouth disease 2,844. There were 63 cases of *surra* during the year, of which 43 occurred on the Saháranpur-Rájpur dâk line. A few cases of glanders were reported from different parts of the provinces; but in Benares only, where out of 39 suspected cases 23 died or were destroyed, was the outbreak serious.

Treatment of cattle disease.—The number of Veterinary Assistants rose again from 27 in the preceding year to 33 during the year under report. Proposals for the organization of the subordinate Veterinary Department have been recently made and sanctioned and should result in much greater efficiency. At present isolation and disinfection are the only known remedies for rinderpest, but the experiment of inoculation or vaccination was carried out on a small scale during the year with

satisfactory results. A veterinary dispensary has been started by the Muzaffarnagar District Board and it is hoped that this example will be followed by other districts.

18.—*Experiments in dairying.*

Nil.

19.—*Manufacture.*

Nil.

FORESTS.

Areas.—The areas of the different classes of forests at the commencement and close of the year were as follows:—

Circle.	Reserved forests.		Protected forests.		District protected forests.		Unclassed forests.	
	1st July 1899.	30th June 1900.	1st July 1899.	30th June 1900.	1st July 1899.	30th June 1900.	1st July 1899.	30th June 1900.
	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.	Sq. ms.
Central	1,838	1,870	30	30	9,176	9,168	30	30
Oudh	1,298	1,310	...	...	...	...	...	...
School	* 869	* 869	...	...	...	...	13	13
Total ...	4,005	4,049	30	30	9,176	9,168	43	43

* Inclusive of 152 square miles leased forest.

The increase in the area of reserved forests is for the most part accounted for as follows:—

(i) In the Central Circle, by the reservation of eight square miles of district protected forest in the Naini Tal Division, and of five blocks of *khair* forest in the Kumaun Division.

(ii) In the Oudh Circle, by rectification of areas and by the reservation of a portion of the area received in 1893 from the Khairigarh estate in exchange for forest.

The areas in the School Circle remain unchanged.

Forest settlements.—In the Central Circle, in addition to 28 square miles of forest, which were under settlement last year, and which have been finally constituted reserves, the settlement of the Sarda islands in the Almora district and the Pápidánda tract in Garhwál was undertaken and completed during the year. Both these tracts were gazetted free of rights. In the Oudh Circle the villages received from the Khairigarh estate other than those made over for management to the Revenue Department have also since the close of the year, been gazetted as reserved forests free of rights.

Demarcation.—Of the 66 miles remaining at the close of the year to be demarcated in the Central Circle, 19 miles consisted of boundaries of lately acquired reserves in the Naini Tal Division. These have since been demarcated and steps have also been taken to improve the existing boundaries, where defective, signboards being erected when necessary. A commencement has been made in demarcating a few of the more valuable of the protected forests in Garhwál. In the Oudh Circle only 43 miles of boundary remain to be demarcated. The settlement of a troublesome boundary dispute on the Kauriala river in Bahraich was

concluded, and steps will now be taken to demarcate the boundary agreed on. In the Jaunsár Division of the School Circle, 18 miles of ditches were dug to define the boundary exactly between pillars already standing, leaving 73 miles of similar work to be completed. The total expenditure on demarcation amounted to Rs. 3,536 in the Central Circle, Rs. 4,693 in the Oudh Circle, where the work is often of a specially difficult nature, and Rs. 1,884 in the School Circle.

Surveys.—Comparatively little survey work was done during the year. Forty-four square miles of recently acquired forests remain to be surveyed in the Naini Tal Division. In other Divisions of the Central Circle, various local surveys of minor importance were carried out. In the Oudh Circle 15 linear miles were traversed along the Nepál-Kheri boundary. In the School Circle existing maps were brought up to date, in connection with the revision of the Jaunsár working-plan.

Working-Plans.—The working-plan for the Tulsipur forests in Gonda was completed during the year, but has not yet, owing to the non-receipt of the map from the Survey Department, been submitted to Government for sanction. A new plan for the trans-Sárda forests, Kheri, has also been taken in hand, and is expected to be completed during the current year. The Pilibhít working-plan awaits the completion of arrangements as to the manner in which concessions are to be dealt with. In the School Circle the working-plan of the Saháranpur district was revised and sanction was accorded to a revised working-plan of the leased *chír* forests. The Deputy Conservator was engaged throughout the year on a new plan for all the Government forests in Jaunsár, which is reported to be nearly complete.

In the Central Circle an area of 81 square miles of reserved forest, chiefly in the Naini Tal Division, and consisting of a number of comparatively small blocks reserved in recent years, remains to be brought under the provisions of a working-plan.

The provisions of existing plans have been followed, except where special circumstances—generally the absence of a demand for the produce—rendered some departure from the accepted programme necessary. In the Central Circle such deviations were numerous.

Communications and Buildings.—The following table shows the expenditure incurred under this head :—

Circle.	Roads and bridges.		Buildings.		Other works.	Total.	Percentage on gross expenditure.
	New works.	Repairs.	New works.	Repairs.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central	3,391	18,150	10,905	6,397	1,588	40,431	11·48
Oudh	4,503	7,674	13,066	5,781	2,758	33,782	12·29
School	1,997	7,125	7,684	5,160	1,732	23,698	6·61
Total ...	9,891	32,949	31,655	17,338	6,078	97,911	9·92
Total 1899-1900 ...	42,840		48,993		6,078	97,911	9·92
Total 1898-99 ...	38,345		31 241		6,644	76,230	8·11
Total 1897-98 ...	55,087		47,468		5,330	1,07,885	11·54
District Protected Forests,	963	237	1,188	549	...	2,940	16·4

One hundred and twenty-six miles of new roads were constructed during the year, and 4,091 miles of roads already existing were repaired.

The expenditure as compared with the previous year has risen under all heads both for new works and repairs; but the increase is most marked under the head of "New buildings," on which the outlay has risen from Rs. 17,343 to Rs. 31,655,

This increase would appear to be, to a great extent, due to the measures taken to improve the accommodation for the subordinate forest staff—a matter which appears from the list of works given to have received attention in all circles.

The expenditure on roads was chiefly in maintenance and, in a few cases, on extensions, no large projects for opening up communications being undertaken during the year. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Government of India has been accorded to the making of an important road in Jaunsár, which passes for some miles through native territory, and in the Central Circle the alignment of a road has been completed for opening out the forests of the Kalaunia valley.

Breaches of Forest Law.—The results of the year are compared with those of 1898-99 in the following statement:—

Circle.		Cases taken into Court.				Total.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons prosecuted.	Cases compounded under section 67.		Average compensation per case.	Average compensation per person.
		Convictions.		Acquittals.								
		Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Cases.	Persons.		
											Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Central	1898-99 ...	41	79	3	6	44	85	93	259	496	2 3 6	1 4 10
	1899-1900 ...	59	124	15	25	74	149	83	275	602	2 9 8	1 3 0
Oudh	1898-99 ...	50	74	7	11	57	85	87	98	283	2 8 6	0 14 0
	1899-1900 ...	63	107	9	29	72	136	78	111	268	1 14 1	0 12 6
School	1898-99 ...	25	33	4	6	29	39	85	88	145	3 12 7	2 2 8
	1899-1900 ...	9	18	4	18	13	36	50	97	196	3 10 0	1 13 2
Total	1898-99 ...	116	186	14	23	130	209	89	445	924	2 13 6	1 7 2
	1899-1900 ...	131	249	28	72	159	321	79	483	1,066	2 11 3	1 4 2
District protected forest.	1898-99 ...	112	237	8	13	120	250	95	144	190	11 14 3	9 5 3
	1899-1900 ...	82	256	21	113	103	369	69	186	407	9 5 4	4 4 3

The total number of cases taken into court by the Forest Department is higher than it has been for several years, a decrease in the School Circle, in which there were very few prosecutions, being more than counterbalanced by increases in the other two circles.

The number of persons involved increased from 209 to 321. The proportion of convictions obtained has, however, fallen from 89 to 79 per cent., the results of prosecutions in all circles being somewhat less satisfactory than in the preceding year. In the Central Circle the failure of prosecutions occurred chiefly in cases of injury to forest by fire in the Naini Tál Division—a class of case in which it is frequently difficult to detect the offender. In the Oudh Circle the increase of cases occurred chiefly in Bahraich. In the School Circle the proportion of acquittals is high owing partly to the failure of the prosecutions in some boundary cases, which possibly should not have been taken into court.

The number of cases compounded has increased from 445 to 483, and there has been a further decrease in the average amount of compensation taken per person. In the Bundelkhand Division of the Central Circle, the power of compounding offences is not exercised so much as elsewhere, because among a poor people prosecutions are regarded as a more effectual deterrent than mere fines, and also because there is difficulty in the large and scattered forests of that part of exercising due

control over subordinates. Many of the prosecutions of this Division are evidently of a very petty character and if the danger of abuse of power by subordinates can be guarded against, the poverty of the people is a reason for allowing compensation on easier terms than elsewhere. The procedure followed in this Division is being further enquired into.

In the district forests of Kumaun the number of prosecutions fell from 120 to 103; but out of 369 persons brought to trial, no less than 113 or nearly one-third were acquitted. Offences were compounded in the case of a much larger number of persons than in the previous year, and the average amount of compensation accepted was considerably less.

The appended table classifies the new cases of the year under the various heads of offences:—

Circle.	Cases taken into court.				Cases compounded.				Cases undetected.				Total cases.				Grand Total of cases.
	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	Injury to forests by fire.	Unauthorized felling or appropriation of wood and minor forest produce.	Grazing without permission or in tracts in which grazing is prohibited.	Other offences.	
Central ...	12	42	11	4	17	207	51	3	21	...	...	...	50	249	62	7	368
Oudh	6	23	32	13	1	31	72	9	73	4	...	...	80	58	104	22	264
School ...	...	7	1	2	5	58	27	15	...	12	...	...	5	77	28	17	127
Total ...	18	72	44	19	23	296	150	27	94	16	...	...	135	384	194	46	759
District protected forests.	...	92	...	...	...	233	1	...	...	203	...	...	...	528	1	...	529

The number of undetected cases of injury to the forests by fire rose from 74 to 94, the increase being entirely in the Oudh Circle, where the Pilibhít Division, in which attempts to injure the forests have always been numerous, accounts for 56. The undetected cases in the district forests appear all to have been of a petty kind.

Protection from fire.—The results of the measures taken to protect the forests from fire, the percentage of failures, and the costs incurred are shown in the following table:—

Circle.	Total area of circle.	Area attempted to be protected.	Percentage of area attempted to total area of circle.	Area actually protected.	Failures.	Percentage of failures.	Cost during the year.	Cost per acre actually protected.
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.		Rs.	Pies.
Central ... 1898-99	1,214,720	892,511	73·47	886,295	6,216	·71	29,796	6·4
Central ... 1899-1900	1,235,200	942,912	76·33	938,431	4,481	·47	32,982	6·7
Oudh ... 1898-99	830,720	629,657	75·80	583,035	46,532	7·98	21,198	6·9
Oudh ... 1899-1900	838,400	667,593	79·38	637,499	30,094	4·92	22,183	6·6
School ... 1898-99	564,016	450,573	79·88	422 135	28,438	6·74	9,423	4·2
School ... 1899-1900	564,005	451,910	80·12	441,659	10,251	2·32	10,431	4·5
Total ... 1898-99	2,609,456	1,972,651	75·59	1,891,465	81,186	4·29	60,417	6·1
Total ... 1899-1900	2,637,605	2,062,415	78·19	2,017,589	44,826	2·23	65,596	6·2

The year was a very unfavourable one for fire conservancy operations, in consequence of the yearly cessation of the rains of 1899 and the late arrival of the monsoon of 1900.

The results of the year are, however, very satisfactory and show a marked improvement as compared with previous years.The area under special protection amounts to the large total of 3,222 square miles, and the area burnt is only 2·17 per cent. of this. The area burnt was only considerable in the Oudh Circle; but even there it fell from 73 square miles to 47 in the year under review. In the School Circle.the area burnt has fallen from 44 to 16 square miles, while the results in the Central Circle which were excellent last year, show a further improvement, the failures aggregating only seven square miles as against nine in the previous year.

The success obtained in Bundelkhand is particularly satisfactory, as owing to the famine in Jhánsi the forests were thrown open to the villagers, and, it speaks well for the conduct of the people that no fires occurred in consequence.

Two cases of malicious incendiarism were suspected in the Garhwál Division; but sufficient evidence to secure a conviction was not obtainble in either case. A very large number of cases of intentional firing occurred in the Pilibhít Division, where the relations between the Department and the people compare unfavourably with those in Bahraich and Kheri, though the Pilibhít forests are maintained chiefly in the interests of the people themselves.

The question of the necessity of further legislation to prevent the intentional firing of forests has been considered during the year in connection with proposals made by the Government of the Panjáb. The conclusion arrived at was that no necessity for such legislation existed in these Provinces, and this conclusion is supported by the results of the past year. The only part of the Province in which it was represented that measures other than the present law allows were required was in the hill forests of Kumaun; but the Government did not consider that any case for legislation had been made out.

11. The following tabular statements show:—

(i) Cases of offences by fire; and

(ii) The origin of the fires:—

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.

Circle.	Details of prosecutions for offences by fire.					
	Number of fire.	Area burnt.	Character of offence, whether carelessness or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Central.	1	0·9	Carelessness ...	Convicted ...	25(*b*) Forest Act ...	One person fined Rs. 5 by Assistant Commissioner, Almora.
	2	2,000	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Two persons fined Rs 6 each.
	3	0·03	Ditto ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	4	3,000	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	...	...
	5	1·2	Carelessness	Convicted ...	25(*b*) Forest Act ...	One person fined Rs. 10 by Assistant Commissioner, Almora.
	6	5	Intentional ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	7	3,000	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	25(*b*) Forest Act ...	One person fined Rs. 10 by Assistant Commissioner, Almora.
	8	5	Carelessness...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Two persons fined Rs. 5 each.
	9	2·5	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One person fined Rs. 25 by Assistant Commissioner, Naini Tal.
	10	848	Carelessness...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Three persons one month's imprisonment each.
	11	12	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	One person fined Rs. 2.
	12	20	Intentional ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	13	115	Carelessness...	Ditto ...	...	...
	14	8	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	25(*b*) Forest Act ...	Two persons fined Rs. 5 and Re. 1, or in default 15 and 10 days' imprisonment.
	15	25	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 51, or in default two months' imprisonment.
	15	9,042·63				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
	17	9·51	Carelessness...	Convicted ...	Section 67, Forest Act	Rs. 85-1-0 received as compensation.
	17	9·50				

I.—Statement showing cases of offences by fire.—(concluded).

Circle.	Details of prosecution for offences by fire.					
	Number of fire.	Area burent.	Character of ofience, whether carelessness or intentional.	Whether acquitted or convicted.	Section of law under which convicted.	Amount of punishment.
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
Oudh.	1	26	Intentional ...	Convicted ...	Section 25(*b*), Forest Act.	One month's imprisonment each to two of the accused.
	2	781	Ditto ...	Acquitted ...	...	...
	3	920	Ditto ...	Convicted ...	Section 25(*b*), Forest Act.	One month's imprisonment.
	4	6,096	Carelessness...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 2.
	5	5	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fined Rs. 100.
	6	·5	Intentional ...	...	Section 25(*e*), Forest Act.	Pending at the close of the year.
	6	7,828·5				
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
			Nil.			
			A.—Cases taken into Court.			
			Nil.			
			B.—Cases compounded by Divisional Officers.			
School.	4	1	Carelessness...	Convicted ...	Section 67, Forest Act	Rs. 7 received as compensation.
	5	...	Intentional ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dismissed with a warning as accused fired the forest under the impression that it was allowed to be burnt.
	5	1				

STATEMENT II.—*Statement showing the origin of fires.*

Circle.	(A) Fire caused by accident or through carelessness in burning fire lines.		(B) Fire entering the forest by crossing exterior fire lines.		(C) Fires beginning inside the reserve or fire traced area.																	
					Owing to carelessness or accidents						By intentional firing.										Total (A), (B), and (C).	
					By workmen employed in the forests, by purchasers or by yah-cutters		By villagers, travellers, &c., passing through the forests.		By railway engines.		By lightning or by fire balloons.		In order to obtain new grass.		In order to turn out game or to reduce cover.		Maliciously fired.		Total		Cases unknown	
	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.	Number of fires	Area burnt in acres	Number of fires.	Area burnt in acres.
Central ...	1	15	2	95	5	1,036	1	12	...	...	5	1,745	...	...	...	...	2	967	13	3,754	4	617	20	4,481
Oudh ...	4	1,203	22	9,025	2	2,239	...	...	2	3	1	5	31	11,579	2	1,020	8	2,991	46	17,837	8	2,029	80	30,094
School ...	9	447	2	28	4	344	2	13	1	5	4	1,533	3	7,151	...	...	...	...	14	9,046	3	724	28	10,245
Total ...	14	1,665	26	9,148	11	3,613	3	25	3	8	10	3,283	34	18,730	2	1,020	10	3,958	73	30,637	15	3,370	128	44,820

Regulation of grazing and protection from cattle.—Statisties of the number of animals grazed in the forest in the year under review are given in the following table and compared with the figures of the two previous years :—

Circle.	Total forest area.	Open to cattle.	Buffaloes grazed.	Bullocks and cows grazed.	Sheep and goats grazed.	Other animals grazed.	Total.
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Central	1,930	1,067	41,592	181,909	83,325	4,212	311,038
Oudh	1,310	525	46,957	177,714	11,378	107	236,156
School	869	535	10,001	55,649	60,076	14,910	140,636
Total 1899-1900 ...	4,109	2,136	98,550	415,272	154,779	19,229	687,830
Total 1898-99 ...	4,022	2,226	91,082	370,152	148,941	24,443	634,618
Total 1897-98 ...	3,988	2,188	96,075	387,717	134,778	10,349	628,919

There has been again an increase in the total number of cattle grazing in the forests; but the increase has been in the number of those grazing free or at privileged rates, the numbers paying full rates being less than in the previous year. The fees received for cattle paying full rates fell from Rs. 55,632 to Rs. 51,716, while those for cattle paying privileged rates rose from Rs. 25,161 to Rs. 27,015. There was a very large increase, which is partly nominal, owing to better enumeration, and partly real, owing to extensions of the grazing grounds, in the number of buffaloes, cows, and bullocks grazed free, the value of that grazing at full rates being put at Rs. 45,392 as compared with Rs. 33,679 in the previous year. The effect of the famine was felt in several Divisions in Bundelkhand; the sale or death of cattle led to a considerable falling off in the number grazed: while on the other hand cattle were sent to the School Circle to escape the drought in the Panjáb. In some of the Bundelkhand forests the rates charged for grazing have been reduced, as they were found to press too heavily on the people.

Thirty-nine wild cattle were captured in Bahraich, while in Gonda the capture of wild cattle has been entirely discontinued, as the villagers near the forests were strongly opposed to the operations.

Reproduction.—Sál has again seeded well, particularly in Oudh. Much damage was, however, done to sál trees in the Western Dún by a scale insect, which appeared in enormous numbers. In Jaunsár there has again been no general seeding of the deodár, but a fairly abundant crop is expected during 1900. The oak seeded well in Naini Tal Division, and in the Lansdowne forests, and bamboo seeded sporadically in all the submontane forests. The effect of fire protection has been particularly noticed in the reproduction of pine in the Airadeo forests in the Central Circle, which have been protected for only a few years, and in the reproduction of sál in the Bhinga forests in Oudh and in the submontane forests of the Central Circle generally. On the other hand, in the Jaspur Range in Garhwál, which has long been protected from fires and grazing, there is no reproduction of sál, though the trees seed well. Further observation shows that the report made last year as to the encouragement given by protection from fire to the reproduction of *assaina* at the expense of sál was incorrect.

Artificial reproduction.—More liberal expenditure has been incurred to improve the Ránikhet orchard, and it is to be regretted that notwithstanding the increased facilities which the extension of hill-stations and the improvement of communications with the plains afford to the profitable growing of fruit, the demand for fruit trees by the hillmen has practically ceased. The plantation suffered severely from a hailstorm, but paid its expenses. The pine plantations near Almora were

adversely affected by the drought, but a fair start has been made with the plantation of Spanish chestnuts at Airadeo. The cultural operations near Naini Tál appear to have been attempted on too large a scale, and the area has now been reduced. The result of the experiments is in the Conservator's opinion to show that it is preferable to cultivate indigenous trees.

Experiments and exploitation of forest produce.—Experiments were undertaken in the Ganges and Bundelkhand Divisions to ascertain whether the forests could supply grass fodder to surrounding districts in time of drought at a price not too high to be prohibitive. In the Ganges Division the results were not satisfactory; but in Bundelkhand the supply appears to have met a distinct want. The manufacture of turpentine in the Central Circle has been put on a more satisfactory basis, a profit of Rs. 4,000 having been made during the year, and it is reported that all the turpentine made is now sold without difficulty. In the School Circle the outlay exceeded the receipts; but a small profit is shown after deducting capital charges. An agreement has been made with the Rája of Tehri to tap the trees in the leased *chír* forests, and the actual profits would have been much greater but for the initial outlay on plant for the new leased forests.

Extraction and transport. The wet slide was nearly doubled in length, and it is calculated that the total saving effected by its use exceeded Rs. 20,000. The extension of railway communications to the forest north of Moradabad would greatly assist their exploitation. In the Oudh Circle the forests are within easy reach of the Bengal and North-Western Railway; but the inability of the Company to supply the necessary rolling-stock is reported to have caused considerable inconvenience in working the forests.

Gross yield and outturn of forest produce.—The following statement shows as far as possible the gross output of the forests during the year, as compared with the previous year, but the figures are necessarily in part estimates:—

Circle.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Difference.
	Timber.		
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Central ...	1,311,000	1,312,000	+10,600
Oudh ...	1,654,000	2,019,000	+3,65,000
School ...	1,121,000	1,067,000	—54,000
Total ...	4,086,000	4,398,000	+3,12,000
	Firewood.		
	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.	Cubic feet.
Central ...	3,685,000	3,442,000	—2,43,000
Oudh ...	5,175,000	3,941,000	—1,234,000
School ...	1,998,000	1,690,000	—308,000
Total ...	10,858,000	9,073,000	—1,785,000
	Minor produce.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	1,74,458	2,07,576	+33,118
Oudh ...	91,378	92,526	+1,148
School ...	65,370	60,288	—5,082
Total ...	3,31,206	3,60,390	+29,184
	Timber. Cubic feet.	*Firewood.* Cubic feet.	*Minor produce.* Rs.
District Protected Forests 1898-99	93,000	23,000	15,401
Ditto ditto 1899-1900	2,500,000	63,000	15,447
Ditto ditto ... ... Difference	+2,407,000	+40,000	+46

In the Oudh Circle a considerable increase in the quantity of timber removed is more than counterbalanced by a large decrease in the exports of firewood, the net decrease being due apparently to failure on the part of the Railway Company to work up to its indents, especially in the Kheri forests. The decrease in the School Circle was apparently owing partly to the depressed state of the timber market in Jaunsár, partly to a smaller output in some of the divisions for sylvicultural reasons. In the Central Circle there was a enormous increase in the export of bamboos, owing to the addition of unsold blocks of the previous year to the available supply: the result was a glut of the markets and a fall in the price of bamboos.

The only part of the forests in which timber operations are now managed departmentally on a large scale is the Jaunsár Division of the School Circle. The fuel supply of Naini Tal, Ránikhet, and Chaubattia is also arranged for departmentally, and in the Oudh Circle a large amount of timber or fuel was removed departmentally from the coppice fellings in Bahraich and Gorakhpur. But with these exceptions the greater quantity of the produce exported is shown as removed by purchasers.

The following figures compare the paying output of the forests with the amount, or value of produce taken by free grantees or rightholders:—

	Removed by Government agency and purchasers.	*Removed by right-holders and free grantees.*
	C. ft.	C. ft.
Timber	... 3,591,791	806,883
	Rs.	Rs.
Fuel	... 1,50,165	58,191
Minor forest produce	... 2,72,775	87,615

There was a decrease in the timber and fuel taken by right-holders, and a considerable increase in the value of the minor produce so taken, owing partly to the reservation of additional areas subject to rights and concessions in the Central Circle and partly to more accurate enumeration of cattle grazing.

Financial results.—The financial results of the working of the forests during the year, though not so good as in the previous year, compare favourably with the average of the three preceding year. The gross receipts stand at much the same figure as before; but there has been a considerable increase in expenditure, and the surplus is less by some Rs. 40,000. In the Central Circle the surplus has increased but in the other two circles there has been some falling off as shown in the following statement:—

Circle.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Surplus.		
	Average of three forest years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.	Forest year 1898-99.	Forest year 1899-1900.	Average of three forest years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.	Forest year 1898-99.	Forest year 1899-1900.	Average of three forest years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.	Forest year 1898-99.	Forest year 1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central ...	4,95,466	5,35,427	5,89,177	3,12,377	3,17,268	3,52,212	1,83,089	2,18,159	2,36,965
Oudh ...	4,86,143	5,03,185	4,62,861	2,68,712	2,70,431	2 75,572	2,17,431	2,32,754	1,87,289
School ...	4,96,228	5,62,108	5,41,272	3,39,735	3,66,504	3,58,239	1,56,493	19,5,604	1,83,033
Total ...	14,77,837	16,00,720	15,93,310	9,20,824	9,54,203	9,86,023	5,57,013	6,46,517	6,07,287

In the Central Circle the receipts were better by Rs. 54,000 than in the previous year, the improvement affecting all heads except the sales of firewood, for which there was a diminished demand in Naini Tál. The receipts in Bundelkhand were adversely effected by the famine. In the Oudh Circle the revenue fell

from over five lakhs of rupees to Rs. 4,63,000, a large decrease of Rs. 93,000, in Kheri more than counterbalancing the improved financial results in other Divisions. The decline in Kheri was chiefly owing to the Railway Company's not being able to work up to its indent owing to differences with its contractors; and difficulties regarding the supply of railway wagons also adversely affected the demand from private individuals.

In the School Circle there was a considerable increase in the receipts from departmental operations, owing to improved sales of sleepers and firewood; but the famine in the Panjáb had an adverse effect on the timber trade, and the receipts for produce removed by purchasers fell off, the total revenue of the year declining from Rs. 5,62,000 to Rs. 5,41,000. The decrease in actual receipts in this Circle, is however, more than covered by a large increase in outstandings, a sum of over Rs. 55,000 being due by a Railway Company for sleepers supplied. An increase of expenditure in the Central Circle of Rs. 35,000 is owing partly to the expenditure on the fodder experiments already referred to, partly to sums paid for the acquisition of plots in the hills which it was desirable to include in the reserves, and partly to more liberal expenditure on buildings and communications. In Oudh also heavier expenditure has been incurred on communications, buildings and demarcations, while in the School Circle there has been a considerable saving in the cost of the departmental sleeper works.

The value of timber and other forest produce in stock at the beginning and close of the year, and the net summary of the year's transactions, are shown in the two following statements :

	Central.	Oudh.	School.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce in stock—			
At the beginning of the year	15,525	34,940	3,60,993
At the close of the year	16,336	23,169	3,95,700
Total ...	+811	—11,771	+34,707
II.—Net summary of the year's financial transactions—			
Cash surplus	*2,36,965	1,87,289	1,83,033
Increase or decrease of stock in hand	+9,811	—35,728	+36,263
Increase or decrease of debts due...	+5,354	- 7,893	+52,540
Total ...	+2,52,130	+1,43,668	+2,74,836

* Includes Rs. 23,419, surplus of the district protected forests.

Mines and Quarries.

The following memorandum shows the demand, collections and balance on account of stone quarries and water mill rents for the revenue year 1898-99 :—

Provincial.

Stone quarry receipts.

	Demand. Rs.	Collection. Rs.	Balance. Rs.
Mirzapur	57,378	57,378	...
Garhwál	88	71	17
Total ...	57,466	57,449	17
Kankar quarry receipts.			
Rae Bareli	3	3	...
Total ...	3	3	...
Water mills rent.			
Naini Tál	1,743	1,743	...
Almora	9,205	9,205	...
Garhwál	3,308	3,308	...
Total ...	14,256	14,256	...
Grand Total ...	71,725	71,708	17

TRADE.

Registration of Traffic.

The following traffic was registered during the year :—

(1) Traffic with Tibet and Nepál.

(2) Internal traffic by road and river in the districts of the Meerut Division and in the Gorakhpur and Ballia districts.

(3) Traffic by rail with the ports, nativs states, and other British Provinces.

FOREIGN TRAFFIC.

The following table shows the total trade with Tibet and Nepál during the year under report as compared with that of the previous two years. The volume of the import trade in the year of report was almost the same as in last year; but the value rose by Rs. 8,25,674 or 10·8 per cent. Exports to Tibet and Nepál dropped by 10,948 maunds in weight and by Rs. 4,15,299 in value. The total trade declined by 13,296 maunds in weight; but its value shows a rise of Rs. 4,10,375 as compared with last year's figures :—

Direction of traffic.	Weight in maunds.			Value in rupees.		
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Imports.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Tibet ...	64,065	80,238	74,536	6,34,949	6,77,619	7,00,234
„ Nepal ...	14,93,664	19,19,172	19,22,526	59,54,383	69,68,514	77,71,573
Total ...	15,57,729	19,99,410	19,97,062	65,89,332	76,46,133	84,71,807
Exports.						
To Tibet ...	1,37,891	57,554	52,218	7,84,030	3,88,121	3,45,295
„ Nepal ...	2,06,521	2,43,786	2,38,174	33,32,331	42,19,649	38,47,176
Total ...	3,44,412	3,01,340	2,90,392	41,16,361	46,07,770	41,92,471
Total, traffic ...	19,02,141	23,00,750	22,87,454	1,07,05,693	1,22,53,903	1,26,64,278

Trade with Tibet.—Imports during the year of report were higher than in any of the past ten years except 1898-99; as compared with last year they show a drop of 5,702 maunds in weight, but an increase of Rs. 22,615 in value. The export trade has been up to the normal amount; since last year it declined by 5,336 maunds in weight and Rs. 42,826 in value. The total imports of borax amounted to 24,407 maunds and are the largest during the past seven years. There was a decline in the imports of salt and wood, which follows on the increases which took place during the last three years. The imports of horses, ponies and mules fell off slightly; but those of cattle, sheep and goats show substantial advance since last year, with the result that the value of the total imports from Tibet shows a rise of Rs. 22,615.

Exports to Tibet dropped by 5,336 maunds in weight and Rs. 42,826 in value. Exports of cotton-goods fell off by 583 maunds; of grain by 3,924 maunds, and of sugar by 346 maunds. The drop in the despatch of cotton goods follows on the increase, amounting to 550 maunds, which took place last year; while that under grain and sugar is in continuation of decreases noticed in the preceding year's report. The value of silver exported is more than double that in 1898-99, and 4½ times more than in 1897-98. The increase may be due, as was explained last year, to the system of payment for imports in cash having sprung up in recent years.

Trade with Nepál.—During the year under report crops were plentiful in Nepál, while the scarcity prevailing in other parts of India led to very high prices

in these Provinces. There was thus room for a profitable trade; and as no restrictions appear to have been imposed by the Nepâl authorities, the import trade shows a further increase on the abnormal figures of the preceding year. The increase in weight is only 3,354 maunds, but the value has risen by Rs. 8,03,059 owing to large imports of grain and of silver coins. The export trade has also been unusually heavy, though there is a slight fall from the figures of the preceding year. The decrease in the imports of oilseeds amounting to 48,725 maunds may be attributed to a less favourable season for this crop. The decline in the imports of gums and resins, ghi and drugs (not intoxicating) follows on the increases which were noticed in the last year's report, and may be ascribed to ordinary fluctuations in trade. The increases in the imports of hides and skins and of spices are in continuation of those which took place in the preceding year. The trade in timber has again fallen off by 29,720 maunds. The decrease occurred mainly in Kheri and is ascribed to the want of water in the river, and the consequent inability of the dealers to get wood floated down in sufficient quantity. The imports of fibrous products, which in the preceding year fell off by 5,434 maunds, have now risen by 35,172 maunds, valued at over one lakh of rupees: the trade is reported to have been stimulated by good produce and the grant of a lease. Horses, ponies and cattle were imported in larger numbers than in the preceding year, their value showing a rise of Rs. 68,209 in all. The imports of silver, which last year fell off by Rs. 32,113, have now risen by Rs. 4,11,792.

As compared with last year the exports of petroleum, provisions (other kinds), and spices were somewhat larger than last year; while those of cotton goods, salt and sugar show some falling off from the exceptional figures of the previous year.

Road Traffic.

Road traffic.—The posts established in 1897 for the registration of road traffic in the Meerut Division were maintained during the year under report. The registration of the three years' traffic in that Division having been completed on 31st March 1900, the staff was moved in the following April to the Agra Division in compliance with the wishes of the Public Works Department. It is employed in collecting statistics partly in connection with the projected Shikohabad-Mainpuri-Farrukhabad railway line and partly with a view to ascertain the trade and resources of this part of the province.

River-borne Traffic.

The trade carried partly by rail and partly by river has been included in the rail-borne trade. The trade carried by river only is compared below for the past two years:—

	Weight.		Value.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Maunds.	Maunds.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	14,68,359	20,08,435	64,91,220	80,13,828
Exports	31,36,546	37,86,861	1,30,20,181	1,71,73,874
Total ...	46,04,905	57,95,296	1,95,11,401	2,51,87,702

In 1898-99 the river-borne trade was registered for 10 months only, while the figures for 1899-1900 relate to the whole year. Allowing for this, there is a slight increase due to the westerly movement of food stocks on account of the famine. Of the total imports of 20 lakhs of maunds, 12 were of grain, while the exports consisted chiefly of grain and oilseeds (7 lakhs of maunds each) and sugar (9 lakhs of maunds).

Rail-borne traffic.

Total traffic.—The total rail-borne traffic of the year is compared below with that of 1898-99, the trade in animals and treasure being omitted :—

	Weight in maunds.		Value in rupees.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs..
Imports	3,01,08,397	3,54,33,569	15,02,06,155	17,75,68,712
Exports	4,02,63,656	5,08,02,534	20,93,53,506	24,89,59,853
Total ...	7,03,72,053	8,62,36,103	35,95,59,661	42,65,28,565

The general improvement in the trade of the province, which was noticed in the reports of the preceding two years, was maintained during the year of report. The volume of the total traffic of the year rose by about 159 lakhs of maunds or 22 per cent.; and the value by 670 lakhs of rupees or 18 per cent. The import trade shows an advance in weight of 53¼ lakhs of maunds or 17 per cent.; and the export trade of 105⅓ lakhs of maunds or 26 per cent. The value in each case rose by over 18 per cent. Imports from Bengal and the Panjáb show some improvement; while those from Rájputána and Central India fell off largely. Exports, which in the ordinary course are chiefly directed to the ports of Calcutta and Bombay, had now to be diverted to Rájputána and Central India and the Bombay Presidency to meet the requirements of those provinces in consequence of the famine which prevailed in these tracts during the second half of the year under report.

Imports.—The following table compares the weight and value of the chief articles imported during the year of report with those of the preceding year :—

Articles.	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1,48,71,210	1,43,96,360	84,75,331	73,71,511
Cotton, raw	1,77,686	1,29,823	24,55,373	20,53,727
Cotton goods	12,14,618	11,88,728	5,38,08,890	5,27,91,976
Dyes and tans	2,09,827	1,89,220	29,39,391	25,05,983
Grain and pulse	16,04,919	38,24,526	41,30,650	1,05,38,488
Hides and skins	67,877	5,17,446	14,60,934	95,25,101
Gunny bags and cloth ...	5,31,403	6,99,364	53,75,637	72,84,781
Stick-lac	1,81,063	2,76,063	33,96,117	52,37,841
Metals	10,86,273	10,83,778	1,19,96,227	1,61,77,089
Kerosine oil	4,57,921	4,85,394	19,44,372	20,93,881
Oilseeds	1,45,753	51,325	5,40,537	2,21,866
Railway plant and rolling stock,	12,76,236	17,74,761	60,47,938	84,31,279
Salt	41,06,862	39,73,235	1,45,01,706	1,40,40,952
Spices	3,21,878	3,67,758	50,49,752	47,81,180
Stone and lime	9,42,645	34,54,846	10,12,927	55,29,821
Sugar, refined	3,10,354	1,74,273	25,28,040	15,50,765

The imports of coal during 1898-99 were abnormally heavy, and had exceeded the preceding year's imports by 52 lakhs of maunds. During the year under report there has been a decline of 4¾ lakhs of maunds. The imports of cotton declined by 47,863 maunds owing to smaller receipts from the Panjáb and Berar, where, owing to the failure of the autumn rains, the yield of this crop had been very short. In consequence of the celebration of Hindu marriages in exceptional numbers and the return of prosperity after the famine, the import of cotton goods during 1898-99 was the heaviest on record, and exceeded the preceding year's imports by two lakhs of maunds. For the year under report there is a considerable fall. The imports

of grain exceed the last year's figures by 22 lakhs of maunds in weight and 64 lakhs of rupees in value. They are accompanied by increased exports. The increased supplies were received in all the blocks of these provinces, mostly from Bengal and partly from the port of Calcutta. The great mortality among cattle in the provinces affected by famine raised the imports of hides and skins from 67,877 to 5,17,446 maunds. Of the increase amounting to 4½ lakhs of maunds, the Bombay Presidency contributed 1,80,563 maunds and Rájputána and Cental India 1,90,029 maunds. The imports of railway plant and rolling stock have risen this year by five lakhs of maunds. The increases occurred mostly in the Meerut and Rohilkhand blocks, in connection with the construction of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad and Hardwar-Dehra Dún railways. The decrease of 1,33,627 maunds in the imports of salt follows on an increase of about a lakh of maunds which took place in the preceding year. Imports of stone and lime rose from 9½ to 34½ or by 25 lakhs of maunds. They were received principally in the Meerut block almost entirely from the Panjáb for the construction of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway. During the preceding two years enormous quantities of beet sugar were imported in the provinces. Countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar were therefore imposed early in 1899; and they seem to have had the desired effect in as much as the imports of the year under report amounted to only 1,74,273 maunds as compared with 3,10,354 maunds in 1898-99, showing a decrease of 1,36,081 maunds, and this in spite of a short crop of sugarcane in these provinces which brought about a large increase in the price of raw sugar during the last six months of the year.

Exports.—The quantities and value of the principal articles exported from these provinces during the past two years are compared below :—

Articles.	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	9,16,720	10,82,773	1,13,44,409	1,64,44,616
Wheat	1,08,38,867	1,03,11,489	2,70,97,164	3,02,89,999
Other grains	56,04,996	1,60,59,564	1,27,63,177	3,83,32,608
Hides and skins	3,06,978	7.28,981	78,34,776	1,51,22,194
Shell-lac	1.21,900	1,65,697	60,95,000	47,22,363
Oilseeds	79,79,436	79,18,301	2,69,00,943	3,15,37,626
Ghi	2,82,079	3,20,057	87,79,709	96,01,710
Saltpetre, &c.	3,81,688	4,18,037	19,71,147	20,60,591
Sugar	51,66,386	44,98,572	2,47,24,692	2,34,82,697

The rise in prices due to short outturn in famine-stricken tracts stimulated exports of cotton from these provinces; and as stocks from the preceding two years' produce seem to have been in hand, exports of cotton rose by 1,66,053 maunds in weight and 51 lakhs of rupees in value. In 1898-99 the increase over the preceding year's exports of grain and pulse amounted to about 79 lakhs of maunds in weight and 79½ lakhs of rupees in value. The year under report shows a further advance; the exports having exceeded the preceding year's figures by nearly one crore of maunds in weight and two crores and eighty-seven lakhs of rupees in value. The exports of wheat in 1899-1900 amounted to 103 lakhs of maunds as compared with 108 in 1898-1899. Exports to the port of Calcutta fell off by 25 lakhs of maunds, and to the port of Bombay by 23½ lakhs of maunds, owing to the requirements of the famine-stricken provinces. On the other hand, exports of wheat to Karachi rose by ten lakhs of maunds; to the Panjáb by 6½; to Rájputána and Central India by 23½; and to the Bombay Presidency by 4½ lakhs of maunds. The exports of "rice not in the husk" show a small drop, and those of "rice in the husk" are practically stationary; but there was a large increase in the export of millets and pulses which were supplied to the famine areas. Gram, of which a quantity was received from Bengal for this purpose, was the principal crop exported. The trade in hides and skins has been already discussed. The greater portion of the immense stocks collected in Cawnpore from

the famine districts was despatched to Calcutta for shipment to Europe. Owing to larger imports of stick-lac in these provinces, shell-lac was manufactured on an extended scale hence the increase this year of 43,797 maunds over the exports of 1898-99, in which year a diminution of 39,417 maunds had taken place in consequence of a limited demand in Calcutta for export by sea. The increases of 37,978 and 36,349 maunds respectively in the exports of ghi and saltpetre this year follow on the decline of 66,482 and 21,659 maunds, which took place last year owing, in the case of the former, to increased home consumption in consequence of the celebration of marriages, and in that of the latter to a restricted demand in Calcutta for export by sea. During the year under report the demand of saltpetre for export by sea was good, and to be able to meet it the province had to increase its imports by 34,022 maunds. The decline of 6,67,814 maunds in the exports of sugar this year follows on the increase of 7,49,477 maunds which occurred in the preceding year. The yield of the sugarcane crop of 1898-99, which influenced the trade of the year under report, was less favourable than that which preceded it. The demand for sugar from the Panjáb, Rájputána and Central India, which are the chief consumers, was however restricted in consequence of the famine. Hence a drop of 3,96,642 maunds took place in the export of refined sugar and of 2,71,172 maunds in that of unrefined sugar: total 6,67,814 maunds, costing 12½ lakhs of rupees.

Animals.—The import and export trade in animals is compared below with that of the preceding year:—

Animals.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Horned cattle	982	1,296	2,761	5,206
Sheep and goats	488	706	11,775	30,272
Horses, ponies and mules	5,158	5,621	2,012	3,900
Other kinds	1,561	1,702	1,502	1,492
Total ...	8,189	9,325	18,050	40,870

The import of all kinds of animals shows slight increase since last year. The exports are more than double of what they were in the preceding year, and were chiefly directed to Calcutta. The increase is probably to be ascribed to the South African War.

Treasure.—The following table exhibits the movement of treasure during the past two years:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.	Ounces.
Gold coin and bullion ...	...	1,637	...	...
Silver coin	85,66,025	1,10,63,191	36,51,786	29,36,091
Silver bullion	47,92,916	51,60,134	3,13,904	1,76,544
Total ...	1,33,58,941	1,62,24,962	39,65,690	31,12,635

The increase in the receipt of silver bullion noticed in the returns of the preceding two years was maintained in the year of report, the imports having advanced by 3⅔ lakhs of ounces, while the exports fell off by 1⅓ lakhs of ounces. This appears to be due to the demand for silver for ornaments, and so to evidence the increasing prosperity of the provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS.

(a)—*Buildings and Roads Branch.*

The following is a review of the operations in each of the three Circles of Superintendence during the year:—

FIRST CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military Works.

There was no important work carried out under this head.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Dehra Dún district.—Additions and alterations to the kachahri buildings at Mussoorie.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a total cost of Rs. 13,443 against an estimate of Rs. 13,347.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing Settlement Survey Office at Pilibhít.

This work was noticed in last year's report. It has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 15,834 against an estimate of Rs. 15,187.

Meerut district.—Construction of a Government Circuit-house at Meerut.

This work consisted in converting the building occupied by the Divisional and District Engineers and originally the residence of the Superintendent of the Jail into a Circuit-house for His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor. The work was estimated to cost Rs. 16,247 and was carried out at a cost of Rs. 16,457.

Agra district.—Additions and alterations to the Collector's kachahri at Agra.

This work was fully noticed and almost completed during 1898-99, and the expenditure to the end of that year was Rs. 18,537. It was finally completed in the beginning of 1899-1900 at a total cost of Rs. 19,244 against an estimate of Rs. 18,733.

Constructing a Government Circuit-house at Agra.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 35,266 was sanctioned for this work, and a sum of Rs. 6,000 was expended during 1898-99 in collecting materials. The possession of the land was, however, only obtained in June 1899, and the constructing was then taken in hand. It was practically completed in March 1900 with the exception of white and color washing, laying out of water pipe, and metalling the approach roads. Certain alterations were ordered during the progress of the work which necessitated the submission of a revised estimate. The main features of the building are (1) the erection at the facade of 6 inlaid marble pillars obtained from the fort, surmounted by a white stone parapet of approved design, (2) the introduction of teak-wood flooring in the drawing and dining rooms, (3) the construction of a panelled ceiling of Norwegian pine with moulded teak borders, (4) the facework of the fireplaces in the dining and drawing rooms are of white and red sand stone handsomely carved in imitation of ornamental tracery work at Fatehpur-Sikri. The site selected is on well drained elevated ground commanding a good view of the fort, the Táj, the iron bridge over the Jumna, and a portion of the city proper. The expenditure up to the end of 1899-1900 was Rs. 35,303 against a revised estimate of Rs. 42,219.

Acquiring land, and huts over it, for the construction of the Government Circuit-house at Agra.

An estimate for Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned for compensation of land and the possession and subsequent demolition of the kutcha huts of two small villages that existed on the area taken up for the new Circuit-house. Of this sum Rs. 1,283 were

expended by this Department, and the balance adjusted through the exchange account.

Agra district.—The work of conservation of the buildings of archæological and historical interest was undertaken on an extensive scale during the year, in this circle and will be found fully reported on under the head archæology.

Educational.

Saháranpur district.—Constructing new Technical Workshops for the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. It was completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 35,293 against an estimate of Rs. 34,892.

Ecclesiastical.

Agra district.—Extending the cemetery near the St. Paul's Church at Agra.

There being no room in the cemetery near the St. Paul's Church for further interment, an estimate for Rs. 3,596 was sanctioned for enclosing additional land and the construction of a lych gate. The work has been practically completed, and the expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 3,115 against an allotment of Rs. 3,000.

Jails.

Farukhabad district.—Re-roofing the European subordinates' quarters attached to the Central Jail at Fatehgarh.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 8,840 for re-roofing the subordinates' quarters was sanctioned, and an allotment of Rs. 3,500 made during the year. In bungalow No. 1 the main roof was completed and the verandah roof nearing completion. In bungalow No. 3 the brickwork and plastering were completed and tiles and timber collected.

Re-roofing barracks Nos. 8 and 10 in the District Jail at Fatehgarh.

This work was also in the hands of the District Surveyor. The sanctioned estimate for it amounted to Rs. 3,815, and the allotment for the year, which amounted to Rs. 2,115, was fully utilized. The work in barrack No. 10 was completed. In barrack No. 8 all brickwork and plastering were done, tiles were collected and trusses remained to be fixed in position.

Police.

Aligarh district.—Providing additional accommodation in the Reserve Police Lines at Aligarh.

The new barracks sanctioned are on the standard plan so far as regards the dimensions, but are of more permanent construction. Rs. 13,094 were expended against a total estimate of Rs. 15,055, and the buildings nearly completed.

Bijnor district.—Re-constructing the Reserve Police Lines at Bijnor.

The work was taken in hand in September 1899. The whole of the year's allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 8,796, was utilized in completing the quarter-guard, one barrack for constables and their cook-house. Corrugated sheets and bricks worth about Rs. 2,500 are at site. The work is in progress.

Moradabad district.—Re-roofing two unfinished barracks and Institute barrack with Allahabad tiles to render them suitable for Police Training School at Moradabad.

This work was taken in hand in December 1899, and the whole of the allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 20,000, was spent. Floors, archroofs, doors, trusses, etc., have been completed. The work is in progress.

MEDICAL.

Agra District.—Additions and alterations to the Lunatic Asylum at Agra.

A preliminary project amounting to Rs. 3,15,000 was administratively sanctioned for extensions to the Lunatic Asylum at Agra which was to become a

Central Asylum for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was to be placed in charge of a Superintendent and Specialist in brain diseases. Fair estimates aggregating Rs. 1,32,273 were finally sanctioned in connection with the extensions. Provision of Rs. 1,00,000 was made in the Provincial Civil Works Budget for 1899-1900 for the work, but subsequently, in view of the proposal for including the Asylum ground in the site of the Terminal Station of the Indian Midland Railway and Agra, Delhi Chord Railway, a sum of Rs. 52,000 was withdrawn, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,000, which was expended on the works in progress. It has now been decided that the site will not be taken up for Railway purposes, and that the extensions shall be gone on with. The undernoted works were completed during 1899-1900, the cost of each being indicated against it—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Cells for European Males	17,253	0	0
(2) Ditto females	8,615	0	0
(3) Out-houses for above (1) and (2)	5,028	0	0

Two estimates were sanctioned for collection of materials, one for Rs. 7,600 and the other for Rs. 38,000, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 436 and 11,095 was incurred on them respectively, when the orders of Government were received to stop further extensions. The construction of the Irrigation Conduit and enclosure wall also remained unfinished under that order. In the enclosure wall and conduit work was done to the extent of Rs. 3,872 and Rs. 2,379, respectively.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Dehra Dún district.—Raising, bridging and metalling the Dehra and Fatehpur road.

The first section of this road from Dehra to mile eleven was practically completed. The expenditure incurred up to date has been Rs. 47,140 against an estimate of Rs. 40,035, the excess expenditure being mainly due to alterations found to be necessary in the deep cutting of the east approach to the Tons river. The expenditure on the second section has been Rs. 27,209 against an estimate of Rs. 47,432, but the entire length was raised and metalled throughout with one coat of metal by October 1899. The road is now open to traffic as a metalled road from end to end and is provided with a Mail Tonga Service in connection with the Railway, which was opened to Dehra on the 1st March 1900. The road will not however be fully completed until the cold weather of 1900-1901.

Dehra Dún district.—Raising the roadway of the Bindal bridge in mile 106 of the Meerut, Roorkee and Landour trunk road.

An estimate for this work amounting to Rs. 3,239 was administratively and finally sanctioned in June 1899 and the work was completed in March 1900 at a cost of Rs. 3,290. The bridge is an iron girder bridge of 1 span of 100 feet, and as originally designed and constructed allowed a headway of 8 feet from the floor to the bottom boom of the girders. From the flood registers which are observed during the rains it was noticed that the water often rose slightly above the bottom booms, and to avoid all risk to the bridge it was decided to raise it three feet higher.

The roadway was removed and the whole bridge bodily raised by means of 4 screw jacks one at the end of each girder. Each end was raised alternatively about two or three inches at a time until the full height had been reached. As an additional precaution the bay was filled up with earth and wedges fixed under the bottom boom about 20 feet apart, which were kept tight as the raising proceeded. The work was carried out under the direct control and supervision of Mr. J. R. C. Nicolls, Executive Engineer, and Mr. R. M. Thompson, District Engineer, who personally conducted all the operations, and by their careful attention to every detail the work was most successfully and expeditiously completed within a week.

Sahâranpur district.—Protective works to the Khandour Nadi Bridge.

This work was described in the last year's report. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 36,878, the estimated cost being Rs. 36,842. Rupees 21,816 were expended during the hot weather and the work was completed before the monsoon of 1899.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Muzaffarnagar district.—Metalling six miles of the Muzaffarnagar and Bijnor road.

A further sum of Rs. 4,918 was expended on this work, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 28,234 against an estimate of Rs. 38,350.

Budaun district.—Raising, bridging and metalling the Budaun and Kadirchauk road.

This work was originally taken in hand in July 1896. During 1899-1900 the earthwork of the 7th mile has been completed and 32,000 cubic feet of kankar collected for it. 8,800 cubic feet of kankar has also been collected for the 8th mile. The total expenditure incurred on the work since its commencement is Rs. 5,606 against an estimate of Rs. 20,777. The budget provision for the work in 1899-1900 was Rs. 2,000. As this is a large estimate the work will run on for several years as funds are granted.

Budaun district.—Raising, bridging and metalling the Gunnaur and Babrala road.

This work was noticed in the last year's report; 3 culverts and road embankments have been completed and 41,241 cubic feet of kankar collected at roadside at a cost of Rs. 6,977. The budget provision for the year was Rs. 4,300. As the estimate amounts to Rs. 16,079 it will run on for some years.

Meerut district.—Metalling the Meerut and Baghput road.

This work, which has been in progress for some years, has been completed, the allotment for the year of Rs. 6,270 being utilized and the total expenditure being Rs. 47,443 against an estimate of Rs. 49,717. The rains were unfavorable for metalling, and the consolidation of the kankar of the last few miles was carried out during the cold weather.

Bijnor district.—Converting Chandpur, Nurpur, Tajpur and Seohara road from 4th class to 2nd class.

This work was noticed in the last year's report. A further expenditure of Rs. 2,643 has been incurred on it during the year, whatever work was necessary in miles 5 to 12 has been done, and these miles have improved. The estimate is a large one and the work will run on for several years and will be carried out as funds are given. The total expenditure on the work since its commencement, in February 1896, is Rs. 8,835 against an estimate of Rs. 43,278.

Mainpuri district.—Raising and metalling the Sirsaganj and Kaurara railway feeder road.

An estimate for Rs. 10,254 was sanctioned for this work in 1898-99 in which year earthwork costing Rs. 202 only was done. There was an allotment of Rs. 5,660 for the year under report: this sum was fully utilized in carrying out 100,000 cubic feet of earthwork and collecting 85,255 cubic feet of kankar.

II.—Unmetalled roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Dehra Dún district.—Improving the Mussoorie and Rajpur Bridle road.

This work consists of realignment of portions of the Bridle road which, on account of the steepness and unevenness of the gradient, constitute obstructions to

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traffic (especially in the case of pack animals) and are difficult to maintain in proper order. Five diversions were required at these points, of which the first and third have been completed and opened for traffic. The third is the longest and most important of the diversions. The total estimate amounts to Rs. 18,579; the expenditure incurred has been Rs. 13,980.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Medical.

Bijnor district.—Constructing a new Dispensary at Najibabad.

This work was taken in hand in September 1899 and completed with the exception of a part of the tiled roofing. An expenditure of Rs. 6,190 has been incurred on it against an estimate of Rs. 6,832.

Aligarh district.—Constructing a Boarding House and Subsidiary Buildings for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Class School at Hathras.

The work, which is estimated to cost Rs. 14,378, was commenced and an expenditure of Rs. 5,336 incurred on it during the year.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Aligarh district.—Raising and metalling a portion of Nanu, Dadan and Sankra road.

The section up to mile 10 was completed for Rs. 13,801, the estimated cost being Rs. 14,270. A further section from mile 10 to Dadan, which is estimated to cost Rs. 26,547, is in progress, the allotment of Rs. 8,500 for the year being fully utilized.

Pilibhít district.—Constructing bridges and culverts on the Pilibhít and Madhotanda road.

This work was taken in hand in January 1900, the whole of the year's allotment of Rs. 3,000 has been expended; iron girders and some other materials have been collected for the Tanda nálá bridge.

VI.—Class roads—Cleared only.

Sháhjahánpur district.—Constructing an iron-girder bridge across the Paharwa nálá on the Zarinpur, Mirzapur and Kalan road.

This work was taken in hand in June 1899 and completed in March 1900, at a cost of Rs. 5,985 against an estimate of Rs. 6,512.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Agra District.—Providing wire fencing round the Public Park at Agra.

This work was mentioned in the last year's report. The proposed Park is divided into three sections,(i) South Woodlands, (ii) North Woodlands and (iii) Fort and Taj gardens. South Woodland and the Fort gardens were fenced in during 1898-99 at a cost of Rs. 5,443, and North Woodlands was fenced in last year. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,681 against an estimate of Rs. 7,416. The fencing consists of six lines of wire with oval galvanized sheet iron hollow standards, which are light and handsome, and at the same time not very costly. Iron gates and wickets have been provided where necessary.

Contribution Works.

Budaun district.—Constructing Jubilee Eye Hospital in the Sadr Dispensary at Budaun.

This work was noticed in last year's report: it has since been completed at a cost of Rs. 2,888 against an estimate of Rs. 2,888.

Agra district.—Additions to the Girls' Boarding House attached to the Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra.

This work was mentioned in last year's report. The old servants' quarters have been altered to meet the requirements of the additional accommodation required

for the girl boarders, and a new set of servants' houses has been constructed. The whole work has cost Rs. 2,457 against Rs 2,460, the amount of the sanctioned estimate.

Etáwah district.—Constructing a Female Hospital at Etáwah.

This hospital was commenced as a contribution work in December 1898, and the Government allotment of Rs. 3,000 was expended up to the end of March 1899. The contribution by the public (Rs. 6,728) was received last year through the Chairman, District Board, and the whole work was completed in November 1899 at a total cost of Rs. 10,022 against an estimate of Rs. 10,023. The building consists of four blocks closed in on all sides by a masonry wall high enough to ensure privacy. The blocks are (1) dispensary, (2) private wards, (3) general ward, and (4) quarters for Lady Doctor and Compounder. The hospital is located on a plot of Government land behind the Sadr Tahsili and near the male Dispensary, and is within easy reach of all desirous of attending it.

SECOND CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military.

There was nothing important carried out under this head.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Lucknow district.—Conversion of the old Serai at Chillawan into an Opium godown.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 9,372 and the work completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 9,835.

Postal.

Lucknow district.—Additions and alterations to the Post-office at Dilkusha.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 3,700 and the work completed at a cost of Rs. 3,563.

Naini Tal district.—Additions and alterations to the Post-office at Naini Tal.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 17,906 and Rs. 4,863 expended on the work during the year under report.

Minor Departments.

Naini Tál district.—Construction of buildings in connection with the Bacteriological Laboratory at Mukhtesar.

Under this head the following works were undertaken during the year under review :—

(1) Reconstructing the main building. Estimate, Rs. 47,692.

(2) Constructing a residence for the Imperial Bacteriologist. Estimate, Rs. 20,000.

(3) Constructing a Public Works godown and Staff quarters. Estimate, Rs. 5,455.

(4) Constructing quarters for the Artist and Native Laboratory Assistant. Estimate, Rs. 3,041.

(5) Enlarging stables in the new cattle sheds. Estimate, Rs. 862.

(6) Other works in connection with the Laboratory. Estimate, Rs. 20,892.

In regard to No. (1) the main building—this was completely gutted by fire on the 27th and 28th September 1899. A full and thorough enquiry was held as to the destruction of the building, but other than conjectures it could not be traced how the fire originated. But in the investigations held in this connection it was not considered expedient that the Imperial Bacteriologist should have his residential quarters in the main building, and a separate residence was accordingly determined

on, the project for which is now under preparation. The expenditure in reconstructing the main building was Rs. 13,470 up to 31st March 1900, against an allotment of Rs. 13,000, and that of the residence Rs. 1,795, against an allotment of Rs. 1,300. The remaining items of work (3 to 6) have been completed in all respects.

As the masonry had to be constructed in the winter during severe frosts, a small quantity of salt and one-sixteenth part of Portland cement were mixed with one part of stone (fat) lime and one part of sand. The mortar has set hard and well.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Forest.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of a new Forest office.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 16,293 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 16,256.

Administration.

Naini Tal district.—Construction of a new Government House at Naini Tál.

This work has been reported on in detail in the reports of 1897-98 and 1898-99. The entire work of construction was nearly completed in the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 7,52,959, against the revised estimate of Rs. 7,50,600, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 2,07,687 against an allotment of Rs. 2,05,000.

The foundation stone of the building was laid on the 27th April 1897, and the building was nearly completed by the 31st March 1900.

Naini Tál district.—Electric Light Installation.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 40,710 and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 36,478 incurred during the year under review against an allotment of Rs. 36,000. The entire work has been completed, but certain payments are still to be made to the contractors, Messrs. Balmer Lawrie and Company, and which have under agreement been withheld as guarantee against the proper performance and completion of the contract.

Naini Tál district.—Re-building the Secretariat Offices Barnsdale, at Naini Tál.

This work was noticed in last year's report in which it was stated that Rs. 15,305 were expended on the work from January to March 1899. During the year under review the entire work has been completed, with the exception of a little plaster, &c., and the building is now in occupation. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 58,985, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1900, Rs. 74,289.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing Departmental Offices, Barnsdale.

This work was sanctioned in December 1899 at a cost of Rs. 29,768, and the expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,019. The work is being rapidly pushed on and is expected to be completed in 1900-1901.

Law and Justice.

Lucknow district.—Construction of a new building for the Judicial Commissioner and Subordinate Courts.

The necessity for providing better accommodation for the Judicial Commissioner's Court at Lucknow, has engaged the attention of the Local Government for many years, *viz.*, since 1895, when the Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner came into office. The buildings in which the Judicial Commissioner's Court and other Subordinate Courts are housed, were considered to be quite unsuitable to the purpose, as being not only ill-ventilated and otherwise inconvenient and uncomfortable, but also ill-calculated to inspire the public with a sense of the dignity of the law administered within its precincts.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner accordingly determined to supply this want, but in view of Financial pressure owing to heavy expenditure on Famine and Plague measures, the scheme had necessarily to be deferred till in December 1897, when prospects were more favourable, orders were issued for the preparation of plans and estimates for an entirely new building.

In 1898 rough plans and estimates were submitted, but as these were found defective in many respects, and as it was also subsequently contemplated to accommodate the Judge, Small Cause Court, and the other Subordinate Judicial offices in the new building, revised plans and estimates were ordered to be prepared. These final plans and estimates were prepared by Mr. W. G. Wood, Executive Engineer, Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and estimated to cost Rs. 2,35,000.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned in February 1900, and Rs. 2,000 was allotted in the year under review for clearing the site and other preliminary operations. The site chosen for the building is in a very central locality, being the piece of ground to the left or south of the road running from the Telegraph office to the Residency and opposite the Museum and Chota Chatter Manzil buildings. The style of architecture of the building is Saracenic to accord with the other large buildings in the vicinity, and the structure will, on completion, be decidedly an imposing and ornamental one, and such as is required, and appropriate for the highest Civil Appellate Court in Oudh.

The foundation stone of the building was laid by the Hon'ble Sir A. P. MacDonnell, G.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st March 1900. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been provided in the ensuing year's Budget (1900-1901) and the work is in active progress.

Gonda district.—Constructing a District Judge's Court at Gonda.

The work was noticed in last year's report. It was completed in the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 31,495 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 31,004.

Police.

Lucknow district.—Construction of a first class police station at Nasirabad.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,755 and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 6,372. The work is approaching completion.

Bara Banki district.—Construction of a first class police station at Hydergarh.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,347 and Rs. 463 only expended in the current year. The work was postponed for want of funds.

Miscellaneous.

Lucknow district.—Additions and alterations to the building occupied by the offices of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture and Judge of Small Cause Court.

Full particulars in regard to this work were given in last year's report, and nothing further need to be added here. The entire work was completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 33,326 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 34,744. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,744.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Naini Tál district.—Drainage Works.

This work was fully noticed in last year's report and requires no further comment here. The entire work has been completed in the year under report at a total expenditure of Rs. 79,040 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 79,073. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 45,091 against an allotment of Rs. 47,000.

Naini Tál district.—ecial repairs to the Ballia ravine.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in January 1899, for Rs. 5,416 to repair damages caused by the rain of August 1898. The work was commenced last year and completed in the year under report at a cost of Rs. 5,416.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a steel girder bridge over the river Koh on the Kotdwara and Lansdowne road.

The work was noticed in detail in last year's report. In the year under review all masonry work was completed, and in fact the bridge was expected to be completed in all respects, unfortunately the firm (Messrs. Jessop and Company) to whom the contract for the girders was given, were unable, owing to the Boer War and consequent lack of transport from England to India to procure steel works from England, and therefore they could not construct the girders in 1899-1900. The bridge is, therefore, still unfinished, and expenditure during the year only Rs. 1,000. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 20,968, against the estimate of Rs. 48,600.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a portion of the Kotdwara-Lansdowne cart road between the Kotdwara Railway station and the Koh bridge.

The work was continued from the previous year and completed at a cost of Rs. 25,809 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 25,581.

Lucknow district.—Constructing a steel girder bridge over the river Gumti near Sikandarbag on the Lucknow-Fyzabad road.

In 1891 the old Pile bridge over the river Gumti was destroyed by flood, and in 1893 proposals were called for for the construction of a new bridge. The matter, however, lay in abeyance till December 1898 when the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway represented that as the railway line had been extended to Lucknow, and a new railway station established at Badshahnagar across the river, the absence of a proper bridge to connect the line of communication (the present pontoon bridge being unsuitable and insufficient) greatly hampered traffic, and that the want of such a bridge was keenly felt by the public. The necessity for the work was admitted by the Government, and orders were accordingly issued for the preparation of revised plans and estimates for a steel girder bridge of 3 span each 100′ clear on brickwork abutments and piers resting on wells sunk into clay below the river bed.

This project, was sanctioned in October 1899 for Rs. 1,37,073 and Rs. 50,000 allotted for expenditure on the work during the year under report. The well sinking was completed by the 31st March 1900 and the work is in progress.

A special Sub-Division was constituted in connection with the construction of this bridge. Certain difficulties were encountered in the sinking of the wells, but they were surmounted without delaying the work. The girders for the bridge are being obtained through the India Office.

II.—Unmetalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Naini Tál district.—Constructing a new iron girder bridge in mile 8 of the Ramnagar and Ranikhet cart road. The work was noticed in detail in last year's report, and in the year under review was completed at a cost of Rs. 20,881 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,901.

Naini Tál district.—Constructing a light suspension bridge in mile 13 of the Ramnagar and Ranikhet cart road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 5,388 and completed during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 5,408.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Naini Tal district.—Re-aligning and improving a portion of the Naini Tal and Gurari road between Naini Tal and Bhowali.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,155 and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,094.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a road between Bhim Tal and Ranibagh.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 14,655 and the work completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 14,041.

General.

The following works in connection with the damages caused by the rain of August 1898 were completed during the year under report :—

(1) Bareilly-Ranibagh-Naini Tâl Trunk road. Estimate, Rs. 24,193. Expenditure, Rs. 25,142.

(2) Brewery to Naini Tal new cart road. Estimate, Rs. 19,386. Expenditure, Rs. 19,347.

(3) Ranibagh and Ranikhet cart road. Estimate, Rs. 11,403. Expenditure, Rs. 11,649.

(4) Naini Tal and Ranibagh bridle road. Estimate, Rs. 7,004. Expenditure, Rs. 6,764.

(5) Special repairs to the Ballia ravine. Estimate, Rs. 5,416. Expenditure Rs. 5,416.

(6) Special repairs to Local II class B roads. Estimate, Rs. 7,069. Expenditure, Rs. 7,063.

Famine.

There was no famine in this circle, therefore under this head there is nothing of importance to record, with the exception that the works in connection with the construction of culverts and metalled dips on roads raised and remodelled during the famine of 1897 are still being carried out according as funds have been available.

LOCAL INCORPORATED FUNDS.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Educational.

Fyzabad district.—Providing additional accommodation to the Jalalpur Town School.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 5,726, and Rs. 750 expended on the work during the year. The work is in progress.

Bahraich district.—Constructing a Vernacular Middle School at Kaisarganj.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 6,949 and Rs. 5,005 expended during the year under report. The work is in progress.

Bahraich district.—Constructing a branch school at Barihat.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 4,940 and Rs. 720 expended during the year. The work is in progress.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—METALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Hardoi district.—Raising and metalling miles 4 to 8 of the Hardoi and Farrukhabad road.

The work was noticed in last year's report, and the work completed in the current year.

(1). Raising and metalling miles 4 to 8. Estimate, Rs. 12,166. Expenditure, Rs. 9,669.

(2). Metalling the Hardoi and Farukhabad road. Estimate, Rs. 11,811. Expenditure, Rs. 11,084.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Sultánpur district.—Constructing a masonry bridge over the Chuna Nálá on the Sultánpur and Karwar road.

The work was noticed in last year's report. In the year under review it was completed at a cost of Rs. 16,085.

Bara Banki district.—Metalling the Bara Banki and Haidargarh road.

The work was noticed in last year's report. In the year under review Rs. 11,153 were expended. The total expenditure up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 15,799. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 37,032. The work is in progress.

II.—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Almora district.—Special repairs to the Champawat-Tanakpur section of the Askot and Tanakpur road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 7,954 and completed during the year under review at a cost of Rs. 7,569.

Almora district.—Constructing a light suspension bridge over the Sarjoo river at Harara.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 3,172 and Rs. 1,988 expended during the year under report. The masonry of the abutments have been completed.

Garhwál district.—Realignment of the pilgrim route between the Karnpayag and Rudrapayag section of the Badrinath and Srinagar road.

The estimate for this work was sanctioned in December 1897, for Rs. 23,402, but for want of funds it has been held in abeyance. The urgency of this work was strongly represented to Government in December 1899, and as the District Committee could not provide funds, a special grant of Rs. 6,000 was given from the Government Reserve for expenditure during the year. The work is well in hand.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a suspension bridge over the Alaknanda river at Chamoli.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 25,314, and up to the 31st March 1900, Rs. 7,999 were expended. The saddle abutments have been finished up to the bed of the saddle rollers, as also the roadway retaining walls behind the abutments to road level. The materials for the rest of the work are being collected and carried to site. The work on the approach roads has been started.

Rae Bareli district.—Raising and metalling part of the Rae Bareli and Partábgarh road.

In last year's report it was stated that 6 miles of earthwork has been completed and some materials collected. In the year under review one coat of metalling was done throughout and metal for 2 coats is at site. The total cost up to the 31st March 1900 was Rs. 12,704. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 17,917.

Unao district.—Metalling a portion of the Unao and Rae Bareli road between Purwa and Morawan.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 9,912 and Rs. 2,919 expended during the year. Materials for 2¼ miles have been collected and 1⅜ miles consolidated.

Hardoi district.—Metalling certain portion of the Hardoi and Pihani road.

The work was noticed in last year's report. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 7,760 and Rs. 6,950 expended up to 31st March 1900.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Fyzabad district.—Re-constructing a bridge of 16′ span over the Mirzapur Nálá in mile 2 of the Akbarpur and Halapur road.

The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 3,789 and work completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,802.

Bahraich district.—Raising the Bahraich and Bhinga road.

The work was noticed in last year's report. The road has been completed up to the right bank of the Rapti river, and owing to its encroachment, the left bank has for the present been left incomplete. The expenditure up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 27,408, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 34,844.

Hardoi district.—Constructing a bridge over the Sai river on the Sítapur and Menhdighát road.

The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 6,692 and Rs. 2,520 expended during the year in collecting materials. The work is in progress.

Naini Tal district.—Re-building the bridge over the Bora river at Kaladhungi on the Naini Tal and Garrapu road.

The work was noticed in last year's report. It was completed in the year under review at a cost of Rs. 21,194, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 20,972.

Naini Tal district.—Improving the Bhimtal, Dhari, Mukhtesar and Nathwakhan-Mukhtesar road.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned in October 1899, for Rs. 17,047 and Rs. 8,498 expended during the year under report. The work is in progress.

Naini Tal district.—Constructing a light suspension bridge over the river Gola at Kathgodam.

The estimate for the work was sanctioned for Rs. 4,000, and the work completed at a cost of Rs. 2,118.

III.—Class roads banked and surfaced with Muram *but not drained.*

Almora district.—Re-alignment of the road across the Nirpani cliff.

This work was noticed in last year's report. In June 1899, a revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 17,684 and the work completed in the year under report at a total expenditure of Rs. 17,207.

The new road from Garbyang to Malla Kala Pani, which is connected with this route, has also been completed at a cost of Rs. 3,150, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 3,147.

Almora district.—Constructing the Saran and Kunwargarh road in the Pindar valley.

The work was noticed in last year's report as having been commenced in 1895, stopped for 3 years for want of funds, taken up again in 1898, since which time it has been continued. The expenditure up to 31st March 1900 was Rs. 6,372. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 9,365.

CONTRIBUTION WORKS.

Almora district.—Constructing a new Dispensary building at Almora.

The work was noticed in last year's report as having been just commenced. In the year under review the entire building has been practically completed. The items of work remaining to be done being (1) white-washing, (2) glazing windows, (3) painting woodwork, (4) sheet iron roof. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 10,257. The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 15,185.

Garhwál district.—Constructing a Dispensary and Assistant Surgeon's quarters at Srinagar.

The estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 15,104 and Rs. 5,400 expended during the year, or a total expenditure of Rs. 6,185 up to 31st March 1900. The male ward kitchen and latrine have been completed, and the female ward is in progress.

The Assistant Surgeon's quarters could not be taken in hand and had to be held over, pending sanction to a supplementary estimate for additional accommodation. This has since been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

THIRD CIRCLE.

IMPERIAL SERVICES.

Military Works.

Mirzapur district.—Re-building the escarp wall below officers quarters in the Fort at Chunar.

The sanctioned estimate for this work amounted to Rs. 2,556, and the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,551. In addition to the above, Rs. 464 was spent in improving the Lightning Conductors in the Fort, and Rs. 973 in constructing two Store Depôts at Katwa and Narghat against sanctioned estimates for Rs. 642 and Rs. 3,004, respectively.

CIVIL WORKS.

Opium.

Ghâzipur district.—The substitution of a new galvanized sheet iron roof over No. 8 Cake Godown in the Ghâzipur Opium Factory, which had been commenced in the previous year, was completed during 1899-1900 at a cost of Rs. 6,378 against an estimate of Rs. 6,485.

The construction of new quarters for the guard and two Sub-Inspectors in the Opium Factory at Ghâzipur, also an unfinished work of last year, was completed during 1899-1900 at a cost of Rs. 14,407 against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 14,469. The outlay during the year was Rs. 1,606 against an allotment of Rs. 1,937.

A new Chest shed 113′ × 40′ with galvanized corrugated sheet iron roof, was built in the place of the old one, now dismantled. The work was carried out during the year at a cost of Rs. 8,569 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,972.

The conversion of the old office block into a cake godown in the Opium Factory, at Ghâzipur was sanctioned and commenced late in the year. The sanctioned estimate is Rs. 31,534, of which Rs. 7,795 were spent against an allotment of the same amount. The work is in progress.

Post Office.

Cawnpore district.—Construction of a new Post office at Cawnpore.

The sanctioned estimate for this work is Rs. 26,370. Rupees 8,001 were spent on collection of materials during 1898-99 and Rs. 13,647 during the year under report, making a total expenditure of Rs. 21,648 to end of March 1900. The full allotment during the year, *viz.*, Rs. 13,646, was utilized. The Post office walls have been built up to 12′ above plinth. The stables, out-houses and compound wall are nearing completion.

Jhânsi district.—A building belonging to Mr. Platts was purchased for Rs. 12,000 for use as the Head Post Office at Jhânsi and the amount was paid through the Collector.

PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

CIVIL BUILDINGS.

Administration.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to Derapur Tahsíli.

This is an incomplete work of 1897-98. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 14,862 and the expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 7,000. The total expenditure to end of March 1900 was Rs. 13,522. The work was completed with the exception of Tahsíldár's quarters, which is nearing completion, the Naib-Tahsíl dár's quarters and the enclosure wall.

Fatehpur district.—Enlarging the record room and constructing enclosure wall Khajwa Tahsíli.

An estimate for Rs. 3,415 was sanctioned for this work, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,412, against an allotment of Rs. 2,410 was incurred during the year. About two-thirds of the work have been finished and all materials for its completion are at site.

Allahabad district.—Protecting from fire the four blocks of Public offices at Allahabad.

Work was started in June 1899 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,849, and expenditure to the extent of the allotment, *viz.*, Rs. 10,000, was incurred during the year. The work was practically completed.

Allahabad district.—Putting down dancing floor in the dining and anterooms of the Government House at Allahabad. The sanctioned estimate for these works amounted to Rs. 4,323. The dining room floor was completed at a cost of Rs. 3,094, against an allotment of Rs. 3,059. Orders were subsequently received that work on the anteroom floor was not to be done.

Allahabad district.—Constructing a Plant House at Government House at Allahabad. An estimate for Rs. 4,970 was sanctioned for this work, which was started in February 1900 and completed in March 1900 at a total cost of Rs. 4,886.

Hamírpur district.—Constructing a Court House and residence for the Joint Magistrate at Mahoba.

These works were noticed in the last year's report. During the present year both the works were completed in all respects and made over to the Civil Department. The estimate for the residence was Rs. 9,111, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 8,723, that for Court House was Rs. 7,126, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,106.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli at Saidpur.

This was an unfinished work of the previous year. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 23,790, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 22,704, the outlay during the year was Rs. 2,375 only.

Jaunpur district.—Additions and alterations to the Tahsíli building at Machhlishahr.

The sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 13,249, against which Rs. 6,890 were spent. The work was well in hand at the close of the year. The Sub-Registrar's Office, which forms part of the project for the above work, was completed.

Ballia district.—Constructing a new Collector's Kachahri at Ballia.

The sanctioned estimate for this work is Rs. 65,020, and the outlay during the year was Rs. 37,572, against an allotment of Rs. 35,000. The work is still in progress. The superstructure to the level of verandah roofs was completed. Jack arches for the verandah were being turned. Doors and windows, iron for trusses, sál wood and steel girders were on the spot at the close of the year.

Ballia district.—Constructing subsidiary buildings to the Collector's Kachahri at Ballia. The work was nearly finished. The outlay was Rs. 4,059, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,987 for the work.

Ballia district.—Constructing a new Treasury at Ballia. The outlay incurred on this work was Rs. 11,638, (the allotment for the year being Rs. 12,000), against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 15,075. The superstructure including all roofs was completed, and plastering, painting, flooring, &c., were in hand.

Ballia district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli at Ballia. This work was nearly finished when the year closed. The amount of the sanctioned estimate was Rs. 22,775, and the expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 19,068, against an allotment of Rs. 20,000.

Azamgarh district.—Constructing a new Tahsíli at Ghosi.

The sanctioned estimate for this work was for Rs. 19,785. Owing to the specification only allowing first class bricks to be used in the building, no contractor tendered for the work. A revised estimate has accordingly been prepared and submitted for sanction. The expenditure to end of March 1900 was Rs. 730 incurred in purchasing steel joists.

Minor Departments.

Cawnpore district.—Re-roofing the Director's and Assistant Director's bungalow and Agricultural Farm at Cawnpore.

This work was started in anticipation of sanction to the estimate. An estimate amounting to Rs. 12,895 was, however, sanctioned in G. O. No. 1893W., dated 12th May 1900. Expenditure to the extent of Rs. 3,712 was incurred during the year on collection of materials.

Allahabad district.—Renovating three tombs—Sultan Khusru's, his mother's and his sister's—in the Khusrubagh at Allahabad.

The sanctioned estimate for this work was for Rs. 6,898, and expenditure to the extent of Rs. 2,000 was incurred during the year.

Educational.

Allahabad district.—Constructing a Training School for North-Western Provinces and Oudh at Allahabad.

The work was started in August 1899, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,06,730, was sanctioned for it. Rupees 75,652 was expended during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 80,000. The additions to the upper school were completed before the 30th March 1900. In regard to the Boarding-house the roofing was well in hand in the main building, and that of the Public rooms was completed. Plastering and painting were in progress and the roofing of the Staff Quarters and out-offices was well advanced.

Allahabad district.—Constructing Chemical Laboratories, Muir Central College, Allahabad. An estimate amounting to Rs. 62,249 was sanctioned for this work, and Rs. 25,920 was spent during the year against an allotment of Rs. 29,000. The walls have been finished to level of roof girders.

Allahabad district.—Constructing Physical Science Class rooms, Muir Central College, Allahabad. The sanctioned estimate for this work is Rs. 98,176. Work was started in July 1899 and the sum of Rs. 28,975 was spent during the year, against an allotment of Rs. 30,000. The walls were finished to an average height of 14 feet.

Law and Justice.

Cawnpore district.—Additions and alterations to Judge's Court at Cawnpore.

This work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,491, against an estimate of Rs. 5,490.

Allahabad district.—Re-building out-offices attached to High Court, Block No. II, Allahabad.

The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 5,170. Work was started in May 1899, and completed at a total cost of Rs. 5,264.

Jhánsi district.—Additions and alterations to the Judge's Court at Jhánsi.

The expenditure incurred on the work was Rs. 5,220, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 5,278. Work was commenced in December 1899. It was completed and made over to the Civil Department in March 1900.

Ballia district.—Constructing a new Munsifi at Ballia.

This, an unfinished work of 1898-99, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,508, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,428. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,124.

Ghâzipur district.—Constructing a new Munsifi at Mohammadabad.

This, also an unfinished work of 1898-99, was completed at a cost of Rs. 6,875, against an estimate of Rs. 6,633 sanctioned for it. The outlay during the year was Rs. 5,132.

Jails.

Allahabad district.—Re-roofing Barracks Nos. 2, 3, 11, 12 and 14 in the District Jail, Allahabad.

The sanctioned estimate for this was Rs. 8,972. Work was started in November 1899, and by the end of March 1900, was completed, with the exception of Barrack No. 14, in which battens were being laid. Rupees 8,236 were expended during the year.

Police.

Fatehpur district.—Constructing an extra barrack in the Reserve Police Lines at Fatehpur.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 4,428 was sanctioned for this work, and Rs. 3,363 were spent during the year. The superstructure was completed. All materials for completion of the work are at site.

Bánda district.—Constructing a 3rd class Police station at Mataundh.

This work was started on the 1st October 1898 and was nearly completed in March 1899. Owing, however, to black soil foundations, several walls showed bad cracks and two stables collapsed in the rains. All these were rebuilt during the year. The sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 5,005. The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 5,367, out of which Rs. 368 only was spent in 1899-1900. The building was completed in all respects, and made over to the Police Department in July 1899.

Mirzapur district.—Converting the Magistrate's Lock-up into Barracks for the accommodation of the Armed Police at Mirzapur.

The amount sanctioned for this work was Rs. 9,593; the expenditure incurred during the year, Rs. 6,569, and the allotment Rs. 7,217. At the end of the year masonry work was completed in almost all the buildings and roofing materials were at site.

Ballia district.—Constructing quarters for the Reserve Inspector of Police at Ballia.

The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 5,721 and the expenditure incurred during the year Rs. 5,614. The work was practically completed, only whitewashing and varnishing remained to be done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROVINCIAL PUBLIC WORKS BUILDINGS.

Ballia district.—Constructing an office for the District Engineer at Ballia.

The sanctioned estimate was Rs. 4,993 and the work was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,998.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Benares district.—Protecting the stone bridge over the Karamnassa river on the Grand Trunk road.

This work was sanctioned and commenced late in the year. Arrangements were made for the vigorous prosecution of the work early in the beginning of 1900-1901 with a view to its completion before the rains set in. Materials to the value of Rs. 4,949 against an allotment of Rs. 5,000, were purchased, when the year closed. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 11,169.

Ballia district.—Constructing roads in connection with the new head quarters at Ballia.

The sanctioned estimate for the work amounted to Rs. 4,156 and the outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 3,230. Earthwork, kankar collection and culverts were all finished. The consolidation of metal will be done during the rains of 1900.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing a Tank at Piprai.

The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 10,793 and the total expenditure incurred Rs. 13,082. (Rs. 5,319 Famine and Rs. 7,763 Provincial). The work was completed in all respects during the year under report.

INCORPORATED LOCAL FUNDS.

Civil Buildings.

Educational.

Allahabad district.—Additions to the Boarding-house attached to the Zilla School at Allahabad.

The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 5,030 and Rs. 2,971 were spent during the year against an allotment of Rs. 3,000.

Medical.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing a combined Dispensary and Hospital Assistants' quarters at Bilhour.

Work was started in December 1899 and completed in March 1900 at a cost of Rs. 2,069, against the sanctioned estimate for Rs. 2,055.

Cawnpore district.—Constructing combined Dispensary and Hospital Assistants' quarters at Akbarpur.

An expenditure of Rs. 1,199 was incurred during the year on collection of materials against an allotment of Rs. 1,920, the amount of sanctioned estimate being Rs. 2,055.

Basti district.—Constructing a new Dispensary at Basti.

The detailed fair estimate for the work is under preparation, based upon the sums noted below which have been approved by Government for each building, *viz* :—

A.—Finally sanctioned.

	Rs.
1. Main building	9,139
2. Operating room	1,591
3. Well	854
Total ...	11,584

B.—Administratively sanctioned.

		Rs.
4.	Assistant Surgeon's quarters, &c.	2,500
5.	Latrines and cook-houses	2,739
6.	Servants' houses	3,124
7.	Wards—Male and Female	8,734
8.	Compound wall	500
9.	Approach roads	108
	Total ...	17,705

Total approximate cost of buildings, Rs. 29,289.

Bricks and stone to the value of Rs. 2,572 only were purchased during the year.

COMMUNICATIONS.

I.—Metalled Roads.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Cawnpore district.—Converting the 3rd class road from Grand Trunk Road and Sarsaul Railway Station to Narwal into 1st class.

This was an incomplete work of the previous year, and was completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 7,161 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 7,051. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 3,721 against an allotment Rs. 3,750.

Hamirpur district.—Metalling Rath-Kulpahar road, from Kulpahar to Kulpahar Railway Station.

This was also an unfinished work of the previous year. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 1,25,251, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 98,733 (Rs. 92,441 Famine, and Rs. 6,292 ordinary). The work was completed in all respects.

Jalaun district.—Metalling Jalaun-Madhogarh road.

An unfinished work of 1898-99. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 49,950 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 47,452. The work was completed in all respects.

Jalaun district.—Constructing a lattice girder bridge over Chiria Nálá on the Jalaun Madhogarh road.

This was also an unfinished work of the previous year. The amount of sanctioned estimate was Rs. 14,048 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 13,762. The work was completed.

Gorakhpur district.—Metalling the Deoria and Barhaj road.

The whole road was metalled from Deoria to Barhaj, a distance of 18 miles. The second coat of metalling in mile 16th and in half of mile 17th only remains to be done. The expenditure up to the end of March 1900 amounted to Rs. 38,111 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 42,293.

Basti district.—Metalling the Nagarh and Birdpur road.

The expenditure on this work to end of March 1900 was Rs. 9,563, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 20,988. The earthwork in the road was nearly finished and more than half of kankar collected.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Jhánsi district.—Converting the Mow-Punch into a 1st class road.

The amount of estimate for the work was Rs. 1,57,856 and the expenditure incurred Rs. 91,956, (Rs. 36,199 Famine, and Rs. 55,757 ordinary). The work is still in progress. Collection of metal in miles 14 to 21 was completed.

Basti district.—Metalling the Basti and Bansi road.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for this work was Rs. 16,673, and the expenditure to end of March 1900, Rs. 3,986. The earthwork in the road, nearly one-fourth, and kankar collection, nearly one-third, are finished.

II.—UNMETALLED ROADS.

A.—Bridged and drained throughout.

Bánda district.—Raising and bridging Naraini Kartal road.

The amount of revised estimate for the work was Rs. 22,028, and expenditure Rs. 25,350.

The estimate provided for a 40′ span iron girder bridge over the Ghorar nálá in mile 34, and 15 metalled dips. The raising was at least 6″ above water level throughout, except at the dips where the approaches were sloped and at the Ghorar Nálá where the height was 4′ above High flood level. The work was first started in 1889 when the land was acquired and an alignment made. A large quantity of material was purchased and iron work for the bridge obtained from the Roorkee Workshops. At this stage a discussion arose about the site of the bridge and the alignment of the road. The Superintending Engineer disapproved of both, and the Chairman, District Board, supported his views; eventually the alignment was adhered to, but the bridge site was altered. The work lay in abeyance until it was resumed in 1895. But owing to the press of famine works, which were started in the following year, the work was again set aside, as soon as the earthwork had been completed. It was again taken up towards the close of the year 1898-99 when the digging of the foundations was started. The foundations of the bridge were completed in the hot weather of 1899, though some difficulty was experienced in keeping down the water. The work was entirely finished by the end of the year.

Benares district.—Raising and bridging the Alinagar and Baburi road.

An unfinished work of the previous year. Most of the earthwork and all the culverts were completed during the year under report. The work is still in progress. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 4,309, and the outlay to end of the year Rs. 8,123, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 10,190.

Ballia district.—Constructing Ballia-Ghorowli road.

This was also an unfinished work of the previous year. The expenditure in 1899-1900 was Rs. 3,002, and the outlay to the end of the year Rs. 10,589, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 12,017. The work was in progress when the year closed.

B.—Partially bridged and drained.

Hamírpur district.—Constructing an arched causeway on the Berwa nadi at Behuni, on the Hamírpur-Rath road.

The sanctioned revised estimate for the work was Rs. 9,166, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 5,098. As the revised estimate was received on the 27th February 1900, only the well curbs could be made before the close of the year. The work is in progress.

Jaunpur district.—Constructing bridges and culverts on roads raised by famine labour.

The bridges and culverts on the Baragaon and Surapur and Khutahan and Sarpatha roads were completed. The work on the other roads was to be resumed on intimation of the next year's allotment. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,995, and the outlay to end of the year was Rs. 8,995, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 21,490.

Gorakhpur district.—Constructing a new 2nd class road from Ganeshpur (Pharenda Railway Station) to Sinduria *viâ* Tirmohanighát and Mahárájganj.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 44,942, and the expenditure to end of March 1900, Rs. 40,578. The work was completed. The saving is due to the non-construction of eight culverts which the Superintending Engineer considered should not be built, and also to certain savings in the matter of land compensation.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Bitharia to Chanderdipghát.

The amount of sanctioned estimate for the work was Rs. 12,181, and the expenditure incurred to end of March 1900, Rs. 11,985. The work was completed.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Domariaganj to Bitharia.—The sanctioned estimate was for Rs. 10,904, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 10,910.

The work was completed.

Basti district.—Raising and bridging the road from Khalilabad to Chibraghát.—The sanctioned estimate was for Rs. 23,680, and the expenditure Rs. 18,144.

The work was completed.

III. Roads banked and surfaced with Muram or similar material, but not drained.

Fatehpur district.—Constructing 11 culverts on the Amauli and Shahbazpur road.

The sanctioned estimate for this was for Rs. 5,929, and Rs. 1,362 were spent in the collection of materials.

IV. Roads banked but not surfaced, partially bridged and drained.

Bánda district.—Bridging and draining the Mow-Bargarh road.

The estimate was for Rs. 9,422, and the expenditure Rs. 7,213. This road was raised by famine labour in 1897. The estimate provided for constructing 16 dips, 5 causeways, and cutting a road for about half a mile in the hills, and metalling it for about one mile. Some metal and rubble stone had already been collected by famine labour, but the rest including ballast was collected last year, when two open causeways were also built up; 11 dips and five causeways were built during the current year and the hill road was cut out.

Mirzapur district.—Constructing bridges and culverts on roads raised by famine labour.

Bridges and culverts on the Lalganj and Hallia road were completed, work on the other roads was to be resumed, on receipt of intimation of an allotment for the year 1900-1901. The expenditure incurred during the year was Rs. 2,736, against an allotment of Rs. 3,000. The outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 5,165, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,785.

V. Roads cleared, partially bridged and drained.

Jhánsi district.—Constructing nine causeways and metalling two miles of the Goona-Madanpur road.

The amount of estimate was for Rs. 15,539, and the expenditure incurred Rs. 9,331. The work on causeways Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, was finished, 550,000 cubic feet of earthwork were executed and 75 per cent. of the metal was collected. The work is still in progress.

Ganges Navigation Works,

The usual operations were undertaken for maintaining a navigable channel for cargo boats and steamers over that portion of the Ganges which lies between its junctions with the Jumna and the Gogra. The minimum depth of the channel was 5 feet in the Allahabad district, which is responsible for keeping 58 miles of river navigable, in the Benares Division the depth varied from 4 to 5 feet.

In the Allahabad district, the work for the season was confined to the length between the junction of the Ganges and the Jumna rivers and Sirsaghát, a point 24 miles down the river. Below Sirsághat no work was undertaken, as the river was uniformly and sufficiently deep. Early in November 1899 the river began to develope sand banks, sotas and shallows, and the work of constructing bundals was started, but towards the end of January 1900 owing to a rise of the river, all bundals were dismantled, and it was not thought necessary to start operations again till the 17th April 1900.

The operations in the Benares Division were carried out between Mahawai in the Mirzapur district, and the confluence of the Ganges with the Gogra in the Ballia district. This section covers a distance of about 250 miles, and passes through the districts of Mirzapur, Benares, Gházipur and Ballia. A navigable channel was kept open during the whole of the working season (November to 15th June,) and no obstruction to traffic occurred. No accidents were reported, and the operations carried on were very successful.

The approximate outlay on the season's operations of 1899-1900 was Rs. 7,309 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Allahabad district	1,150
Mirzapur district	1,351
Benares district	1,400
Gházipur district	1,603
Ballia district	1,805
Total ...	7,309

Government Workshops at Roorkee.

THE aggregate value of work done during the year for Government Department and private customers, &c., was Rs. 2,70,600, as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial ...	74,500
Ditto other Provinces, Provincial and Military Works ...	40,100
Ditto North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and other Provinces, Irrigation	32,500
Ditto State Railways	1,700
Commissariat and Ordnance Departments	16,700
Miscellaneous	9,400
Government and Private customers, for cash	46,000
Manufacture for stock	31,000
Maintenance and sundry work for shops	18,700
Total ...	2,70,600

The gross revenue of the year was Rs. 46,387; the cost of establishment and repairs was Rs. 39,733, leaving a net profit of Rs. 6,654.

The value of stock on 31st March 1900 was Rs. 1,63,666.

Works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

The following statement shows the works carried out by the Agency of the Jail Department.

Serial number.	Project and work.	Budget item (1899-1900).	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1899.	Allotment during 1899-1900.	Expenditure during 1899-1900.	Remarks.
	Budget works.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Fitting habitual prisioner's barracks in Bareilly Central Prison with iron cubicles.	64	13,200	...	13,200	10,748 8 1	Completed.
2	Fitting habitual prisoner's barracks in Agra Central Prison with iron cubicles.	64	26,464	...	13,400	13,397 8 0	In progress.
3	Fitting habitual prisoner's barracks in Allahabad Central Prison with iron cubicles.	64	26,944	...	13,400	13,400 0 0	In progress.
4	Re-roofing cellular barrack No. 26 in Agra Central Prison.	51	7,185	...	7,185	7,185 0 0	Completed.
5	Constructing 24 new solitary cells in the District Jail at Bareilly.	54	7,627	...	6,066	6,066 0 0	In progress.
6	Making masonry drains inside the Jail at Unao.	56	5,641	...	4 000	4,000 0 0	In progress.
7	Construction of a cellular barrack in the Jail at Kheri.	58	11,542	...	11,500	11,500 0 0	Completed.
8	Re-roofing barracks and workshops in the Benares Central Prison.	60	8,062	...	8,060	8,060 0 0	Completed.
9	Constructing six family quarters for the Reserve Warder Guard attached to the Basti Jail.	61	3,272	...	837	837 0 0	In progress.
	Works undertaken by reappropriation.						
10	Re-roofing four barracks of the left factory in Bareilly Central Prison.	55	4,840	...	4,840	4,840 0 0	Complete d.
11	Providing iron railings round the hospital in Agra Central Prison.	53	2,827	...	2,820	2,815 8 0	Completed.
12	Refixing iron gratings of barracks in the Bareilly District Jail.	53	5,823	1,141 15 0	4,680	4,680 0 0	Completed.
13	Re-roofing the Jail office, godown, &c., in Sháhjahánpur Jail.	55 & 45B	3,732	...	3,732	3,732 0 0	Completed.
14	Re-roofing and improving Jail official's quarters, Mainpuri Jail.	52B & 45B	4,848	...	2,500	2,500 0 0	In progress.
15	Constructing officials' quarters in the Jail at Etáh.	54 & 56	4,292	3,800 0 0	492	492 0 0	Completed.
16	Constructing four new condemned cells with a shed for the police guard and gallows enclosure in Cawnpore Jail.	57	5,895	...	4,890	4,890 0 0	In progress.
17	Water-supply to the Allahabad District Jail building.	55	2,897	...	2,890	2,897 0 0	Completed.
18	Re-roofing blacksmiths' workshops in Gházipur Jail.	64B	3,336	700 0 0	1,700	1,700 0 0	In progress.
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1.03,740 8 1	

Works of Public Utility.

Expenditure, to the extent of Rs. 96,974 or Rs. 47,354 less than the previous year's outlay, was incurred during 1899-1900 on works of public utility by private individuals and private contributions.

District.	Name of benefactor.	Description of work.	Amount.
			Rs.
Bareilly ...	Bankey Lal	Pakka well, Diamond Jubilee Park (tahsíl Bareilly).	1,214
	Gaindan Lal	Pakka well, Pundri Jagir, pargana Richha (tahsíl Baheri).	500
Bijnor ...	Siraj-ud-din, son of Nur-ud-din...	Pakka well, mauza Faridpur Qazi, pargana Bijnor.	1,000
Moradabad ...	Swami Atma Ram, Faqir ...	Pakka tank, Hasanpur (tahsíl Hasanpur).	500
Garhwál ...	Sant Lal of Srinagar... ...	Water-supply for the new town of Srinagar.	4,240
Unao ...	Lala Salig Ram	Pakka well, Pura Nisf Pansari, pargana Unao.	1,000
Kheri ...	Rani Surat Kunwar	Poor-house, Singahi (tahsíl Nighasan),	5,000
Bahraich ...	Bhinga Estate	Kachcha tank, Muraila (tahsíl Bahraich),	800
	Bhinga Estate	Kachcha tank, Garwa, hamlet of Itharta kalan (tahsíl Bahraich).	800
	Balrampur Estate	Kachcha tank, Pure Bali (tahsíl Bahraich).	1,000
	Janki Pershad	Pakka well, Chandna Barhia Taru (tahsíl Bahraich).	500
Cawnpore ...	Bhagwan Din	Pakka well, Rampur	500
	Mangli Prasad	Pakka well, Asdhana	700
	Dhiat Goshain	Pakka well, Bhal	500
	Mulu Agarwala	Pakka well, Rasdhan	500
	Gauri Shankar and Ram Sewak ...	Pakka well, Nandana	500
Mirzapur ...	Ghazi Kunjra	Pakka well, mauza Baharpur, pargana Haveli, tahsíl Chunar.	810
Jaunpur ...	Indar Agrahari, son of Sheo Narayan.	Dharamsala (Traveller's shelter), Shahgunj, tahsíl Khutahan.	500
Gorakhpur ...	Ajodhiya	Tank, Sihurwa, tahsíl Mahárájgunj ..	1,500
	Mussammat Rahmani ...	Tank, Bargadwa, tahsíl Máharájgunj...	1,000
	Anjuman Rifa i-am	Dharamsala (Traveller's shelter), Hata, tahsíl Hata.	9,000
Azamgarh ...	Harakh sonar	Kachcha tank, mauza Sani Rani ...	500

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue realized during the year 1899-1900 as compared with the revised estimate for the year and the actuals for 1898-99 are given below:—

	Service.	1899-1900. Revised Estimate.	1899-1900. Actuals.	1898-1899. Actuals.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	Military	2,500	1,918	2,539
	Civil Works	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,500	1,918	2,539
Provincial.	Rents of buildings	36,000	40,867	39,732
	Sales of buildings, lands, &c.	300	1,416	8,321
	Ditto tools and plant	500	680	854
	Ditto produce	5,500	2,178	7,610
	Ditto old materials	1,800	3,675	1,454
	Value of materials received from old buildings ...	1,500	1.036	105
	Profits from Roorkee Workshops	42,000	39,441	56,459
	Ferry receipts	30,000	27,855	29,516
	Unclaimed deposits	200	206	426
	Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous	4,000	5,411	3,914
	Arboriculture	28,200	30,599	24,530
	Total ...	1,50,000	1,53,364	1,72,921
Local Incorporated.	Rents of buildings	3,000	4,155	2,975
	Sales of buildings	...	...	...
	Ditto tools and plant	...	632	855
	Ditto produce	300	95	288
	Ditto old materials	600	601	195
	Value of materials received from old buildings ...	...	1	5
	Unclaimed deposits	100	50	5
	Fines, refunds and miscellaneous	1,000	169	255
	Arboriculture	10,000	11,225	10,650
	Total ...	15,000	16,928	15,228

The actuals for the year were more by Rs. 4,710 than the revised estimate, and less by Rs. 18,478 than the actuals for 1898-99.

The Budget grants as finally revised, were as follows:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	34,000	
	Civil works	2,70,000	3,04,000
Provincial		37,72,000	
Famine Relief Works		1,00,000	
Incorporated Local...		18,80,000	57,52,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...		60,56,000

The actual expenditure of the year distributed by funds was:—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ...	Military	30,098	
	Civil Works	2,76,468	
	Famine Relief Works	2,577	3,09,143
Provincial		37,10,901	
Famine relief works		63,540	
Incorporated Local		18,48,726	
Contributions		81,928	57,05,095
	GRAND TOTAL ...		60,14,238

and classed by service and main heads of accounts, the expenditure was as under:—

Service.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense.	Total.	Deduct expenditure in England.	Net outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial.								
Military ...	12,378	11,867	5,500	353	...	30,098	..	30,098
Civil Works ...	1,73,278	52,357	47,724	3,109	..	2,76,468	...	2,76,468
Famine Relief Works	32	...	2,162	383	...	2,577	...	2,577
Total ...	1,85,688	64,224	55,386	3,845	...	3,09,143	...	3,09,143
Provincial.								
Civil buildings ...	14,11,873	3,18,555	(a)					
Communications ...	2,95,498	8,47,280	6,26,227	20,538	—24,373	37,10,901	...	37,10,901
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,06,038	9,265						
Total ...	19,13,409	11,75,100	6,26,227	20,538	—24,373	37,10,901	...	37,10,901
Famine Relief Works.								
Communications ...	41,584	...	6,434	10,267	...	63,540	...	63,540
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	5,255	...						
Total ..	46,839	...	6,434	10,267	...	63,540	...	63,540
Incorporated Local.								
Civil buildings ...	1,05,352	61,831						
Communications ...	4,25,857	8,09,045	4,00,000	29,300	...	18,48,726	...	18,48,726
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	2,651	14,690						
Total ...	5,33,860	8,85,566	4,00,000	29,300	...	18,48,726	...	18,48,726
Contributions ...	50,934	30,604	384	6	...	81,928	...	81,928
GRAND TOTAL ...	27,30,730	21,55,494	10,88,431	63,956	—24,373	60,14,238	...	60,14,238

(a) Includes Rs. 37,774 for Roorkee Workshops.

The variations between actual outlay and the final grants are shown below:—

Service.	Final grants.	Actual outlay.	Outlay compared with grants.		Percentage of excess or short outlay.
			More.	Less.	
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial ... Military ...	34,000	30,098	...	3,902	—11·48
Imperial ... Civil works ...	2,70,000	2,76,468	6,468	...	2·40
Famine Relief Works	...	2,577	2,577	...	...
Provincial	37,72,000	37,10,901	...	61,099	—1·62
Famine Relief Works	1.0 ,000	63,540	...	36 460	—36·46
Incorporated Local	18,80,000	18,48,726	...	31,274	—1·66
Total ...	60,56,000	59,32,310	9,045	1,32,735	—2·04
			1,23,690		

(b)—*Railways.*

The control of Provincial Railways was transferred to the Director-General of State Railways from the 1st January 1891.

(c)—*Canals.*

SECTION I.—FINANCIAL RESULTS.

Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year.—The direct and indirect Capital outlay during and up to the end of the year is shown for each work in the following statement:—

Class.	Work.	During the year.			Total, direct and indirect charges to end of 1899-1900.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total, direct and indirect charges	
Major Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	71,000	1,833	72,833	43,74,320
	Ken Canal Survey ...	13,734	738	14,472	14,472
	Total ...	84,734	2,571	87,305	43,88,792
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	79,712	5,720	85,432	3,00,49,266
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	6,58,982	13,560	6,72,542	3 60,73,533
	Agra Canal... ...	13,488	1,805	15,293	95,68,692
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	35,351	6,394	41,745	39,09,161
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	2,38,606	50,698	2,89,304	32,56,326
	Total, Major Works ...	11,10,873	80,748	11,91,621	8,72,45,770
Minor Works.					
Works of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).					
Works in operation ...	Dún Canals	20,329	463	20,792	7,38,920
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	62,153	2,149	64,302	19,05,160
	Bijnor Canals ...	9,992	56	10,048	1,86,286
	Bundelkhand Lakes ...	...	...	...	82,398
	Total ...	92,474	2,668	95,142	29,12,764
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	...	...	...	1,82,701
	Sarda Canal ...	...	...	...	49,572
	Tons Canal	4,413	461	4,874	4,874
	Total ...	4,413	461	4,874	2,37,147
	Total, Minor Works ...	96,887	3,129	1,00,016	31,49,911
	GRAND TOTAL ...	12,07,760	83,877	12,91,637	9,03,95,681

The total expenditure to the end of the year includes Rs. 8,45,54,128 direct, and Rs. 58,41,553 indirect charges. Of the direct charges, Rs. 8,13,21,978 have been provided from Imperial, and Rs. 32,32,150 from Provincial Funds.

NOTE.—The Ken Canal direct charges include a sum of Rs. 7,891 on account of Tools and Plant which are to be debited to the Tons Canal under 43, Capital. The adjustment wil. be made in the ccounts for 1900-1901.

Profit or loss based on realizations.—The revenue actually realized and the charges against Revenue during the last two years are shown below:—

	1898-99.				1899-1900.				Increase or decrease in 1899-1900.
	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.	
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rate and miscellaneous revenue.	1,10,246	74,07,981	2,42,158	77,60,385	94,177	80,23,375	2,15,536	83,33,088	+5,72,703
Indirect revenue,	...	11,74,982	86,350	12,61,332	...	12,41,086	87,797	13,28,883	+67,551
Total ...	1,10,246	85,82,963	3,28,508	90,21,717	94,177	92,64,461	3,03,333	96,61,971	+6,40,254
CHARGES.									
Direct charges,	1,01,267	26,70,742	1,71,046	29,43,055	95,270	26,96,891	2,05,694	29,97,855	+54,800
Indirect do. ...	8,502	1,83,971	11,782	2,04,255	7,754	1,76,361	12,942	1,97,057	—7,198
Total ..	1,09,769	28,54,713	1,82,828	31,47,310	1,03,024	28,73,252	2,18,636	31,94,912	+47,602
Net revenue ...	477	57,28,250	1,45,680	58,74,407	—8,847	63,91,209	84,697	64,67,059	+5,92,652
Interest charges,	1,63,324	30,37,403	...	32,00,727	1,64,727	30,78,722	...	32,43,449	+42,722
Profit or loss ...	—1,62,847	26,90,847	1,45,680	26,73,680	—1,73,574	33,12,487	84,697	32,23,610	+5,49,930

The net results for the last five years are shown below:—

Class of works.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective works	—2,29,887	—1,75,691	—1,40,078	—1,62,847	—1,73,574
Productive do.	—2,03,688	31,59,436	44,32,716	26,90,847	33,12,487
Minor do.	64,937	1,50,834	1,66,990	1,45,680	84,697
Total ...	—3,68,638	31,34,579	44,59,628	26,73,680	32,23,610

The general result of the year's operations is a net revenue of Rs. 64,67,059, of which Productive Works contributed Rs. 63,91,209, representing a return of 7·7 per cent. on the total expenditure to the end of the year on all Productive Works.

The Betwa Canal is the only Protective Work, its receipts fell short of the direct and indirect charges by Rs. 8,847 only, but if the interest charges are also included the total loss on this canal amounts to Rs. 1,73,574 for the year.

Minor works give a net profit of Rs. 84,697.

Taking the canal systems as a whole the receipts from all sources show a clear profit of Rs. 32,23,610 after meeting all charges. This is the second highest figure of profit on record, and has only been exceeded by the returns of 1897-98.

Total receipts, charges and interest to the end of the year.—The following shows the total receipts (realizations), charges and interest from the opening of the canals to the end of 1899-1900:—

	Protective Works.	Productive Works.	Minor Works.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total of direct and indirect receipts ...	10,42,434	18,84,72,104	77,91,252	19,73,05,790
Ditto direct and indirect revenue charges ...	14,49,700	7,45,38,370	53,71,050	8,13,59,120
Ditto net revenue	—4,07,266	11,39,33,734	24,20,202	11,59,46,670
Ditto interest charges	26,48,548	8,68,77,831	...	8,95,26,379
Ditto net revenue, deducting interest charges,	—30,55,814	2,70,55,903	24,20,202	2,64,20,291

The accumulated net revenue to the end of the year exceeds all charges, including interest, by over 264 lakhs.

Provincial Contract.—A new contract was entered into with the Government of India for the two years from 1st April 1898 to 31st March 1900. The terms are as follows:—The Local Government retains the whole of the direct receipts from Minor Irrigation Works, and half the net direct receipts from Major Productive Works. It pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on Productive Public Works, and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,555) from Imperial Funds on Minor Works and Navigation.

The account for the year under review stands thus :—

	Rs.
Direct Receipts from Minor Works	2,15,536
Half net revenue, Productive Works Rs. (80,23,375—26,96,891=53,26,484) ...	26,63,242
Total, receipts ...	28,78,778
Expenditure on Minor Works (Including capital outlay, Works Expenses and Agricultural charges)	3,53,313
Interest payable to Government of India	31,72,144
Amount paid out	35,25,457
Loss to Provincial Government	6,46,679

In fixing the contract adjusting figure, the loss under Irrigation had been estimated at Rs. 14,12,000, the Province has therefore virtually gained the sum of Rs. 7,65,321 on the contract during the year.

Area irrigated and details of gross revenue assessed.—The area irrigated and details of the gross revenue assessed for the past 11 years are given in the following statement :—

Year.	Area irrigated.	Direct revenue assessed.							Indirect revenue.	Gross revenue.
		Occupier's rate.	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total direct.		
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90 ...	1,879,403	46,58,828	4,05,347	1,99,394	78,451	28,263	52,522	54,22,805	10,64,710	64,87,515
1890-91 ...	2,014,114	51,42,352	4,17,418	1,55,741	71,053	19,612	56,935	58,63,111	11,93,253	70,56,364
1891-92 ...	2,045,030	53,06,234	4,09,170	2,14,090	71,422	21,982	65,150	60,88,048	12,32,091	73,20,139
1892-93 ...	1,799,846	47,83,006	3,20,751	1,72,586	72,530	18,498	69,090	54,36,461	12,61,266	66,97,727
1893-94 ...	1,645,197	52,66,886	3,12,737	1,72,177	73,705	17,331	57,648	59,00,484	12,61,266	71,61,750
1894-95 ...	929,461	33,89,917	1,98,406	2,12,054	75,719	19,361	65,731	39,61,188	12,61,266	52,22,454
1895-96 ...	2,010,021	60,46,630	3,80,303	1,90,447	85,782	18,023	62,937	67,84,122	12,61,266	80,45,388
1896-97 ...	3,023,884	84,96,282	5,70,543	1,65,838	77,051	14,436	71,306	93,95,456	12,61,266	1,06,56,722
1897-98 ...	2,511,173	74,23,506	4,82,371	1,69,195	72,254	15,950	70,753	82,34,029	12,61,266	94,95,295
1898-99 ...	2,253,802	69,90,948	4,13,093	2,11,701	85,652	16,698	58,649	77,76,741	12,61,332	90,38,073
Average for 10 years ending with 1898-99.	2,011,193	57,50,459	3,91,014	1,86,322	76,362	19,015	63,072	64,86,244	12,31,898	77,18,142
1899-1900 ...	2,829,794	82,41,261	4,50,391	2,01,454	85,457	15,576	65,690	90,60,129	13,28,883	1,03,89,012

The assessments of the year under review amount to Rs. 1,03,89,012, and give the second highest figures on record, being about 2¼ lakhs below those of 1896-97. They are about 26¾ lakhs or 34 per cent. above the average for the previous ten years.

Section II.—Agricultural.

Nature of the season, demand for water, &c.

Kharif.—During April and May ordinary hot weather conditions prevailed over most canal districts. Scattered showers fell in parts during May, but they did not sensibly check the demand, which continued strong until the monsoon broke about the middle of June. The rains were light for about a week and demand began to rise again on the Lower Ganges Canal, but it was finally checked by general and heavy rain in the last week of June. From that time until the end of July, rain fell almost without cessation, and in some places caused damage to standing crops. From the first week in August there was a general clearing and the rains as a whole were considerably below the normal. A few beneficial showers fell in the month of September on the southern half of the country watered by the Lower Ganges Canal. With this exception the rainy season practically ceased from the beginning of August in almost all canal districts. Hot west winds and a drought set in and gave rise to a very strong demand for canal water. The canals were then reopened and maintained running during the remainder of the season for the preservation of the *kharif* crop. The area they thus irrigated is the second highest on record.

Rabi.—The very early cessation of rain and the hot dry winds of September so thoroughly dried the soil that, excepting in the southern half of the lower Ganges Canal, practically no *rabi* crops could be sown without the aid of canal or well water. At the same time the supply in the Ganges was the lowest ever known, and the temporary regulating dams had to be constructed three weeks earlier than usual, with irrigation in full operation. The months of August to November presented an extraordinary coincidence of conditions. The whole of the late *kharif* required watering to bring it to maturity. Nearly the whole *rabi* area required watering before it could be sown. At the same time the water supply ran short much earlier than usual. The incessant efforts and inspection required to make the available water go round, where it was wanted, threw a very severe strain on all the executive staff of the Department. The difficulties of an inadequate supply continued till scattered showers, averaging an inch in many places, fell during the latter half of January. These showers, though neither heavy nor general, saved the situation by somewhat easing

the demand and at the same time sensibly replenishing the river supply. The result of this abnormal season was that the *rabi* crop as well as the *kharíf* was the second highest recorded, while the areas of several crops in both seasons as wheat, sugar, maize, poppy, &c., reached the highest areas yet irrigated by canal water.

Area irrigated by the canals.—The following statement shows the areas irrigated during the last 11 years (excluding those irrigated by the Tarái and Bhábar Canals which are under the Commissioner of Kumaun) :—

Year.	Ganges Canal.	Lower Ganges Canal.	Agra Canal.	Eastern Jumna Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Dún Canals.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Bundelkhand Lakes.		Fatehpur Branch.	Total.
									Jhánsi.	Hamírpur.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1889-90 ...	847,574	449,894	178,254	243,817	24,282	19,220	95,140	9,262	474	1,486	...	1,879,403
1890-91 ...	821,052	642,632	152,118	237,422	33,953	16,984	98,272	8,730	673	1,678	...	2,014,114
1891-92 ...	832,864	660,963	164,981	223,437	30,606	20,521	96,914	11,970	1,148	1,626	...	2,045,030
1892-93 ...	722,478	584,009	107,054	227,430	22,422	15,190	105,737	12,474	1,548	1,504	...	1,799,846
1893-94 ...	656,757	525,853	165,220	201,664	18,804	9,659	62,705	2,487	941	1,107	...	1,645,197
1894-95 ...	351,637	231,143	139,166	125,260	8,041	9,470	59,276	4,610	562	296	...	929,461
1895-96 ...	759,297	666,880	184,502	222,476	35,292	16,027	108,789	12,809	1,942	2,007	...	2,010,021
1896-97 ...	1,083,234	1,042,662	308,004	324,700	87,306	19,598	129,083	25,362	1,244	2,691	...	3,023,884
1897-98 ...	914,022	866,591	215,355	300,524	48,994	22,715	122,767	17,214	947	2,044	...	2,511,173
1898-99 ...	901,602	701,508	209,966	297,072	39,560	16,110	66,452	16,117	835	1,950	2,630	2,253,802
Average for 10 years ending with 1898-99.	789,112	637,213	182,462	240,380	34,926	16,549	94,513	12,104	1,031	1,639	...	2,011,193
1899-1900 ...	1,261,601	746,096	264,427	321,468	36,622	21,414	128,681	22,372	1,658	2,175	23,280	2,829,794

The total area irrigated was 2,829,794 acres. This is over 40 per cent. above the average of the previous 10 years and stands next to the area of the famine year of 1896-97. All the canals have done well. The Ganges Canal has exceeded the highest previous record by about 16·5 per cent., while the Eastern Jumna Canal area is only about 3,000 acres below its highest record. The Agra and Rohilkhand Canals show their second highest areas ; and the Lower Ganges Canal the third highest yet recorded on it. The Fatehpur Branch was opened on the 1st December 1898 and irrigated only 2,630 acres in the *rabi* of 1898-99, but it has covered 23,280 acres during the year under review.

Kharíf and rabi areas.—The table below shows the *kharíf* and *rabi* areas irrigated during the last 11 years :—

Year.	*Kharíf.*	*Rabi.*	Total area.	Percentage.	
	April to September.	October to March.		*Kharíf.*	*Rabi.*
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1889-90	649,737	1,229,666	1,879,403	34·57	65·43
1890-91	727,489	1,286,625	2,014,114	36·12	63·88
1891-92	766,215	1,278,815	2,045,030	37·47	62·53
1892-93	706,221	1,093,625	1,799,846	39·24	60·76
1893-94	744,381	900,816	1,645,197	45·25	54·75
1894-95	777,913	151,548	929,461	83·70	16·30
1895-96	716,756	1,293,265	2,010,021	35·66	64·34
1896-97	1,200,460	1,823,424	3,023,884	39·70	60·30
1897-98	992,583	1,518,590	2,511,173	39·53	60·47
1898-99	789,941	1,463,861	2,253,802	35·05	64·95
Average for 10 years ending with 1898-99.	807,170	1,204,023	2,011,193	40·13	59·87
1899-1900	1,071,433	1,758,361	2,829,794	37·86	62·13

Both *kharíf* and *rabi* areas are very greatly in excess of the average acreage in the previous 10 years, and have been exceeded only by those of the famine year of 1896-97. In both crops the large area was principally caused by an early cessation of rain; which made it equally necessary to finish the *kharíf* with irrigation and commence the *rabi* with a watering.

Crops irrigated.—The areas of the different crops, *kharíf* and *rabi*, irrigated during the last 11 years are shown below:—

Crops.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Average for the past 10 years.	1899-1900.
Annual—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugarcane	158,484	198,577	245,667	216,362	207,537	218,006	214,529	247,119	246,732	261,808	221,482	287,406
KHARÍF—												
Rice ...	132,554	167,868	149,045	174,843	138,875	126,826	150,106	200,671	185,339	167,798	159,393	177,177
Maize ...	24,070	15,034	35,157	32,946	18,429	8,895	21,861	90,900	96,241	61,505	40,504	136,885
Millet ...	6,363	9,631	17,158	11,640	6,393	7,024	9,499	144,691	23,576	15,799	25,197	94,306
Indigo ...	223,633	224,663	174,546	138,521	264,652	308,832	223,441	325,406	279,512	144,910	230,811	137,322
Cotton ...	62,967	69,887	88,647	68,690	63,776	50,378	45,550	126,707	82,976	71,841	73,142	129,614
Other crops	41,826	42,081	56,107	63,331	44,939	58,065	52,232	65,139	78,370	66,837	56,893	112,265
Total, *KHARÍF.*	491,413	529,364	520,660	489,971	537,064	560,020	502,689	953,514	746,014	528,690	585,940	787,569
Rabi—												
Wheat ...	713,199	736,297	755,786	655,116	558,126	83,973	728,163	1,015,120	871,590	895,389	701,276	1,058,631
Barley ...	113,505	107,352	108,821	68,963	56,439	6,385	74,091	118,632	106,299	90,623	85,111	129,817
Gram ...	70,960	57,158	55,557	34,510	32,640	18,689	79,625	68,025	52,755	45,946	51,587	31,991
Peas ...	16,629	26,092	25,778	30,297	23,630	1,674	33,480	43,999	36,300	37,296	27,516	52,643
Other food-grains.	251,337	296,480	282,272	265,249	196,391	23,591	307,854	459,367	387,193	335,646	280,539	385,165
Poppy ...	10,847	12,744	11,290	9,816	10,149	5,812	20,864	26,534	19,532	24,303	15,189	32,713
Other crops	53,029	50,050	39,199	29,562	23,221	11,311	48,726	91,574	44,758	34,101	42,553	63,859
Total, *RABI*	1,229,506	1,286,173	1,278,703	1,093,513	900,596	151,435	1,292,803	1,823,251	1,518,427	1,463,304	1,203,771	1,754,819
GRAND TOTAL	1,879,403	2,014,114	2,045,030	1,799,846	1,645,197	929,461	2,010,021	3,023,884	2,511,173	2,253,802	2,011,193	2,829,794

In addition to the very high total area, the records of this year give the highest areas yet reached under six main crops, namely sugarcane, wheat, maize, cotton, poppy and peas.

There has been a remarkable rise in poppy, the area of which is more than double the decennial average. The fall in indigo continues, and the area is the lowest of the last ten years. The decline is attributed to low prices for indigo and the preference given to high priced food crops.

SECTION III.—NAVIGATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The gross revenue (realizations) and expenditure during the past two years were as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
REVENUE.	Rs.	Rs.
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	11,246	12,174
Agra Canal	5,209	3 885
Total, Receipts ...	16,455	16,059
EXPENDITURE.		
Upper and Lower Ganges Canals	14,462	19,547
Agra Canal	7,098	7,374
Total, Expenditure ...	21,560	26,921
Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	—5,105	—10,862

The net result is a loss of Rs. 10,862. There is an increase under receipts in the Ganges Canals due mainly to demurrage charges, and a considerable decrease in those of the Agra Canal attributable to decrease in grain transport on account of the prevailing scarcity; while expenditure has increased considerably, especially in the Ganges Canals on extensive closure repairs to Chitaura Lock in the Meerut Division and special emergent repairs to tail works of the Cawnpore Branch. The annual repairs were also more costly than usual, owing to their having been restricted in previous years.

Traffic statistics.—Some details of traffic are given in the following statement:—

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals.	Agra Canal.	Total.
Traffic in tons	118,716	33,842	152,558	130,166	39,110	169,276
Ton mileage	6,105,389	1,167,118	7,273,007	4,656,057	890,986	5,547,043
Value of goods carried... ...	23,76,285	4,15,467	27,91,752	19,89,215	2,80,672	22,69,887
Number of passengers	15	235	250	...	139	139

SECTION IV.—PROGRESS OF WORKS.

Direct outlay of the year compared with grants.—In the following statement the total outlay of the year under the several service sub-heads included in the Budget Estimate of the Irrigation Branch is compared with the original and final grants of the year :—

Head of service.	Outlay.	Budget grant.	
		Original.	Final.
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35)... ...	84,734	68,000	78,000
Major Works, Working Expenses (Account head 42)	95,360	82,000	90,000
Ditto, of which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49) ...	10,25,777	8,99,650	10,95,650
Famine Relief Works (Account head 33) ...	...	...	...
Total, Imperial ...	12,05,871	10,49,650	12,63,650
Provincial.			
Major Works, Working Expenses (Account head 42)	26,86,216	25,82,000	26,69,000
Minor Works (Account head 43—Capital Account)	96,887	1,02,000	1,02,760
Ditto Working expenses ...	2,04,220	1,85,000	2,03,945
Ditto Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	50,732	75,000	71,295
Total, Provincial ...	30,38,055	29,44,000	30,47,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	42,43,926	39,93,650	43,10,650

Under Imperial there was a lapse of over Rs. 57,000 due chiefly to the progress of four drains in the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, and several works in the Fatehpur Branch Canal, having been retarded by various hindrances.

Capital outlay on works.—The Capital outlay on "Works" was distributed as below :—

Class.	Works.	Head Works.	Main canal and branches.	Distributaries.	Drainage Works.	Total.
MAJOR WORKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works (Account head 35).	Betwa Canal ...	56,104	...	314	...	56,418
	Ken Canal	571	...	...	...	571
	Total ...	56,675	...	314	...	56,989
Works for which the Capital outlay is not charged against Revenue (Account head 49).	Ganges Canal ...	10,306	6,417	26,052	20,937	63,712
	Lower Ganges Canal ...	2,96,808	1,61,404	28,981	1,424	4,88,617
	Agra Canal... ...	...	7,447	150	4,596	12,193
	Eastern Jumna Canal ...	...	8,123	10,118	6,992	25,233
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	75,900	93,783	621	1,70,304
MINOR WORKS.	Total, Major Works...	3,63,789	2,59,291	1,59,398	34,570	8,17,048
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept (Account head 43).	Dún Canals... ...	...	...	17,023	...	17,023
	Rohilkhand Canals ...	10,905	...	37,526	...	48,431
	Bijnor Canals ...	...	...	9,593	...	9,593
	Total ...	10,905	...	64,142	...	75,047
Surveys	Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	...	...	...	...	...
	Tons Canal	312	...	...	...	312
	Total, Minor Works ...	11,217	...	64,142	...	75,359
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,75,006	2,59,291	2,23,540	34,570	8,92,407

NOTES ON CAPITAL OUTLAY ON WORKS.

Betwa Canal.—The total expenditure on this canal under 35 Imperial, amounted to Rs. 56,418. Good progress was made on the drop-gates for Paricha weir, sanctioned in June 1899 for Rs. 1,48,016.

Ken Canal.—The expenditure on preliminary survey operations amounted to Rs. 13,734.

Ganges Canal.—On the Ganges Canal the total outlay amounted to Rs. 63,712. The most important works carried out under this head were Training works and drainage cuts in the Northern Division, the extension of the Mát Branch in the Bulandshahr Division, and the construction of minor irrigation channels in the different divisions.

Northern Division.—Rs. 10,306 were spent in completing the protection of the east side of Belwalla Island, Rs. 2,138 on the Latherdewa Inspection House, and Rs. 14,519 in commencing the Pinna, Basera, Bijhauli, Dahchand and Gissukhera drains: on all of which good progress was made.

Anúpshahr Division.—The chief item of expenditure was Rs. 3,343 spent in completing the Darweshpur minor, and starting work on the Kuri minor, of which the channel was completed.

Meerut Division.—Only Rs. 1,948 were spent on the completion of the remodelling of the Rasulpur minor.

Bulandshahr Division.—The total outlay amounted to Rs. 21,497, of which about half, Rs. 11,320, was spent on the Mát Branch Extension, which was pushed on to irrigate a very dry tract of country, at the tail of the Right Branch. A sum of Rs. 3,481 was spent on drainage, including the Gomat drain; Rs. 3,023 on rebuilding of outlets; Rs. 2,478 on six minors which were nearly all completed, and Rs. 1,195 were spent in commencing the Dádri Inspection House.

Aligarh Division.—Rs. 3,940 were spent in making the Sakraut minor, remodelling the Nuh distributary and building bed-bars, Rs. 1,827 in constructing the Babarpur drain and carrying on the Sengar Nadi improvement.

Lower Ganges Canal.—On the Lower Ganges Canal the total outlay on works, exclusive of the Fatehpur Branch, amounted to Rs. 4,88,617.

Narora Division.—The most important work consisted of special strengthening and protection work on the Narora weir, consequent on the accident which occurred in March 1898. By the end of March 1900 a puddle apron above the weir, a wall of sheet piling across the river, and a dwarf wall on the floor below the weir, were all completed.

The following works were also carried out:—

Reroofing and improving Executive Engineer's office and residence at Aligarh, Mohanpur drain, Bridge over Bagar nála.

Mainpuri Division.—The new Gopalpur Inspection House was completed, also the raising and strengthening of banks of Main Canal. This latter work has been running for some six years and was wound up for Rs. 35,501, against an estimated cost of Rs. 44,129.

Cawnpore Division.—The most important work was the widening of the Branch to enable it to receive an extra supply for the Fatehpur Branch. Good progress was made on the still-water navigation tail works, which consist of a needle dam at Collectorganj bridge, filling in the old docks, and preparations for a new dock. Other miscellaneous works made good progress.

Bhognipur Division.—The Ubhti regulator was completed. The Bahera distributary was also finished during the year. All sanctioned works on the Ghátampur distributary, with the exception of the Sijauli distributary and three minors, were completed and opened.

Fatehpur Branch Division, Lower Ganges Canal.—The total outlay for works was Rs. 1,70,304, and a large number of works were completed during the year. The Branch was formed into a complete Revenue Division on the 1st April 1899, with three sub-divisions, having their headquarters at Cawnpore, Fatehpur and Ajrauli.

Agra Canal.—Total outlay on works was Rs. 12,193. The Asaota drain and the masonry outlets, Hatin distributary were completed, with other minor works.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The total outlay was Rs. 25,233. On the Upper Division the Nanauta and Pandokheri minors were made ready for *kharif* irrigation though the accounts could not be closed. A start was also made on the Kua-khera and Sohunjni minors. In the Lower Division the ziladári office at Baraut was well advanced, Sarauli head and supply channel were completed, and good progress made on the Rataul minor. The Kasimpur Kheri drain was also completed and Tera drain marked out.

Dún Canals.—The outlay was Rs. 17,023. The Song supply channel was well advanced, and land claims on the Kata Pathar Canal settled.

Rohilkhand Canals.—Expenditure amounted to Rs. 48,431. The trainnig works above Kicha Weir were practically completed. The Saidpur Máth distributary was finished, and good progress effected on the Right Choreli remodelling.

Bijnor Canals.—Outlay Rs. 9,593. The Nehtor Canal account was closed. The two new minors recently sanctioned were begun.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The expenditure incurred on this sub-head was Rs. 3,51,780, distributed as follows:—

			Rs.
Protective Works ...	Betwa Canal		7,222
Productive Works ...	Ganges Canal		1,04,192
	Lower Ganges Canal		54,269
	Agra Canal		67,318
	Eastern Jumna Canal		67,525
	Fatehpur Branch		3,023
		Total ...	3,03,549
Minor Works ...	Dún Canals		6,525
	Rohilkhand Canals		37,099
	Bijnor Canals		4,147
	Jánshi Lakes		460
		Total ...	48,231
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,51,780

Betwa Canal.—The outlay on works was Rs. 7,222. Considerable progress was made in remodelling the Hadrakh and Harsinghpur distributaries.

Ganges Canal.—Outlay Rs. 1,04,192. The most of the expenditure continues to be on remodelling distributary channels.

Northern Division.—There was an expenditure of Rs. 27,922, chiefly on the Bahadrabad, Rohalki, Rasulpur and Kherli minors, all of which are approaching completion; Rs. 2,245 were spent on training works and Rs. 3,865 on improvements at Myapur.

Anúpshahr Division.—There was an expenditure of Rs. 4,468 on the regulating piers at the head of the Branch; Rs. 7,033 were spent on a number of distributaries, the most important of which was the remodelling of the Dhakaoli channel. A sum of Rs. 4,450 was spent on extending the Raidhana drain and two other small drainage cuts.

Meerut Division.—Rs. 17,372 were spent in remodelling distributaries and constructing new minor channels, the largest being Salawa distributary and the Chandsina and Nagla Kabir minors; Rs. 1,920 on additions and alterations to buildings, and Rs. 1,094 on the Jhitkari drain and two other small cuts.

Bulandshahr Division.—Rs. 9,537 were spent on distributaries, chiefly on the Barauda channel bridges, remodelling the Rajupura minor and on a number of petty works.

Aligarh Division.—The expenditure on revenue work was small, being only Rs. 9,664, chiefly on remodelling the Palra distributary, reroofing two Inspection Houses and providing some bridges on drains.

Lower Ganges Canal.—An expenditure of Rs. 54,269 was incurred on a large number of small works in the different divisions, of which several were completed. The most important were additions to Jalalpur regulator, Bewar

Branch; construction of Nagthera and Bhainsroli minors, Bhognipur Division; remodelling of Bewar, Banakia and other distributaries, and the construction of, and improvements to, drains and buildings.

Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.—There was a small expenditure of Rs. 3,023 on distributaries.

Agra Canal.—An outlay of Rs. 67,318 was incurred on 46 estimates, on which considerable progress was made. Tatíls were abolished on the Shergarh, Farah and Agra distributaries and on 10 minors. Double grooves and sleepers were provided for the Hindan head, Hindan and Chilla locks. The puddle apron and concrete in front of the Okhla under-sluices was begun in March and completed in April 1900 without closing canal.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The total outlay was Rs. 67,525. In the Upper Division 50 estimates were current, out of which the remodelling of the Pilkhani, Randoul, Nagla, Sarkari, Megchapper, Chidbana, Manakmau and Kallarpur main distributaries were nearly completed, and several other works completed. In the Lower Division several estimates were current. The Baral remodelling was completed, and considerable progress made on the channels of the Bhadeo, Bamnauli, Erti, Kaserwa, and Kairána distributaries.

Dún Canals.—An outlay of Rs. 6,525 was expended on several estimates, including the masonry bar in the bed of the Tons at the head of the Bijapur and the remodelling of the Fatehpur minor.

Rohilkhand Canals.—The outlay on the canals was Rs. 37,099. A large number of estimates were current, the principal works being the Kicha spurs and the construction of the Sarora Inspection House.

Bijnor Canals.—An expenditure of Rs. 4,147 was incurred on a number of small works.

Repairs and Maintenance.

The following table shows the expenditure on repairs and maintenance during the past two years:—

Class of work.	Canal.	Expenditure on repairs.	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.
		Rs.	Rs.
Protective Works ...	Betwa	37,562	30,474
Productive Works ...	Upper Ganges...	3,95,000	4,11,662
	Lower do.	4,32,534	4,18,498
	Agra	89,990	82,906
	Eastern Jumna	1,56,801	1,55,043
	Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	...	18,325
Minor Works ...	Dún	23,545	23,597
	Rohilkhand	30,984	28,322
	Bijnor	3,854	5,067
	Bundelkhand Lakes	8,791	3,887
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	Upper Ganges	11,366	10,375
	Lower do.	7,064	6,820
	Eastern Jumna	1,248	1,579
	Betwa	255	434
	Dún	9	...
	Rakshaband, Jhánsi district ...	194	189
	Total ...	11,99,197	11,97,178

The expenditure during the current year was Rs. 2,019 less than that of the previous year. There was a saving on the Head Works, Ganges Canal, due chiefly to the light flood season, but this was more than balanced by extra outlay on closure works and on compensation for land at Myapur.

On the Lower Ganges Canal there was an expenditure of over Rs. 17,000 on account of repairs to damaged portion of floor below Narora weir, while the Betwa Canal, Rohilkhand Canals and Hamírpur Lakes show savings.

Minor Works, neither Capital nor Revenue.—The following statement shows the outlay under "New works" on Minor (Agricultural) Works, for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept :—

	Outlay. Rs.
Ganges Canal	11,399
Lower Ganges Canal	2,760
Agra Canal	7,640
Total ...	21,799

Mileage of Channels.—During the year 279 miles of channels were opened, of which 26 were canals, 208 distributaries, and 45 escapes and drainage cuts. The total mileage of channels completed at the end of the year was as follows :—

	Miles.
Main Canal and Branches	1,509
Distributaries	7,549
Drainage Cuts	3,165
Navigation, Escape and mill channels	308
Total ...	12,531

(*d*)—*Telegraphs.*

THE following statement shows the mileage of telegraph lines and wires within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the year 1899-1900, and the extensions during the year :—

Mileage of lines.				Mileage of wires including cables.			
At the end of 1898-1899.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1899-1900.	At the end of 1898-1899.	Added during the year.	Deducted during the year.	Remaining at the end of 1899-1900.
5,911	171	...	6,082	19,845	1,800	...	21,645

During the year under report 54 Government Telegraph Offices were opened. The following table gives generally the statistics regarding them :—

Description of office.	Number opened at end of 1898-99.	Number opened during the year.	Closed during 1899-1900.	Number opened at end of 1899-1900.	Number of telegrams despatched during the year from Government offices.	Decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collection.
							Rs. a. p.
Government offices ...	173	6	...	179	461,953	95,997	5,77,945 6 10
Railway and Canal offices...	301	8	1	308			
Offices not open for paid telegrams.	231	40	4	267			
Total ...	705	54	5	754			

Post Offices.

(a) Imperial Post.

During the year 1899-1900 a slight decrease was reported in the work done in Land revenue and Miscellaneous revenue money orders. The increase in Rent money orders, however, was continued from the previous year. The following figures represent the working under the different heads as compared with those for 1898-99 :—

Year.	Land revenue money-orders.			Miscellaneous revenue money-orders.			Rent money-orders.		
	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.	Number.	Value.	Commission.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1898-99...	206,444	46,12,982 7 9	60,554 12 0	33,764	6,55,590 4 0	8,832	68,375	9,37,730 3 9	14,569 2 0
1899-00...	208,240	44,83,603 3 2	58,724 6 0	32,247	6,59,282 6 5	8,597	70,815	9,36,156 11 0	14,706 14 0
Increase...	1,796	...	...	...	3,692 2 5	...	2,440	...	137 12 0
Decrease...	...	1,29,379 4 7	1,830 6 0	1,517	...	235	...	1,573 8 9	...

The scheme introduced for the sale of quinine by all Post Offices in the Circle still continues to work well, showing an increase of Rs. 238-8-0 on the value of the quinine sold as compared with that sold in the previous year.

The subjoined table shows the number of Post Offices (of all classes) and letter boxes opened and Imperial postmen and village postmen entertained during the year under review as compared with the year 1898-99 :—

	Post offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1899 ...	1,422	2,574	1,633	803	6,432
Opened or entertained in 1899-1900.	13	233	...	59	305
Closed or discontinued in 1899-1900.	...	...	...	...	...
Balance on 31st March 1900 ...	1,435	2,807	1,633	862	6,737
Increase or decrease ...	+13	+233	...	+59	...

The following table shows the distances over which mails were conveyed by railways, mail-carts, and runners as compared with those of the previous year :—

Railways.		Mail-carts.		Runners.		Total.	
1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
3,393	3,404	611½	629½	2,327	2,361	6,331½.	6,394½

Delivery work shows the following results as compared with the year 1898-99 :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Increase.	Increase percentage 1899-1900.
Number of articles issued for delivery...	63,874,096	65,010,062	1,1 35966	1·77
Ditto returned undelivered ...	1,406,808	1,492,034	85,226	6·95
Ditto actually delivered ...	62,467,288	63,518,028	1,050,740	1·68
Percentage of undelivered articles ...	2·202	2·209	...	...

The above figures include the articles that were returned by postmen and village postmen for re-direction and those for deposit, so that the number of articles actually undelivered were considerably less.

The number of insured articles sent through the post during the year under review as compared with the figures for the previous year are shown below :—

		1898-99.	1899-00.
Number of articles	*Letters*	6,555	8,111
	Parcels	17,664	16,573
Amount of insurance fee		Rs. 11,802	Rs. 12,374

The noticeable features in the figures of this statement are the increase both in number and value of letters and the decrease in number and value of parcels insured. The subjoined table shows the money order transactions during the year under report as compared with 1898-99 :—

Year.	Issues.			Payments.	
	Number of money-orders.	Value.	Commission charged.	Number of money-orders.	Value.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1898-99 ...	1,701,375	3,03,57,954 9 3	4,05,816 10 0	2,496,741	4,69,00,117 15 3
1899-00 ...	1,803,827	3,21,95,257 9 1	4,20,799 1 0	2,592,088	4,99,49,175 14 11
Increase ...	102,452	18,37,302 15 10	14,982 7 0	95,347	30,49,057 15 8

The number of British postal orders of all classes sold was 12,223, aggregating in Indian currency Rs. 1,17,363-1-0, and the commission realized amounted to Rs. 737-8-3 against 10,734 aggregating Rs. 1,02,953-8-1, and commission realized of Rs. 644-11-6 in the year 1898-99.

The following is a comparative statement showing the business done by the Savings Banks (which numbered 889 as against 861 in the previous year) in the United Provinces Postal Circle :—

Year.	Number of accounts.		Deposits.		Withdrawals.		Balance at credit of depositors.
	Opened.	Closed.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Amount.
				Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1898-99 ...	28,572	20,991	154,760	62,77,331 7 0	97,168	58,84,194 6 9	78,96,571 6 7
1899-00 ...	27,076	19,584	159,522	59,13,259 9 6	106,626	58,46,123 14 9	78,99,791 11 5
Increase ...	...	...	4,762	...	9,458	...	3,220 4 10
Decrease ...	1,496	1,407	...	3,64,071 13 6	...	38,070 8 0	...

There were altogether 1,385 complaints dealt with during the year under report as against 1,250 in the previous year, showing an increase of 135. Of these 468 complaints were proved to be well-grounded, 510 groundless, and in 315 cases the inquiries were unsuccessful; 92 complaints were at the close of the year being investigated.

The total number of offences committed by Postal servants and punishable by law was 23 as compared with 51 in the previous year. The convictions were 16 against 32 in the previous year.

There were 12 cases of highway robbery of mails in the year under review as against 8 during 1898-99. No highway robbery was reported from native territory.

During the year under report 583 articles containing valuable property, amounting to Rs. 20,873-7-11, were received in the Dead Letter Office. Of this

amount the Dead Letter Office was successful in delivering to the addressees or the senders property valued at Rs. 19,256-7-5. The balance was in deposit at the close of the year.

Ten combined offices were opened during the year under report, and the number of such offices open at the close of the year was 164 as against 160 at the close of the previous year.

(b)—District Post.

The following table gives the total number of Post Offices and letter-boxes which existed, and of village postmen employed, at the commencement and at the close of the year 1899-1900.

	District post offices.	Letter boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.	Total.
Existing on 31st March 1899	279	727	...	604	1,610
Opened or entertained in 1899-1900 ...	2	65	...	5	72
Closed or transferred to Imperial Establishment in 1899-1900.	7	43	...	10	60
Balance on 31st March 1900	274	749	...	599	1,622
Increase ...	...	22	...	...	12
Decrease ...	5	...	...	5	...

Two district Post Offices (one at Kamier in the Garhwál district, and one at Peppéganj in the Gorakhpur district) were opened during the year under report and five were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment. In previous years' reports two Fair Post Offices, *viz.* Batesar and Dhaighát, were included in the number of District Dâk Post Offices, but as they were only temporary offices they have now been expunged from the figures. Sixtyfive letter-boxes were set up in new localities or were transferred to the District Dâk Department from the Imperial establishment during the year, and 43 letter-boxes were closed or transferred to the Imperial establishment from the District Post during the year under review. Five new village postmen were entertained during the year, *viz.* two at Mansiari and one at Saniodiar in the Almora district, one at Ruhana in the Benares district, and one at Peppéganj in the Gorakhpur district.

The total length of District Dâk lines in the United Provinces over which mails were conveyed during the year under report was 8,912¼ miles as against 9,208¼ miles in the previous year, giving a net decrease of 296 miles.

The following table gives in abstract the total number of articles posted and delivered at the several District Post Offices during 1899-1900 compared with that of the year 1898-1899 :—

Year.	Articles received from district post offices for despatch by Imperial post offices.			Articles sent from Imperial post offices for delivery by district post offices.		
	Letters including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters, including money-orders.	Packets.	Parcels.
1898-99	1,958,664	47,846	10,032	3,133,502	88,299	33,386
1899-00	1,941,736	37,952	2,478	3,247,269	75,544	21,080
Increase ...	...	...	...	113,767	...	...
Decrease ...	16,928	9,894	7,554	...	12,755	12,306
Percentage of increase or decrease ...	—·8	=20·6	—75·2	+3·6	—14·4	—36·8

The total number of articles received for delivery and posted for despatch during the year under report and that for the previous year was as given below :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Received for delivery	3,255,187	3,343,893
Posted for despatch	2,016,542	1,982,166

The above figures show an increase of 2·7 per cent in the number of articles received for delivery as compared with the figures for 1898-1899 and a decrease of 1·7 per cent in the number of those posted for despatch.

The total number of articles returned undeliverable by District Post Offices during the year under report was 169,173, which gives a percentage of 5·05 on the total number received for delivery, as compared with a percentage of 5·5 in the previous year.

The total cost of maintenance of the District Post Offices in the United Provinces during the year was Rs. 1,83,311-5-0, detailed below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	1,44,286	8	9
Oudh	39,024	12	3

The Budget allotment for the year under report, as well as for the previous year, was Rs. 1,92,000.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

A.—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

1.—Land Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The year ending 30th September 1899 was a distinctly less prosperous one for the agricultural community than the exceptionally good year which preceded it. The seasons were less favourable for the crops, and lower prices further reduced the money value of the diminished outturn.

The total rainfall was ample, averaging 47½ inches; but in the western districts the monsoon of 1898 practically ceased to give rain after the first half of September, while further east unusually heavy rainfall caused considerable damage. The winter rains were light, but beneficial. In the two western divisions of Meerut and Agra the outturn was generally good; in the two eastern divisions of Benares and Gorakhpur the autumn crops suffered from excessive rain, and the indigo crop was specially bad owing to this cause. The spring harvest was in places above the average, but, on the whole, was inferior to that of the previous year. The winter was an unusually cold one, and much damage was done by frost, especially to *arhar* and gram. The damage caused by hailstorms and floods was nowhere on such a scale as to necessitate remissions of revenue. Widespread complaints were made of the damage done by field rats, but the loss actually suffered from the ravages of this pest appears to have been less than was at one time anticipated.

Towards the close of the revenue year, that is, in the autumn of 1899, the outlook was extremely unfavourable. After heavy and continuous rainfall in June and July 1899, which did much damage, there were breaks in July and August, followed in the western part of the Province by light and insufficient rain. The position gave ground for much anxiety, but happily rain in September removed all cause for serious uneasiness, except in some of the districts to the south-west of the Provinces, where there was practically no rain, and where in consequence arrangements to provide for the possible approach of famine had to be made.

The public health remained fairly good, and, except for a few outbreaks of cholera, there was little epidemic disease. There was, however, a general increase in the mortality amongst cattle, and both foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest were prevalent. Advantage was taken of the opportunity afforded by rinderpest epidemics to make some experiments as to the value of inoculation. When explained to the people, it was found that the experiments did not excite opposition, and the results, though on a small scale, indicated that effective protection against the disease might be given by the operation. In other directions some progress is being made in spreading a knowledge of the steps that should be taken to protect cattle during epidemics, and the influence of the veterinary staff is beginning to have some slight effect. Much, however, requires to be done, and a very large increase to the staff will be necessary before any real advance can be made in combating the ravages of cattle disease.

The rapid fall of prices after the scarcity of 1896-97 attracted attention last year. At the beginning of 1898 prices were still high, but by the end of the calendar year a very low level had been reached, and the average prices for the whole year were in some districts below the average of the years preceding the famine,

Thus in Cawnpore the average price of the five grains wheat, barley, *juár*, *bájrá*, and gram throughout the year was approximately 21 *sérs* per rupee, as compared with 20 *sérs* in the five years 1891 to 1895. The violent oscillations of prices during the year require to be constantly borne in mind in any attempt to appreciate its economic and commercial conditions. On the 1st of January 1898, or just before the beginning of the year under review, gram was selling at Cawnpore at 10¾ *sérs* per rupee, or at a higher price than wheat. A year later the rate was 23½ *sérs*, or considerably less than half of what it had formerly been; and this low range of price was maintained to the end of July 1899, when the apprehensions caused by the apparent failure of the monsoon, the certainty of severe famine in other parts of India, and the possibility of its extending to these Provinces caused a rapid rise. In August the rate for this grain at Cawnpore was 18 *sérs*; in September it was below 13. Similar, though less violent, fluctuations occurred in the case of other grains. Thus wheat, the price of which is less subject to purely local influences, was selling at 11 *sérs* per rupee in Cawnpore in January 1898, and at 16½ *sérs* a year later. From March to June 1899 the rate varied from about 18 to 16 *sers*, while by September only 11 *sérs* could be obtained for a rupee.

The amount of land revenue due on account of the year 1898-99 was 619½ lakhs, as compared with 614½ in the previous year, the increase of 5 lakhs being accounted for by enhancements in Meerut, Bijnor, and Budaun, and the majority of the Oudh districts. The collections were 606 lakhs, leaving over 13 lakhs outstanding at the close of the year. Of this sum, however, 4½ lakhs were nominal and the real balance was under 9 lakhs of rupees.

The Meerut, Agra, and Kumaun Divisions showed a nearly clear balance sheet, and in Oudh the real balances were comparatively small. But in the districts of Sháhjahánpur in the Rohilkhand Division, Jaunpur in Benares, and Azamgarh in Gorakhpur, and in most of the districts of the Allahabad Division, the arrears were heavy. In Jaunpur and Azamgarh the large balances are attributed to some extent to ineffective management and supervision. The latter district is not at present in a prosperous condition, but better results would probably have been attained with more effective control. In Jaunpur also the management appears to have been slack. The state of the revenue collections in Sháhjahánpur has for some years been unsatisfactory. The expiring settlement was not a successful one, and portions of the district suffered severely in the famine; but, after making allowance for all difficulties, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that sufficient care has not been given to the revenue administration of this district. The Allahabad Division, in which two-thirds of the arrears accrued, suffered more severely than other tracts in the famine and has had less favourable seasons since. Part of the division is again on the verge of famine, and south of the Jumna prospects are nowhere favourable. Steps were taken after the famine to reduce excessive enhancements; but the deterioration, which was then believed to have reached its maximum, has gone on increasing, and further measures of relief may be required if there is not an early improvement. For the present direct management of estates and annulment of settlement have been largely resorted to.

Further substantial progress has been made during the year in clearing off the arrears left over from the famine period, though it has not been found possible to collect the balances in the time originally anticipated. At the beginning of the year the arrears were 86 lakhs of rupees, or somewhat more than half of the total amount originally suspended during the famine. Of this sum, 49 lakhs have been recovered, and, after allowing for remissions, the balance of old arrears outstanding was brought down by the close of the year to 29 lakhs of rupees. The method of dealing with the arrears in the districts in which they are heaviest has formed the subject of much correspondence during the year. On the one hand, it is undesirable that these arrears should be kept hanging indefinitely over the heads of the people; on the other, the Government has already granted remissions to an extent without

any parallel, and there are not wanting indications that the result has been in places to encourage a spirit of recusancy, and a tendency to struggle against payment in the hope that payment may eventually be excused. As a rule, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor has considered it sufficient to extend the time allowed for payment of the old arrears, though in some cases it has been necessary to grant further remissions. The total uncollected arrears now amount to 13 lakhs on account of the current demand and 29 lakhs on account of the uncollected balances of previous years, and, having regard to the unfavourable outlook at the close of the year, this result cannot be regarded as altogether unsatisfactory.

The demand on account of occupier's rates for canal water was, as usual, collected practically in full. As a consequence of the favourable rainfall, there was again a decline in the total amount, the demand being 67 lakhs, as compared with 72 in the previous year, and 82 lakhs two years ago. Owing to the extension of the Lower Ganges Canal to Fatehpur, that district for the first time appears in the returns, and it may be noticed that the District Officer appears to have overlooked the necessity of collecting the demand punctually.

The most important State properties are the Dudhi Estate in Mirzapur and the large estates in the Kumaun Division, regarding the management of which separate reports are submitted to Government. The total rental demand of all the estates rose from Rs. 8,11,575 to Rs. 8,39,191, but the increase is more than accounted for by the improvement in the rent-roll of the Tarái Government estates. In those estates the rental was practically collected in full; elsewhere the collections did not quite reach 70 per cent. of the demand, which, though better than in the previous year, still showed that the condition of the estates was far from satisfactory. Some explanation of this may be found in the fact that the largest estates, other than those already mentioned, are in districts of the Allahabad Division—Allahabad, Bánda, and Jhánsi,—where the seasons have not been favourable and where agriculture is still in a depressed condition. In Mirzapur also a very large sum remained uncollected. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that the Board have called attention to the necessity of a more liberal expenditure on improvement of the properties belonging to Government, and on advances to enable the tenants to tide over bad seasons. It is the duty of Government in estates belonging to itself to present an example of liberal and advanced management, and to make every effort to maintain the agricultural condition of its properties in the highest state of efficiency.

The use of the money-order system in remitting revenue and other dues continued to spread, and its drawbacks and advantages are discussed in some of the reports. There is no doubt that the system must have the effect of weakening the position of the *lambardárs*, who already in many places have ceased to be an active agency for the representation of their co-sharers, and it must be considered, when the legislation for strengthening their position proposed in the Land Revenue Bill comes into force, whether any check on the practice of receiving revenue direct from co-sharers is necessary. The decrease in money-orders in Basti, owing to the steps taken to prevent the harassment of co-sharers bringing their revenue to the tahsíl, affords a suggestive indication of some of the reasons that make for the popularity of the system. If it were possible to enforce on the officials at all subordinate offices a habit of promptitude and businesslike procedure in their dealings with the public, the business of the administration would, in all departments, be facilitated; and, while progress in this direction must necessarily be slow, owing to the difficulty which everywhere exists, but which is nowhere greater than in this country, of escaping from dilatory and harassing practices which have become traditional, the Lieutenant-Governor is not without hope that, with the better educated agency which is rapidly becoming available at subordinate revenue offices, much may be done to improve the methods in use; and he would be glad to see endeavours on the

part of all District Officers to impress on their tahsíldárs and naib tahsíldárs the necessity of recognising that, while the payment of Government dues must be strictly enforced, the actual process of payment should, by punctual and intelligent arrangements, be made as little troublesome and take up as little of the time of the taxpayer as possible.

The number of suits under the Rent Act instituted in the North-Western Provinces has increased from 116,875 to 124,221, or by 6·29 per cent. The number of applications has, however, fallen from 176,827 to 158,360, so that the combined total shows a decrease of 11,121, or 3·79 per cent., as compared with the preceding year.

An interesting table has been furnished by the Board, showing that, since the passing of the present Rent Act, the number of suits filed has increased steadily, with scarcely any check except in the famine year of 1896-97. The number of suits filed during the year under review was by far the largest on record; the increase over the figures of the previous year was, however, entirely in suits for arrears of rent, which comprised more than 91 per cent. of the total litigation. In other respects the fluctuations call for no remarks. The Rohilkhand Division alone showed a decrease in the number of rent arrear suits, while the increase was largest in Gorakhpur and Allahabad, the latter of which accounted for an increase of 4,697 institutions, or nearly two-thirds of the excess in the whole Province. Nearly half of this was due to the Allahabad district, where the large increase in resort to the courts was attributed to the growth of the practice of individual co-sharers suing separately for their share of rent.

The proportion of contested cases has risen slightly, but still amounted to only 21·39 per cent. of the whole number, while 45·41 per cent. of the cases filed were disposed of *ex-parte*. The pending file at the close of the year rose from 5,886 to 6,055 cases, a result not unsatisfactory in view of the increase in the volume of litigation. The Agra Division, with a pending file of 585 cases, or 3·1 per cent. of cases instituted, and with the lowest average duration of contested cases, showed by far the best results; while the least satisfactory were in Benares, where, at the end of the year, there were 1,556 cases pending, and where the average duration was over two months to each contested case. The Ballia district had no less than 319 cases pending for more than three months, and in this and the Azamgarh district, after every allowance is made for the greater complexity of litigation in those parts, better supervision over the working of the courts appears to be called for.

There was a slight increase of 1·8 per cent. in the amount of rent remitted by money-orders in the united provinces, the total amount being Rs. 9,31,190, as compared with Rs. 9,13,858 in the previous year. There has been a marked increase in Bijnor and Bulandshahr, which between them accounted for nearly two and a quarter lakhs, and in Mirzapur. Recourse to this method of payment is usually considered to indicate some degree of distrust on the part of tenants towards landlords, and the enquiries made in Muzaffarnagar go to show that this explanation is correct. In Bijnor, where such payments are very numerous, the explanation appears to be that the tenants desire to prevent any reversion from cash to kind rents, the practice in a large part of this district being to change periodically from the one class of rents to the other. This mode of paying rent appears never to have gained ground in Oudh. In the past year the amount remitted in Oudh, which in 1894-95 was 7·2 per cent. of the combined provincial total, only formed 4·9 per cent. of the whole. It is again satisfactory to notice the extension of the practice of giving printed receipts, though in the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions, where the litigious character of the people renders its introduction particularly desirable less progress has been made in this direction than elsewhere.

The number of applications under the Rent Act amounted to 158,360, which was considerably less than in the previous year and was only slightly in excess of the average, 154,168, of the last ten years' figures. The decrease, as compared with

1897-98, was almost entirely due to the diminished number of applications connected with the ejectment of tenants-at-will. A substantial decrease of 2,280 in the number of enhancement cases has been more than counterbalanced by an increase of 2,467 in applications to eject tenants with rights.

The percentage of cases in which ejectment of privileged tenants actually took place rose from 32·58 to 33·70. The divisional returns vary considerably, the percentage exceeding 40 in Rohilkhand and Allahabad, and falling considerably below 30 in Meerut and Benares.

All divisions, except Gorakhpur, showed a decline in the number of notices of ejectment issued against non-occupancy tenants, the decrease being most considerable in Meerut and Rohilkhand. The decrease was as remarked by the Board noteworthy, and it was accompanied by a corresponding decrease of 5·52 per cent. in the area affected by the notices issued. The figures of the previous year were, however exceptional, and the decrease cannot be taken as indicative of any change in the policy of landlords in dealing with tenants who have no rights. Probably the fact that the free exercise of the power to eject tenants-at-will was brought under examination in the discussion on the revised Rent Bill had something to do with the decrease. The proportion of notices contested rose from 24 to 26 per cent., and the landlords were, as in the previous year, successful in about half of the cases contested.

The pending file of applications at the close of the year showed a reduction from 16,569 to 13,099. The results, on the whole, were creditable to the courts concerned, as of the pending balance no less than 10,393 cases were concerned with enhancement or determination of rent or the ejectment of privileged tenants, all cases of a complicated character, many of them involving local inspections. The Ballia district is unfavourably mentioned as having 392 cases pending for over three months at the close of the year.

It is satisfactory to notice that in the Allahabad district, which was mentioned very unfavourably in this connection last year, a marked improvement has been effected, but in other districts, notably Pilibhít and Aligarh, special attention and supervision to prevent procrastination is called for.

Notices of relinquishment of tenant holdings exhibited no marked fluctuation except in the Allahabad Division, where the number increased by half and where more relinquishments were filed than in all the other divisions together. The Commissioner is of opinion that many of these relinquishments are not purely voluntary, but this explanation cannot in any way account for the increase. The landlords would not in these depressed tracts put pressure on their tenants to abandon their lands. The figures, as remarked by the Board, are clearly indicative of the unsatisfactory position of agriculture in Bundelkhand at present.

In Oudh, where the distinction between suits and applications existing in the North-Western Provinces does not obtain, there has been a continued increase in rent litigation of 4·80 per cent., as compared with an increase of 20·42 per cent. in the previous year. The latter increase, however, only represented a return to normal conditions after the famine year. As in the North-Western Provinces, the increase was entirely due to the rise in the number of suits for arrears of rent, which numbered 28,287 as against 26,214 in the preceding year.

The only other classes of suits which exhibited any significant change were suits contesting enhancement or ejectment and suits for arrears of revenue, which have increased by 233 and 316 respectively, and suits for recovery of occupancy and suits connected with distraint, which have declined by 819 and 251, or 37 and 36 per cent., respectively.

The increase in suits for arrears of rent is attributed to a desire to prevent arrears of 1303 *fasli* from becoming barred by limitation, and a reluctance on the part of tenants to sell their produce during the time that low prices prevailed.

The pending file increased from 1,993 to 2,378 cases, a result hardly satisfactory, but largely due to one district, Gonda, which accounted for no less than 1,348 of the cases. The heavy litigation in that district was due to activity in the management of one large estate, and the staff had to be temporarily strengthened.

The remarkable increase in the number of notices of ejectment, commented upon last year, has not been maintained, the figures of the year being 13,196 as against 13,232. The area affected has, however, risen in a remarkable degree, from 145,257 to 424,478 acres. This increase is explained as being fortuitous, and due to the ejection of a number of lessees in the Bhinga estate in Bahraich district.

Enhancements of rent in excess of the statutory limit were reported from several districts. In one estate in which these were extensively made, enquiry was ordered by Government and the rents were reduced.

Kumaun again differs from the rest of the Provinces in showing a slight decrease in litigation, the number of suits instituted having fallen from 760 to 730. In spite of the small number of institutions, 122 cases remained pending at the end of the year, 90 of which belonged to the Almora district. The average duration of contested cases rose to 2 months and 24 days in this district.

There has been a further increase from 4,052 to 4,370 in the number of appeals to Collectors, and, generally speaking, this branch of the Collector's work was performed with despatch. The percentage of decisions unmodified has fallen from 56 to 55, while reversals have increased from 22 to 23 per cent.

The number of appeals to Judges rose from 1,913 to 2,085, but the percentage of appeals filed to appealable suits showed a slight but satisfactory decrease from 23 to 19. The pending file, in spite of a marked reduction in the average duration of decided cases, has risen from 1,441 to 1,648, towards which the Benares Division contributed no less than 678.

In Commissioners' Courts the opposite condition prevailed, a slight decrease in the number of appealable cases, being accompanied by an increase of 9 per cent. in the appeals filed. The pending file has in consequence risen from 1,499 to 1,848 cases.

The number of appeals summarily rejected has again largely increased. The free resort to this power in Meerut was commented upon last year, but no explanation of the further increase from 226 to 259, which has occurred in the year under review, has been furnished. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that adequate reasons should always be given when this procedure is adopted; and when recourse is had to it as freely as in Meerut, the circumstances should be explained in the annual report.

The number of fresh cases which came before the Board of Revenue for disposal fell from 3,761 to 3,095. The number of cases decided within the year amounted to 3,326, as compared with 3,922 in the previous, but, owing to the decrease in institutions, the pending file was reduced from 680 to 429 cases. The orders of the lower courts were modified in 10·85 per cent. of the cases from the North-Western Provinces, and in 15·2 per cent. of the Oudh cases.

The returns of coercive processes employed in the collection of the revenue indicated greater difficulty in securing its realization. Fewer writs of demand were issued in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, but the number of processes employed other than writs increased in the North-Western Provinces from 13,147 to 16,173 and in Oudh from 3,099 to 3,252, while the arrears for which these severer processes were used amounted in all to Rs. 42,69,940, as compared with Rs. 39,56,620 in the previous year. The most noticeable increases were in the attachments of movable property in which sale had actually to be enforced, and in annulments of settlement followed by direct management. The decrease in the number of writs was probably owing to the instructions issued to regulate the use of this process and to prevent resort to it where it was obviously unnecessary or useless. Free use was

made in the Hardoi district of the authority to summon the defaulter to appear, given by section 114 of the Oudh Land Revenue Act, and the existence of this power possibly explains the comparatively small number of arrests in Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces. In the latter Province arrest was followed by detention in only 1,538 cases out of 3,577, while in Oudh 361 persons out of 455 arrested were actually detained. These figures go to show that the power of arrest is used in the North-Western Provinces as a means of securing the attendance of the defaulter, a result which can be attained in Oudh by a simple summons. No use was made in Oudh of the special power given by section 116 of the Land Revenue Act of confining defaulters in the civil jail for a period of six months, and in recent years generally this power, which it is not proposed in the new Land Revenue Bill to retain, has been very sparingly made use of.

In the Allahabad Division, where many of the proprietors have become seriously involved, recourse has largely been had to annulment of settlement, followed by direct management. Only in this way can the real assets of the properties be ascertained, and the extent to which non-payment is owing to undue severity in the assessment be determined. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets in these circumstances that the management of estates under attachment has not been satisfactory. Care must be taken to secure a competent staff, and to see that the management is supervised with the same care as Court of Wards work, especially in districts where a large extension is being given to the system of direct management after annulment of settlement. In the case of attached estates there is no doubt greater difficulty in securing good management, as the attachment may be temporary, but it is unsatisfactory to find that in some cases no adequate efforts were made to bring the estates under proper management.

It is difficult to draw any satisfactory conclusions from the statistics of transfers and mortgages during a single year. But the figures for the year under report were, on the whole, not unsatisfactory. There has been some increase in sales by order of court, but in all the divisions of the North-Western Provinces, except Allahabad, there has been a decline in the number of sales and mortgages, which may reasonably be attributed to returning prosperity. There has also been a very marked increase—an increase of over 40 per cent.—in the number of redemptions of mortgages, which might be taken as a further satisfactory sign, were it not that a large proportion of the cases occurred in the Fyzabad district, where the registers were under revision, and they probably therefore represented the transactions of several years.

As the seasons were favourable during the greater part of the year, there was comparatively little demand or necessity for agricultural advances, and the amounts advanced on loan fell from—

Rs.		Rs.
72,138	under the Land Improvement Loans Act to	65,086
3,54,100	„ Agriculturists' Loans Act to	1,48,654

At the close of the year, owing to the deficiency of rainfall in the western districts, arrangements had to be made for the grant on a much more liberal scale of *taqávi*, but these transactions have not affected the accounts of the year under review.

The collections of outstanding balances were not good, only 72 per cent. of the amounts due under the one Act and 50 per cent. of those due under the other being actually repaid. These bad results were, however, due to the impossibility of realizing the large outstandings in the Allahabad Division. The people had, in the first place, to meet the demand for revenue and had not the wherewithal to repay advances of *taqávi*. At the same time some progress was effected in reducing the large aggregate of debts outstanding on account of advances taken in the famine years, the balances being reduced from Rs. 11,65,362 and Rs. 14,53,994 at the end of the previous year to Rs. 8,69,344 and Rs. 8,84,559 respectively at the close of the year under review. After very careful examination of the conditions of the borrowers concerned, a large sum due in the Allahabad Division has been written

off; but the burden which has been laid on the agricultural classes by the famine is still heavy, and, unless the seasons continue favourable, further remissions of the outstanding balances may be inevitable.

There was an increase from 967 to 1,204 in the number of applications to recover the rent of mahâls held in sub-settlement in Oudh. Complaints have been received during the year of the dilatoriness and ineffectiveness of the action taken by the revenue authorities on such applications, and these complaints proved on enquiry not to be devoid of foundation. The question has been energetically taken up in the Fyzabad Division, which is principally concerned, by the Commissioner, Mr. Hooper, and, notwithstanding the increase in the number of applications, the arrears outstanding at the end of the revenue year amounted only to a lakh, as compared with a lakh and a half twelve months before. This is a considerable improvement, and further improvement may be expected from the Commissioner's action; but it requires to be impressed on the staff that, when Government undertakes the collection of arrears of rent as land revenue, the same care must be given to the matter as is shown in the collection of the revenue.

Reports of the completion of settlement operations in six districts and in the Lalitpur sub-division of Jhânsi were received during the year. These reports are now submitted with much more punctuality than in former times, but there has been delay in the case of Fyzabad and Budaun, the reports of which district should be expedited. Settlement work in Meerut, Shâbahânpur, Kheri and Bahraich is now approaching completion, and in Bareilly and Almora the work of assessment has begun. The assessments made in all districts have been very carefully examined by the Board and the Government with a view to preventing the imposition of demands which would press too heavily on the landowning classes, while at the same time securing for the Government the increased revenue which the progress of the country and the change in the value of money entitles it to receive. The proposals of the Settlement Officers have in individual cases required frequent alteration, generally in the direction of increased moderation in the assessments, and with these changes it has been possible for the Government to confirm the settlements in all districts, except Hardoi, a district which was thrown back by the severity of the famine, and in which the proposals of the Settlement Officer could not be accepted without further enquiry.

Survey and record writing operations were completed in Bareilly, Kheri, and the hill parganas of Naini Tal district. They were continued in Gonda, and commenced in Farukhabad, Azamgarh, and Pilibhît. An area of 3,312 square miles was surveyed, and training in survey work given to 1,720 patwâris, 59 kânûngos, and 263 apprentice kanûngos.

The general character of the patwâris' work as surveyors appears, both from the report of the Superintendent of Surveys and from the opinions expressed by the Settlement Officers of Kheri and Bareilly, to have been very satisfactory. As record writers they are incomparably superior to the occasional outside amîns, who will be displaced by the introduction of the two years' system.

Continued efforts have been made to improve the standard of qualification of patwâris, and the percentage of passed men has risen from 84·92 to 86·51 per cent. The number of exempted patwâris has been reduced from 3,093 to 2,718, and the percentage of unexempted patwâris, who have still to pass, has fallen from 4·34 to 3·90.

The percentage of passed patwâris was over 99 in Bijnor, and exceeded 95 in Etâwah, Jalaun, Gorakhpur, Sitapur, and Bara Banki, but it fell below 75 in Saháranpur and Rae Bareli, and in Allahabad only amounted to 65. Progress must necessarily be slow in filling all posts with qualified men, but the special attention of the District Officers in the three last mentioned districts should be given to obtaining a better class of men for the post.

About three-fourths of the patwáris were, as in the previous year, returned as resident in their circles. The statistics showed a satisfactory proportion of resident patwáris only in the Agra Division, the Bundelkhand districts, Gorakhpur, and Basti. The whole of Oudh and Rohilkhand furnished very poor results, while in Allahabad district nearly half the patwáris were non-resident. The experiment tried in Basti of giving advances to patwáris to build houses was reported to have been attended with success.

Thirty kanúngos were promoted temporarily to náib tahsíldárships during the year, but the Director has noted with disappointment that no permanent promotion to a náib tahsíldárship was given during the year. As a class the kanúngos have not the educational qualifications now required in náib tahsíldárs; but better educated men are being introduced as vacancies occur.

The annual examination of candidates for kanúngoships gave very poor results, only 37 candidates out of 234, or 15 per cent., as compared with 29 per cent. in the preceding year, passing completely. The Director has reported the majority of the candidates to be badly educated and generally unfit for supervisorships. The question of restricting the admissions to these examinations was raised by Government last year. The report for the year under review indicates that it is a matter for consideration whether admissions to kánúngoships should not be confined to men who have passed through the Agricultural School, and the examinations at divisional centres be dispensed with altogether, as at present it is found impossible to provide all the men who have passed through the School with situations.

It is satisfactory to learn that the amount of field testing by kanúngos has been, on the whole, sufficient, and that a general improvement has been effected both in the checking of rent-rolls and in the re-testing by superior officers, though, as the Director has pointed out, the re-testing done requires to be more closely directed to the check of the kánúngos' work.

The very marked improvement in the punctuality with which the annual papers were filed was satisfactory. Where the papers were not filed promptly, the delay was in many cases owing to survey and settlement operations being in progress.

The pargana books in some districts have been intelligently utilized; but elsewhere proper attention has not been given to the checking and keeping them up. Instructions on this subject have been issued from time to time, and the Director should in future report the districts in which it has come to his notice that these instructions are not complied with.

The notes by the Director of Land Record and Agriculture on precarious tracts in various parts of the Provinces, abstracted from information given by District Officers, do not call for notice. The Director is now engaged in ledgering and systematizing the information available regarding the liability of each district to agricultural deterioration; it would be interesting to find in his report some information of the progress made in this work, and any facts of importance elicited.

The reports of District Officers were written at a time when there were grave reasons to fear that portions at least of many districts in the Province would not escape from the famine from which other parts of the country were already suffering. Nevertheless these reports, as a rule, represent the year ending in September 1899, as having been in itself a not unsatisfactory one, and the experience since gained fully confirms this view. The low prices of the early part of the year were of material benefit to the labouring and urban classes, though, on the other hand, they appear to have led to depression of trade, and to increased difficulty in the collection of rent and revenue. Several reports refer to the losses sustained by the sugar and indigo interests, and grain was stored in the hope of better prices not only by regular traders, but also, there is reason to believe, in large quantities by agriculturists themselves. Consequently, when prices rose, owing to the apparent failure of the monsoon, and the news of famine in surrounding Provinces, food stocks

were unusually large, and the export trade rapidly attained unusual dimensions. Grain was exported as fast as the railways could remove it; indeed, many complaints have been made of the inability of the railways to meet the traffic, and there has been no indication as yet that the exports were in excess of the quantity that could easily be spared. Nor has there been any marked sign of the pressure of high prices on the labouring classes. The briskness of trade, and necessity towards the end of the year of utilizing all possible means of artificial irrigation, created a sharp demand for labour, which in many districts caused an appreciable rise in wages. In the Agra and Muttra districts, from which the monsoon had entirely withdrawn at an early date, test works were opened after the close of the year under report, but there was no such pressure as to make famine wages attractive, and the works had to be closed. It is believed that the traffic in grass, an entirely new industry, which sprang up in those districts to supply the wants of Rájputána, afforded work for some time to large numbers of the labouring classes. The wanderers from the western Native States, numbers of whom were forced by the drought to cross into these Provinces, appear to have been absorbed, or to have found occupation without difficulty; and no recourse has been necessary to special measures for their relief. All these circumstances occurring after the close of the year sufficiently indicate that, if not so prosperous as the year preceding, it was by no means an unsatisfactory one on the whole. The trans-Jumna tracts of Bundelkhand still form an exception to the generally favourable condition of the Provinces, and their slow recovery from the effects of the previous famine will be still further retarded by the losses of the past year. The administration of those districts must for some years, even in the most favourable circumstances, tax to the utmost the ability of the officers in charge.

The material development of the Provinces has been furthered by the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway extensions in the Benares Division, and of the Hardwár-Dehra and Ghâziabad-Moradabad Railway lines; while other projects are in hand or in contemplation. The opening of the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal also calls for notice.

2.—Canal Revenue.

3.—Customs.

Blank.

4.—Opium.

Blank.

5.—Salt.

Blank.

6.—Excise.

Financial results.—The total real receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 59,73,691, as compared with Rs. 48,43,308 in the previous year, an increase of 23·34 per cent. These receipts were the highest hitherto recorded in these Provinces, and the following table gives a comparison with the revenue of the five previous years under the main heads of receipt:—

Heads of receipt.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits ...	38,50,765	36,20,838	32,98,599	23,73,121	28,03,757	36,78,753
English liquor ...	3,62,777	3,88,261	4,18,672	4,32,199	5,16,087	5,44,971
Drugs	7,57,958	7,83,060	7,99,342	7,41,030	8,14,056	9,96,970
Opium	7,90,097	7,68,736	6,77,884	5,99,437	6,10,598	6 48,480
Tári	89,246	85,812	89,443	82,413	96,026	1,02,732
Fines and miscellaneous,	1,820	1,901	2,471	1,495	2,784	1,785
Total ...	58,52,663	56,48,608	52,86,411	42,29,695	48,43,308	59,73,691

These figures, which show that the increased receipts were distributed among all the main heads of revenue, demonstrate conclusively the improved condition of the consuming classes in the Provinces during the year. The rise is especially notable in Oudh, where it comes to 32·89 per cent., against 20·43 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, the recovery of the smaller Province from the effects of the famine having been remarkably rapid.

The total charges in the Department, the incidence of which on real receipts was 1·75 per cent., rose from Rs. 93,800 to Rs. 1,04,846, chiefly owing to increased payments for rewards and refunds.

Country liquor.—In only three districts was a change of the excise system found advisable or feasible. In the Naini Tal district, where farming has hitherto been in force, the outstill system was successfully introduced, with the result that license fees rose by Rs. 12,800. In the Roorkee tahsíl of the Saháranpur district the monopoly that had been given last year proved a failure, and the ordinary methods of selling the licenses were reverted to. In Agra the farming system was entirely abandoned in favour of outstills, and it was also found possible to reduce in extent the necessary protective belt of country bordering on Native States. The changes made were all for the good, and the addition of 1,025 square miles to the area under the ordinary distillery system may be regarded as distinctly satisfactory.

Country liquor receipts.—The following table shows the increase in receipts from country liquor under the chief sub-heads, as compared with the previous year:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Distillery system.	Still-head duty	17,24,342	22,75,633	5,51,291
	License fees for vend—			
	Retail	7,31,092	9,47,950	2,16,858
	Wholesale	6,445	6,734	289
	Farms and outstills	3,29,728	4,33,322	1,03,594
	Total ...	27,91,607	36,63,639	8,72,032

The consumption of 1,525,138 gallons, as against 1,154,252 gallons in 1897-98, is the direct result of returning agricultural prosperity, conpled with improved administration. The increased vend has been marked in every district throughout the Provinces with the exception of Muttra.

The rise in license fees was common to every district, with the exception of Aligarh, Mainpuri, and Moradabad.

The increase in still-head duty (32·0 per cent.) was proportionately greater than in vend fees (29·7 per cent.). But the fact that the incidence of license fees per gallon sold varies from Rs. 2-11-4 in Cawnpore city to under 4 annas in the rural areas of Gonda, shows that the excise income is still unduly dependent on such fluctuations.

Distilleries.—The number of distilleries at work throughout the year was reduced to 29, the distillery at Bara Banki having been closed from the beginning of the year. The marked increase in the business done in the six bonded warehouses at present established is a satisfactory indication of the convenience of this means of distribution, but Government must insist that the popularity of the bonded warehouses be not imperilled by such negligence as the Commissioner observed at Pilibhít and Fatehpur. The fact that licensed vendors no longer content themselves with liquor supplied by the nearest distillery, but go further

afield for their supplies, points to the growth of competition in the liquor supply trade, and gives promise of important results in improving the general quality of liquor manufactured. Stills of an improved pattern were in use at Agra, Lucknow and Fyzabad; but much yet remains to be done both in turning out a better quality of spirit and in the adoption of more economical processes of manufacture.

European liquor.—The total collection of duty on Rosa rum at Sháhjahánpur amounted to Rs. 4,35,585, as against Rs. 4,39,859 in the previous year. This decrease was the result of the fall in the exports to the Panjáb, for which no satisfactory reason has been given. The consumption in these Provinces rose to 36,560 gallons, an increase of 1,469 gallons. The experiment of allowing Rosa rum without any separate fee to be sold by the retail vendors of country spirit in certain large towns is referred to by the Commissioner. The reasons why the experiment gave such poor results seem to have been the unusually low price at which country spirit could be profitably sold, combined with prejudice against the foreign liquor, and some tacit opposition to its sale on the part of the retail vendors. There is evidence that an equalization of prices between the two commodities would lead to a far larger consumption of the spirit manufactured after the foreign method; for the rapid rise in the consumption of Rosa rum in Cawnpore to over 10,000 gallons was a direct result of the price of country spirit being forced up by a monopoly. The Government, however, is not prepared to depreciate the selling price of Rosa rum in the *bazár* by reducing its excise duty to the same level as the duty on country spirits.

Hemp drugs.—The year under review was the third year of the working of the new system by which a fixed duty is levied on *gánja* and *charas*. The change has continued to give satisfactory results, as the following figures indicate :—

		1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	+or—
License fees for vend		7,99,342	5,47,075	5,50,727	6,76,849	+22·90
Duty on *gánja* and *charas*		...	1,93,287	2,62,197	3,19,091	+21·70
	Total ...	7,99,342	7,40,362	8,12,924	9,95,940	...

As pointed out by the Commissioner, the import of *charas* and *bhang* is now considerably in excess of the recorded figures for previous years. For the continuously low import of *gánja* two main reasons are shown: the smuggling of the drug into British Bundelkhand from the adjoining Native States, and the serious difficulties experienced of late years by our contractors in obtaining a sufficient supply of *balúchar gánja* from Bengal. The price of the Bengal drug was also prohibitively high last year, and these causes adequately explain the growing preference for *charas* over *gánjá*.

The working of the warehouse system was again satisfactory.

Opium.—The stationary character of the receipts from license fees for the vend of opium (Rs. 1,42,567 in the year under review, against Rs. 1,37,472 in the previous year) is ascribed by the Commissioner to the competition of the official vendors and the steady increase of poppy cultivation. The recent abolition of the privileged rates of supply to official vendors should remove the first of these reasons; but the retention of small quantities of opium by poppy cultivators will, and must always, be a thorn in the side of the excise administration.

The amount of excise opium sold rose to 60,650 *sêrs*, as compared with 56,642 *sêrs* in the previous year; but these figures still remain considerably short of the pre-famine statistics of consumption. The withdrawal of the official vend

in districts where poppy is not grown will probably check the slow recovery again.

Tári.—The income from *tári* shows an increase of 7 per cent. on the receipts of the previous year. The shop-to-shop settlements in Mainpuri and Basti again worked satisfactorily, and the system is being extended to other districts. The tree tax system remained in force in the Farukhabad district; the receipts, however, fell from Rs. 11,531 to Rs. 10,949, which has led to the consideration of modifications in the present arrangements with a view to the introduction of the system in force in Madras.

Prosecutions.—The number of prosecutions under the Excise Act rose from 1,018 to 1,259; of 1,486 persons brought to trial, 1,284 were convicted. Rupees 11,014 were realized as fines, and Rs. 14,099 were paid away in rewards. Cases of illegal manufacture of spirits were again most numerous in Fatehpur and Allahabad; the part played by village *chaukidárs* in bringing the majority of cases to light in the latter district was specially satisfactory.

Under the Opium Act prosecutions fell from 801 to 543, the decrease being mainly attributable to the smaller number of cases instituted against cultivators for failure in their engagements to grow poppy. For several years a vigorous crusade has been maintained against the keepers of *madak* and *chandú* smoking dens, with the result that fewer cases of this kind are now brought to light. With the maintenance of vigilance by the police, the indulgence in this noxious form of intoxication should be rendered sufficiently difficult and attended with such risks as to deter all but the most inveterate smokers.

The net revenue from all sources fell at Rs. 1,223 per 10,000 of population, as against Rs. 984 in the previous year; and of the total demands, only Rs. 514 are reported to be irrecoverable. Towards the close of the year prospects were not so favourable; but the settlements were satisfactory, and the ground that has been gained should be maintained. A still further expansion of the revenue should result from the strengthening of the staff of Excise Inspectors available for preventive work.

7.—Stamps.

Gross receipts.—The gross receipts, excluding those from the sale of water-marked paper, for the year under report and for the four preceding years, were as under:—

Year.	Non-judicial stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Copy stamps.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1895-96	18,65,509	50,48,338	3,86,161	73,00,008
1896-97	18,57,815	48,63,869	3,72,814	70,94,498
1897-98	17,83,600	51,26,988	3,67,015	72,77,603
1898-99	17,35,338	52,17,200	3,83,022	73,35,560
1899-1900	17,69,863	53,11,805	3,89,183	74,70,851

The figures of 1899-1900 were the highest on record for the Provinces. The total increase, Rs. 1,29,130, or 1·85 per cent., under the first two heads, was contributed to in fairly equal proportions by the receipts from both sources.

The falling off in receipts from non-judicial stamps, which began in 1894-95, has been at last arrested; and the total receipts from this head are now within a few thousand rupees of the income for 1893-94, the last normal year of the pre-famine period. The revenue from court-fee stamps exhibits the appreciable increase of Rs. 94,605 since last year, the result being shared by both Provinces; and the figures are, for now the third year in succession, the highest on record.

Non-judicial stamps.—The increase in receipts was common to all heads of non-judicial stamps. The change introduced into the law by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, under which all cheques must now be stamped, was largely responsible for the increased income from "skeleton forms" and adhesive receipt stamps. A subsidiary cause may be reasonably found in the improved facilities said to have been generally provided for obtaining receipt stamps.

But the general rise of revenue from non-judicial stamps is directly attributed to the revival of commercial activity which marked the year under review. In certain portions of the Provinces, more especially in the western divisions and in Bundelkhand, a partial failure of the harvests and the high prices of grain, which were prevalent all over Northern India, led to the contraction of small loans on the part both of the agricultural and of the poorer non-agricultural classes affected, and so swelled the purchases of document stamps. Sales of these stamps were also assisted in certain districts by other causes, prominent among which was the execution of large numbers of leases, possibly in anticipation of changes in the North-Western Provinces Rent Law. But the rise in the revenue from this head also may, in large measure, be ascribed to the more general cause already indicated. Apart from local scarcity, the harvests in these Provinces were moderately favourable. On the other hand, famine prevailed in Western and Central India and in Rájputána, and the demand for grain at high prices was large. Grain poured into the affected tracts from all parts of the Provinces; and the rush was checked only towards the end of the year by a holding up of stocks in anticipation of a further rise in prices. The export of cotton to Bombay, and, it is believed, of linseed also, was generally very brisk.

These facts explain very largely the increases from all classes of non-judicial stamps. The activity in grain transactions multiplied the use of receipt stamps, created an enhanced demand for *hundis*, and drove small local speculators to contract loans for the purpose of carrying on their operations, thereby reacting on the sales of document stamps. The increases from "share transfer" and "foreign bill" stamps, which, as usual, occurred chiefly in the commercial centre of Cawnpore, and to a smaller extent in Allahabad, were also due to the activity of trade.

Court-fees.—The increased income from court-fees was fairly general. The net rise in the receipts was wholly derived from stamps of the lower values. The sale of stamps of over Rs. 5 in value was, in the aggregate, considerably less than in 1898-99. The number of cases brought before the civil courts was also smaller; but there was a very striking addition to the number of suits and applications in the revenue courts. The increase of revenue litigation of a petty nature is ascribed to special activity among the landlords of the North-Western Provinces in the institution of ejectment proceedings or suits for arrears of rent. The exceptionally large number of settlements now beginning or recently concluded accounted in part for the increased recourse to the revenue courts, and the year was the last one, under the law of limitation, in which suits could be brought for arrears of the rents of 1896-97.

Copy stamps.—The receipts from copy stamps, rising to Rs. 3,89,183 from Rs. 3,83,022 in 1898-99, show an increase of 1·60 per cent. The revenue from these stamps, in the absence of any exceptional circumstances, necessarily varies with the receipts from court-fees; and the district fluctuations also obey, in the main, the same law. The total number of sheets used amounted to 1,495,904, as against 1,492,725 in the previous year. It is observed that there was a large increase, nearly 10,000, in the number of eight-anna sheets issued.

Water-marked paper.—The sale of water-marked paper brought in Rs. 86,183, as compared with Rs. 81,628 in the previous year. Charges on account of discount and freight, &c., being deducted, the net receipts were Rs. 78,343, as compared with Rs. 74,103. The paper now supplied is reported to be of a more substantial quality.

Charges.—The gross charges of the year, excluding those on account of water-marked paper, rose from Rs. 1,42,892 to Rs. 1,46,491. The larger sales of non-judicial stamps naturally enhanced the payments on account of discount and commission, the increase under these heads being Rs. 3,293. Process fees also were extensively refunded by courts during the year, the total under this head exceeding that of the preceding year by Rs. 7,713. On the other hand, refunds of the value of spoilt non-judicial stamps and stamps no longer required for use decreased by Rs. 4,318, while the corresponding refunds under the Court-fees Act decreased by Rs. 2,628.

Duties and penalties.—Stamp duties realized by Collectors on unstamped paper declined from Rs. 24,316 to Rs. 11,297, the Gonda district being again responsible for by far the greater portion of the amount. The figures of the preceding year were abnormal. Other realizations and penalties levied by Collectors also show a decrease; and the penalties exacted under section 40 of the Act were smaller in individual cases than in the preceding year. The penalties exacted under section 35 by the courts rose from Rs. 7,056 to Rs. 7,838.

Prosecutions.—The total number of persons against whom criminal proceedings were taken under the Stamp Act was 435, as compared with 279 in the previous year. On the other hand, the percentage of acquittals to prosecutions advanced from 9·67 to 15·4 per cent. Rewards for information of offences against the stamp law improved in the direction of liberality.

8.—Income Tax.

The following table compares the gross receipts from the tax during the year under report and the three preceding years :—

Year.	Salaries, pensions and annuities. Part I.		Profits by companies. Part II.		Interest on securities. Part III.	Other sources of income. Part IV.		Fines and penalties.	Total collections.	
	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.		Number of assessees.	Amount of tax.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1896-97 ...	9,497	4,56,331	49	1,08,213	35,578	66,213	18,05,752	1,101	75,759	24,06,975
1897-98 ...	9,425	4,67,711	50	1,11,278	31,422	63,958	17,97,733	1,136	73,433	24,09,280
1898-99 ...	9,730	4,64,977	44	1,07,704	31,976	64,162	17,92,361	1,979	73,936	23,98,997
1899-1900,	9,969	4,65,138	47	1,20,956	35,325	64,506	18,17,710	2,577	74,522	24,41,906

The receipts show an increase of Rs. 42,909 over those of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 13,252 was accounted for by the tax on the profits of companies, nearly half of this, or Rs. 6,549, having been collected in Gorakhpur on the increased profits of the Bengal and North-Western Railway. There were also large increases in Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bareilly and Allahabad, due in the case of Bareilly and Lucknow, to the increased profits of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway and the Upper Indian Cooper Paper Mills, respectively, and, in Cawnpore, to the assessment on two new companies.

The great bulk, however, *viz.*, Rs. 25,349, of the total increase for the year accrued in the collections under Part IV, "Other sources of income." The results of the year, as compared with those of the preceding year are given below :—

Incomes.	Number of assessees.			Receipts.		
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Variations.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	Variations.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Classes I to VI.—Rs. 500—Rs. 2,000,	56,758	57,032	+274	9,16,395	9,25,443	+9,048
„ VII to XV.—Rs 2,000 and upwards.	7,404	7,474	+70	8,75,966	8,92,267	+16,301
Total ...	64,162	64,506	+344	17,92,361	18,17,710	+25,349

It is satisfactory to observe that the greater part of the increase, showing a rise of 1·4 per cent. over the corresponding figures for the preceding year, was derived from the richer classes of assessees. The number of assessees in classes I to VI has again increased by a considerable number, *viz.*, 274; but it is noteworthy that in the lowest class (incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750) it was found possible to reduce the number of assessees by 26, concurrently with effecting an increase of Rs. 792 in the assessments. The reduction is inconsiderable in itself, but it is satisfactory as evidencing the sustained progress which is being made in winnowing out the lowest grade of assessees. It is hazardous to attempt any broad generalization as to the reason for this total increase. In one Division a substantial increase in the collections of the tax was attributed to a brisk trade in exporting grain to famine districts in other parts of India; on the other hand, in another Division and certain districts the dullness of the grain trade and the reduction of assessments on grain dealers were ascribed as the reason for considerably reduced receipts. Similarly, certain enhancements were ascribed to more prosperity in the sugar refining trade, while in other districts losses from dealings in sugar were given as the reason for reduced assessments. There was, some reduction of certain abnormally swollen incomes which still remained on the rolls from the 1896-97 famine. But prices were high, and large profits were made out of the exports to the distressed parts of India; that the profits were not more general was due to the holding-up of local stocks in the apprehension of local scarcity.

The gross collections for the year were the highest on record, and it is interesting to compare them with those (Rs. 24,13,803) of 1895-96, the year preceding the famine years. The average incidence of the tax, exclusive of income derived from official salaries and Government securities, was the same (Rs. 44 per 1,000 of population) as it stood in 1895-96. While in the latter year, however, one person in every 648 was assessed, and each assessee paid an average amount of Rs. 28, only one person in every 684 of the population was assessed in the year under report, and the average incidence on each assessee stood, as in the previous two years, at Rs. 30. There has been a considerable reduction in the number of assessees in the five years since 1895-96, while the figures for the two years compared show that the relief given in that period to the poorer classes of assessees has been appreciable. Normal conditions, however, have hardly yet been restored. High prices and the great drain of food stuffs to Western and Central India disturbed the equilibrium of incomes, both from agriculture and trade during the year.

The number of objections preferred against the initial assessments fell from 19,033 in 1898-99 to 18,479; but Collectors interfered without presentation of petitions in 374 cases, against 271 cases in the previous year. The number of persons whose assessment was reduced was 3,080, as against 3,168 in the previous year; 2,112, as against 2,146, succeeded in having their names removed from the assessment list; while in 13,525 cases, as against 13,910, the petitions were rejected. The percentage of objections to the number of assessees thus again fell from 27·4 to 26·6, while the percentage of more or less successful objections also declined, though only slightly, from 26·6 to 26·3. The total number of appeals fell from 2,370 to 2,101, and the assessments were modified in only 485 cases against 591. The percentage of successful appeals thus declined from 24·9 to 23·1, the figure for 1897-98. On the whole, therefore, the results indicate that, in the majority of districts, greater attention was paid to the work of initial assessments and less ground was left for complaint on the part of assessees.

There were 6,378 new assessments, against 6,514 in the previous year, but of these 1,192, or 18·7 per cent. were struck off on objection, appeal or revision, against 18·3 per cent. in 1898-99. The work in Meerut and Aligarh was noticed last year as being good, but in the year of report there was a marked falling off, the percentage of removals having risen from 8 to 26 and from 8 to 17 respectively. Of the districts which were unfavourably noticed last year, the work in Agra and Cawnpore shows a decided improvement, and more care was exercised in

Bareilly and Gorakhpur; but there is no improvement in Moradabad, where the removals were 31 per cent.

The number of persons arrested for failure to pay the tax fell from 60 to 41, while only two persons were imprisoned, compared with four in the previous year. The number of *dastaks* issued rose from 2,915 to 3,501, and the Board remark that the increase is satisfactory, as indicating that the practice of issuing irregular summonses is becoming less prevalent.

The balances at the close of the year exceeded Rs. 1,000 in two districts only, *viz.*, Allahabad (Rs. 1,723) and Mirzapur (Rs. 2,835). In the former case this is reported to be due partly to the non-disposal of some of the objections, and partly to persons against whom amounts are outstanding having left the district. As to the first reason there is no doubt that work in the Allahabad district was much hampered by the plague and by the difficulties of revenue collection. The position, however, in Mirzapur was unsatisfactory. Sufficient attention was not paid to the work of collection, and the special attention of the present Collector has been called to this matter.

With the exception of the Mirzapur, and possibly the Jaunpur districts, the system of employing unofficial assessees to assist assessing officers in framing income tax assessments was adopted in all the remaining districts of the Provinces. The case of the Mirzapur district has been dealt with separately. In the report of the Jaunpur district it was not said whether the system was adopted or not. In the Jalaun and Partabgarh districts the system was tried, but the results were not reported. From the remaining districts the reports were more or less favourable. The question, however, has now passed the experimental stage, and the Board has been requested to give effect to the orders of Government for the general extension of the system in all districts of the Provinces and its application to the work of assessment. The orders regarding the maintenance of note books in the prescribed form were again neglected or not fully observed in many districts.

The year's record was, on the whole a satisfactory one. In most districts the Act was worked with an increasing measure of success. Due regard was paid to the principles of restricting the lowest class of assessees to persons regarding whose liability and competency to pay there is no substantial doubt, and associating respectable local opinion with the administration in gauging the extent to which the well-to-do traders, bankers, and others, liable to the tax, should contribute.

9.—Currency.

The opening circulation balance amounted to Rs. 1,26,08,330 and the closing balance to Rs. 1,10,75,535, the average circulation having thus been Rs. 1,16,77,140. The year was, however, one of fluctuations ranging from Rs. 90,02,550 on the last day of November to Rs. 1,75,40,215 on the last day of June. The rise in June was due to the accumulation of surplus revenue (even Foreign Circle notes having been changed into high value home notes), while subsequent falls that occurred were owing to withdrawals or absorption of the surpluses. The general level of the note circulation was lower owing to smaller balances and to the fact that the exchanges were such that there was a tendency for Foreign Circle notes to come in rather than for home notes to go out.

The average circulation of the past ten years is shown in the margin. The decline in the year under review is mainly attributable to a decrease in Rs. 10,000 notes due to lower balances. Excluding them the circulation was Rs. 90,00,475 as against Rs. 92,48,520 in 1898-99.

	Rs.
1890-91 ...	95,64,925
1891-92 ...	1,26,69,477
1892-93 ...	1,30,84,132
1893-94 ...	1,39,61,548
1894-95 ...	1,44,67,940
1895-96 ...	1,23,69,009
1896-97 ...	1,28,20,840
1897-98 ...	1,48,97,332
1898-99 ...	1,23,13,520
1899-00 ...	1,16,77,141

The table given below shows the extent to which the circulation balance on the last day of each month has been affected by the notes held in the Remittance Treasury :—

Month.		Circulation.	Notes in Remittance Treasury.	Balance.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
April	1899	1,25,24,325	7,30,020	1,17,94,305
May	„	1,39,43,180	8,28,920	1,31,14,260
June	„	1,75,40,215	7,30,820	1,68,09,395
July	„	1,26,92,895	32,670	1,26,60,225
August	„	1,24,53,175	37,020	1,24,16,155
September	„	1,16,11,660	45,040	1,15,66,620
October	„	1,00,31,180	39,015	99,92,115
November	„	90,02,550	43,615	89,58,935
December	„	91,83,975	4,31,590	87,52,385
January	1900	97,37,700	9,23,665	88,14,035
February	„	1,03,29,360	55,725	1,02,73,635
March	„	1,10,75,535	15,31,635	95,43,900

These figures give an average circulation throughout the year excluding the notes in the Remittance Treasury of Rs. 1,12,24,665. The average circulation for 1898-99 worked out in the same way was Rs. 1,14,85,897.

The statement in the margin shows the average circulation of each denomination on the last day of the month for the year under report and for the preceding year.

Denominations.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
5	15,923	17,087
10	63,812	74,218
20	27,109	28,597
50	18,027	18,609
100	28,651	27,927
500	3,883	3,442
1,000	2,281	2,157
10,000	306	268

During the year it became necessary owing to Resource Operations to open Currency chests at all the treasuries in these Provinces except Pilibhít and Naini Tál. The opening and closing balances of the year included Rs. 50,87,000 and Rs. 12,00,000 respectively in whole rupees. The closing balance also comprised Rs. 9,68,000 in Foreign Circle notes. Foreign Circle notes to the value Rs. 16,28,000 were paid from the Treasury balances into Currency chests during the year on account of opposite payments at Allahabad. Of these receipts notes for Rs. 5,86,000 were remitted to the Currency office and Rs. 74,000 were repaid to the Bank of Bengal at Lucknow, leaving a balance on the 31st March 1900 of Rs. 9,68,000.

The following remittances were received at Currency Agencies from Foreign Circles during the year :—

From	At	Amount.
		Rs.
Ajmere	Cawnpore	11,00,000
Do.	Agra	3,00,000
Doi	Lucknow	3,00,000
Sámbhar	Cawnpore	6,00,000
Calcutta	Benares	10,00,000
Bombay	Cawnpore	8,00,000
Karáchi	Agra	12,00,000
		53,00,000

The following remittances were despatched from Currency Agencies to Foreign Circles :—

From	To	Amount.	
		Rs.	
Lucknow	Calcutta	3,00,449	
Cawnpore	Do.	2,05,000	
Benares	Do.	1,62,400	
Meerut	Do.	2,50,100	
Agra	Do.	2,93,582	
		12,11,531	Uncurrent coin.

From	To	Amount.	
		Rs.	
Cawnpore	Jubbulpore	5,00,000	
Do.	Raipur	3,00,000	
Do.	Bilaspur	2,00,000	
Agra	Hoshangabad	5,00,000	
		15,00,000	Current coin.

No cases of fraud in connection with claims on currency notes occurred during the year. Three cases of forgery were, however, detected; one having been reported at Allahabad, another at Indore and the third at Mainpuri Treasury. The two former were old cases, but the latter was a new forgery. The following is a brief abstract of the three cases :—

(*a*) *Old forgery.*—Forged currency note No. $\frac{R}{94}$ 77407 for Rs. 500, purporting to be of the Calcutta Circle, was presented for encashment at the local branch of the Bank of Bengal on the 8th April 1899, by David Reeves *alias* Ambrose Eleazer, through Sham Sundershah, both residents of Muirabad village, Allahabad. The note was refused by the Bank, and the parties were arrested and committed for trial before the Sessions Judge, Allahabad. They were acquitted by that court, but on appeal to the High Court, at the instance of the Local Government, David Reeves was convicted of using as genuine a forged currency note knowing the same to be forged, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years under section 489B of the Indian Penal Code.

(*b*) *Old forgery.*—Forged note No. $\frac{D}{41}$ 50386 for Rs. 1,000, purporting to be of the Allahabad Circle, was paid into the Treasury at Indore with the Post Office collections of the 2nd December 1899, and was forwarded for opinion to the Deputy Commissioner, Paper Currency, Allahabad, by the officer in charge of the Treasury. The note was returned to Indore for further investigation and it is understood, that the matter is being enquired into in the court of the Residency Magistrate, Indore.

(*c*) *New forgery* :—Forged note No. $\frac{R}{33}$ 36756 for Rs. 500, purporting to be of the Calcutta Circle, was presented for encashment at the Mainpuri Treasury in November 1899. The accused Mani Ram was committed to the Sessions and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of having used the note as genuine knowing it to be a forgery. On appeal to the High Court of these Provinces the case was referred back to the Sessions Judge of Mainpuri for evidence as to the note being a forgery, and was still pending at the close of the year.

The following figures show the remittances despatched to and received from Foreign Circles by the Currency office during the year under report:—

		Rs.	
Despatched to Calcutta	...	7,00,755	Uncurrent coin.
Ditto Nagpur	...	10,00,000	
Ditto Bombay	...	30,00,000	
Total	...	47,00,755	
Received from Ajmere	...	23,00,000	
Ditto Lahore	...	20,00,000	
Ditto Rangoon	...	25,00,000	
Total	...	68,00,000	

In addition to the above a remittance of sovereigns to the value of Rs. 75,000 was received from Calcutta.

The transactions in sovereigns during the year are shown briefly in the following table:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Received in Remittance from Calcutta ...	75,000	0	0
Ditto from Public ...	95,332	8	0
Total ...	1,70,332	8	0
Issued to Public ...	37,402	8	0
Balance on the 31st March 1900 ...	1,32,930	0	0

The following table shows the cancellation of Home notes during the year under review and the two preceding years:—

	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 10,000.	Total.
1897-98 ...	13,719	79,887	36,070	23,525	55,832	15,880	10,804	1,359	2,37,076
1898-99 ...	14,210	83,823	35,567	20,220	42,043	6,168	5,174	987	2,08,192
1899-1900 ...	14,006	94,530	35,211	20,057	38,120	5,366	5,087	2,223	2,14,600

The value of the notes cancelled during the year amounted to Rs. 3,65,34,400 showing an increase in value over the figures for the preceding year of Rs. 1,15,70,480. This increase is due almost entirely to the heavy cancellation of notes for Rs. 10,000 each owing to the frequent transfers of notes of this denomination from and to the Remittance Treasury.

The opening balance in the Remittance Treasury was Rs. 7,30,020-8-0 and the closing balance Rs. 28,06,632-6-0. The Foreign notes held by the Remittance Treasury were received in remittance from Mufassil Treasuries. The total value of the notes so received was Rs. 73,84,830; of which Rs. 32,21,675 were cashed at the Currency office and Rs. 29,00,505 were paid to Currency for opposite payments elsewhere, leaving a balance on the 31st March 1900 of Rs. 12,62,650.

The following statement shows the details of half, mismatched and unclaimed notes credited to Government during the year:—

Description.	Rs. 5.	Rs. 10.	Rs. 20.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Rs. 10,000.	Total.	Value.
										Rs.
Half notes	3	5	5	...	1	...	...	...	14	265
Mismatched	7	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	195
Unclaimed	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	90
Total ...	10	21	7	1	1	...	...	...	40	550

The total value of the Foreign Circle notes cashed was Rs. 1,04,76,550, of which Rs. 32,21,675 were cashed by the Remittance Treasury and the balance by the Bank of Bengal on Government account, and to a small extent by *bonâ fide* travellers. In addition to the above Foreign Circle notes to the value of Rs. 38,36,505 were received in the manner shown in the margin. In all, therefore, Rs. 1,43,13,055 of Foreign Circle notes passed through the Currency office in the year as against Rs. 1,04,82,350 the year before. The increase was no doubt mainly due to an active trade in grains owing to the famine.

	Rs.
By Remittance from Currency chests ...	5,86,000
„ Transfer from the Allahabad Treasury...	3,50,000
„ Ditto from the Remittance Treasury	29,00,505
	38,36,505

B.—Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial and Local Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1899-1900.

The general financial arrangements made for the year under review, which was the second of the temporary two-year contracts referred to in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, differed in no essential respect from those adopted in 1898-99.

The working of the year resulted in a considerable decline under Provincial receipts as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, but these receipts were in close agreement finally with the total budget figure. The Provincial expenditure, on the other hand, while much in excess of that of 1898-99, was in a still greater degree below the amount provided in the budget. The receipts classed under Local compare unfavourably both with the actuals of the previous year and the budget estimate; the expenditure, however, although in excess of the charges of 1898-99, resulted in large savings on the budget provision. The statements appended to this Resolution show in detail how the above results came about.

In the following table, which includes Debt accounts, the general financial transactions of the year are contrasted with whose of 1898-99 :—

	1898-99.			1899-1900.		
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712
Receipts	3,84,89,816	1,23,42,599	5,08,32,415	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92,09,839
Total ...	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551
Expenditure ...	3,52,04,193	1,17,30,636	4,69,34,829	3,62,62,847	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,571
Closing balance ...	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,442	15,29,538	55,68,980

The Provincial receipts were thus 14,73, below, and the charges 10,59, in excess of those of the previous year.

The differences of over half a lakh between the receipts of the two years were as under :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue		15,08,	...	...
Stamps	1,05,	...	...	...
Excise	1,71,	...	...	...
Provincial Rates	...	61,	...	3,88,
Police	...	3,10,	3,21,	...
Irrigation, Major Works	3,22,	...	...	...
Civil Works	...	87,	...	...

The fall under Land Revenue and Provincial Rates was due to the larger collections in the previous year of famine arrears and of the current demand, the collection of which in the year under review was seriously affected by the poor *kharif* harvest. The improvement under Stamps is attributable partly to the revival of commercial activity in the Provinces, especially in grain, the export trade in which to famine-affected areas in other parts of India was a marked feature of the year, but in a greater measure to the stimulous given to revenue litigation of a petty nature by the closing of the period of limitation for suits for arrears of rent of the famine year 1896-97, and possibly by anticipated changes in the tenancy law.

Favourable Excise settlements, a large consumption of liquor in the first half of the year due to agricultural prosperity, and the enhancement of still-head duty from the 1st October 1899 in a number of districts account for the increase under Excise. In the latter half of the year the consumption of exciseable articles was checked by the partial scarcity that occurred and by the high prices of food grains which prevailed, but loss from this cause was in a great measure recouped by the increase previously made in the rate of still-head duty.

The differences shown against Police mark the transfer of the receipts and charges relating to cattle pounds from Provincial to Local, consequent on the transfer of the pounds to the direct management of District Boards, which took effect in the year under review. The improvement under Irrigation Major Works was due to a large demand for water during the year, and the decrease shown against Civil Works chiefly to a special credit in 1898-99 on account of the sale proceeds of the steamer and plant of the Ghâzipur steam ferry.

The following statement shows the more important differences in the charges of the two years :—

	Provincial.		*Local.*	
	+	—	+	—
Land Revenue	...	39,	54,	...
Interest on Ordinary Debt	...	37,	...	...
Courts of Law	50,	...	...	...
Jails	...	65,	...	...
Police	35,	...	2,38,	...
Education	27,	...	85,	...
Medical	60,	...	28,	...
Superannuation	58,	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,53,	...	...	...
Famine Relief	67,	...	...	...
Major Works, Working Expenses... ...	27,	...	...	...
Major Works, Interest on Debt	41,	...	...	...
Minor Works and Nagivation	88,	...	...	...
Civil Works	7,37,	...	1,16,	...

A smaller expenditure in connection with Survey and Settlement work, and savings in salaries of the District staff owing to the absence of a number of officers who had proceeded on furlough after the strain of famine, account for the comparative decrease under the head Land Revenue, Provincial. Similarly, to the absence on similar leave in 1898-99 of a large number of District Judges, and the lower rate of salary drawn by the Puisne Judges in that year, is to be attributed the apparent increase under Courts of Law. The excess Local expenditure shown against Land Revenue occurred in connection with the extension of the Land Record Surveys. The fall under Interest on Ordinary Debt resulted from large recoveries of advances granted to cultivators during the famine of 1896-97 and 1897-98. In the Allahabad Division it was, however, found necessary to write off as irrecoverable a considerable portion of the advances so made, and, as such remissions are treated as a charge against Provincial Revenues, the result was the increase of 1,53, shown against the head Miscellaneous.

The decrease in the Jail expenditure was chiefly due to the low prices of food grains in the earlier part of the year when purchases are made for storage. The saving would have been greater but for a rise in prices during the four last months of the year when the supplies had to be replenished. To the further introduction of reforms in the Police Force and the extension of the Rural Police system in Oudh are to be attributed the increases under Provincial and Local, respectively, that appear against the major head. The opening of a new Training College and the extension of Primary Education, the former a Provincial, the latter a Local charge, and the higher expenditure entailed on the General Revenues and District Boards Funds on account of plague preventive measures, mainly contributed to the increases shown against Education and Medical The excess under Superannuation merely indicates the normal growth of the pension list. The amount shown against

Famine Relief represents the entire expenditure incurred on this account, as no such charges were necessary in 1898-99. The major portion of the money was disbursed by Public Works Officers on test relief works.

The excess under Irrigation (Major Works, Working Expenses, and Minor Works and Navigation) relates mainly to the extension and general impro vement of the distributary system, and the entertainment of extra establishment to collect the unusually large amount of water dues. The increase under Interest on Debt in connection with Irrigation Major Works followed on the general expenditure under the latter head, which is met from Imperial Funds on which interest is payable. The prosecution of various important building projects necessitated larger special grants, and to these is to be attributed the excess shown against Provincial Civil Works. The increase under Local in respect of the same head points to the general prosperity of the District Boards' finances, which admitted of their drawing more largely on their balances for such expenditure, although in the case of some Boards special grants had to be given for the purpose from Provincial Revenues.

The actual receipts and charges under Provincial heads compare as under with the original estimates (in thousands of rupees) :—

	Budget.	*Actuals.*
Opening balance	32,00,	32,86,
Receipts	3,70,35,	3,70,16,
Total ...	4,02,35,	4,03,02,
Expenditure	3,77,90,	3,62,63,
Closing balance	24,45,	40,39,

In the original budget the accrual of a deficit of 7,55, was assumed on the transactions of the year. The accounts, however, show a surplus of 7,98, with the result that the actuals are 15,08, better than the original estimate. This is due to savings aggregating 15,27, in the amount provided for expenditure, counter-balanced by a decrease of 19, in the amount provided for receipts. The estimate and actuals of the latter included a sum of 3,98, transferred from Imperial to Provincial Funds, of which 3,83, represents the adjustment allowed under the current Provincial settlement upon Land Revenue collections, and the balance, two contributions of practically equal amount—one in connection with the issue of rum in bond to Bengal and the Central Provinces, and the other to meet half the cost of the construction of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

The Provincial Revenues were further augmented by contributions for untransferred services amounting to 5,21, from surplus District Boards, in pursuance of arrangements entered into with those bodies on the introduction of the present system of Local Finance. On the other hand, transfers aggregating 21,01, were made from the Provincial account to the credit of Local Funds, *viz.*, 10,00, the statutory contribution to the *Patwári* Fund ; 1,22, to cover a deficit of that amount in the Local Rate Fund, and 1, for the same purpose as regards the Ganges River Toll Fund ; 3,56, transferred to the credit of District Boards on account of the surplus of the Ferry Fund, in pursuance of the further decentralization of Local Finance ; and 6,22, extra assistance given to certain District Boards whose balances showed danger of becoming unduly deplenished.

The actual Provincial receipts show several important divergences from the corresponding budget figures. Large increases occurred under Irrigation, Major Works (3,93,), Excise (1,98;), Interest on Ordinary Debt (57,), Stamps (42,), and Irrigation Minor Works (20,) ; while the receipts under Land Revenue and Miscellaneous fell below the estimate by 5,06, and 50, respectively. These variations may be ascribed generally to the same causes, as regards the respective heads,

which have been attributed for the differences already noted between the actuals of 1898-99 and those of the year under review.

The largest saving in the allotment for Provincial expenditure occurred under Civil Works (9,28,), and mainly represented the unutilized portion of the provision of 10 lakhs entered under the head to balance the special contribution of that amount made by the Imperial to the Provincial Government in the accounts of the previous year. Other large savings accrued under the heads—Jails (2,18,) Police (1,57,), Land Revenue (1,35,), Courts of Law (88,), Education (47,), Forest (33,), Interest on Ordinary Debt (26,), Stamps (23,), Assignments and Compensations (22,), General Administration (21,). The Budget estimate, on the other hand, was exceeded under the heads—Miscellaneous (1,57,), Irrigation Major Works (1,04,) and Stationery and Printing (22,).

The charges under several of these heads—Jails, Land Revenue, Interest on Ordinary Debt, Miscellaneous, and Irrigation Major Works—have been shown to have also differed considerably as compared with the actuals of the preceding year, and generally the same reasons may be said to apply in both cases. Part of the savings under Jails was due also to the curtailment of purchases of raw materials for the jail factories, the income from which substantially decreased with a slackened demand for their products, for which plague and the consequent embarrassment of trade were accountable. Of the remaining heads, it will be sufficient to explain that the decrease under Courts of Law was chiefly due to the number of officers on furlough, and that under Police to similar absences and to the fact that the reorganization scheme, for which full provision had been made in the budget could not be completed, although steady progress was made in working up to it.

Under Local the receipts and charges were taken in the original budget at 1,25,95, and 1,26,40, respectively, a deficit of 45, being thus anticipated. While, however, the income suffered from the depression of the Provincial Rates receipts, the Boards worked their funds with caution; and, though able to spend more freely than in the previous year, effected large savings in their allotments, mainly in Public Works and to a smaller extent in their Medical and Educational expenditure; and in the result the year's working converted the budgetted deficit into a surplus of 61, and left the Boards with a total net balance of 14,84, at its close, as compared with 14,23, at credit when the year opened.

Cash balances and resource operations of the Treasuries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 30th September 1900.

I.—*Cash balances.*—The following statement shows, in lakhs of rupees, the estimated minimum balances on the 1st of each month for the year under report and the year before:—

On 1st of	1899-1900. Estimated minimum balances.	1900-1901. Proposed minimum balances.
October	136	136
November	95	97
December	100	100
January	130	130
February	145	145
March	145	148
April	190	190
May	146	150
June	180	176
July	190	183
August	180	180
September...	170	170

Benares, Cawnpore and Lucknow in March 1900. Instructions were also issued to all the Treasury Officers and the Branches of the Bank of Bengal to receive sovereigns in payment of Government dues and in exchange for notes and small silver, and to issue sovereigns in payment of claims against Government and in exchange for rupees. It is not proposed this year to dwell on this subject in the absence of useful statistics.

The amounts taken over by the Comptroller-General from surplus balances during 1899-1900 were as follows :—

During	In lakhs.
December 1899	37
January 1900	52
February ,,	16
June ,,	4
July ,,	100
Total	209

The total sum made over to banks or remitted to other provinces in actual coin has been 185 lakhs, distributed as follows :—

By transfers to banks.	Lakhs.
From Currency	45
,, Treasuries	...
Total	45

By actual coin remittances.

To other provinces.	From treasuries.	From currency.	
Calcutta	...	73	73
Panjáb	...	35	35
Bombay	...	25	25
Nowgong	2	...	2
Saran and Gya	5	...	5
Total			140
			185

Taking currency and treasury movements of coin together, it appears that these Provinces sent away rupees in the course of the year to the value of 140 lakhs and received rupees to the extent of 246½ lakhs, thus finally importing on balance on Government account more than a crore of rupees.

III.—Supply bills.—The local supply bills issued during the year under review were to the extent of Rs. 34,48,136, as compared with Rs. 38,04,057 in the preceding year. The distribution of the figures is shown below in thousands :—

Issued by—	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Agra	32	70
Allahabad	3,75	2,73
Aligarh	...	2
Ballia	18	12
Bara Banki	83	1,26
Bareilly	10	60
Benares	4,45	79
Cawnpore	5,49	5,52
Dehra Dún	5,60	8,46
Farukhabad	...	9
Gházipur	20	13
Kheri	37	...
Gonda	...	48
Lucknow	10,92	6,62
Meerut	...	1
Moradabad	7	...
Naini Tál	5,19	5,65
Partábgarh	35	49
Rae Bareli	...	80
Roorkee	22	1
Total	38,04	34,48

The actual balances this year and last are given below :—

On 1st of	1898-1899.	1899-1900.
October	147	132
November	123	107
December	139	120
January	175	148
February	208	147
March	159	149
April	179	195
May	151	193
June	226	346
July	312	299
August	282	198
September...	175	138

The year was one of unprecedented difficulty. A statement is given below showing the details of balances in the months of greatest pressure, and side by side are placed the figures for the year 1896-97, a year in which the resource work had assumed unusual proportions. The position in 1899-1900 was even more critical than in the above year. On the 1st October and 1st November the Accountant-General held respectively 9 lakhs and 16 lakhs less of rupees than were held in 1896, whilst the holdings and incomings of useless foreign circle notes was a source of considerable embarrassment. On the 1st November there were only 63 lakhs to face the drawals of the month, for land revenue does not commence to come in until about the 15th (and it did not come freely then). The drain upon these Provinces for cash is very considerable. No other part of India has four large towns comparable to Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow and Allahabad (the monthly demands of these treasuries alone are about 54 lakhs) in which cash payments are largely required by the mass of the people, and the exigencies of trade—apart from the heavy payments to troops at large military cantonments and the large lock up of rupees in numerous hill* or *quasi*-hill stations. In addition to this there occurred an extraordinary grain traffic in connection with the Central Provinces famine.

* Two principal and 13 subsidiary treasuries.

To relieve the stringency in October and November 1896 these Provinces were supplied with 81·77 lakhs of rupees, whereas to meet the demands of the corresponding months of 1899 only 31 lakhs of rupees could be spared. The engagements of Government were however met, but with great difficulty and the dearth of rupees began to be felt in its full force in the succeeding months of pressure (February, March and April). The position was then even more difficult than in November, for the effective balances were very little higher and the liabilities greater. On further representations being made by the Accountant-General, he was furnished with 88 lakhs of rupees in February and March as against 105 supplied in 1897. Other help was given in currency notes, although the quantity of such notes already held by the Accountant-General was as much as he could circulate with propriety. In addition to this it was open to that officer to cash his embarrassing accumulations of foreign circle notes. The process of forcing notes, however, is attended with much the same dangers that beset the restriction of accommodation in times of commercial panic. The natural result followed. Notes went to a discount and more cash was wanted. Those who would ordinarily have accepted notes refused to take them, and those who would have paid revenue in cash paid in notes. In April and May an unprecedented demand was made by the Opium Department for funds. Its drawals in 1897 and 1900 are noted in the margin. Money was in urgent demand to pay the cultivators and to meet other requirements. The trade of Cawnpore began to complain in the press and to Government, and a remittance of about 90 lakhs of rupees in the month of April had to be sent here and absorbed before the state of the currency was restored to a normal and healthy condition.

Opium expenditure in lakhs.

	March.	April.	May.
1897 ...	1·50	53·6	31·3
1900 ...	9·12	86.13	33·4

On the other hand the famine drawals in 1897 in these months were 81 lakhs, but against this may be set the abnormal receipts of revenue in notes instead of cash.

Memo. of actual balances.

	Whole rupees.	Gold.	Home notes.	Foreign notes.	Others.	Total.	Remarks.
1896-97.							
1st October 1896 ...	97	...	11	3	22	133	
„ November „ ...	79	...	11	6	17	113	
„ February 1897 ...	105	...	10	4	22	141	
„ March „ ...	99	...	12	4	22	137	
„ April „ ...	112	...	24	4	21	161	
„ May „ ...	103	...	16	10	17	146	
1899-1900.							
1st October 1899 ...	88	...	16	11	17	132	
„ November „ ...	63	...	17	15	12	*107	* On the 15th November the total balance held by the Accountant-General was 95½ lakhs.
„ February 1900 ...	72	...	20	35	20	147	At intervening dates the position was worse.
„ March „ ...	83	...	25	23	18	149	
„ April „ ...	121	2	32	24	16	195	
„ May „ ...	112	2	53	13	13	193	

II.—*Movement of funds.*—The following table gives the details of local remittances for the year 1899-1900, as compared with those for the preceding year 1898-99, showing both the nominal and actual coin and currency note movements required within the province to keep deficit treasuries supplied with funds or to draw off and accumulate the balances of surplus treasuries. The figures are in thousands :—

	Years.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Whole rupees Actually moved		
Current	3,51,22	3,07,27
Uncurrent	11,38	10,02
Currency transfers	2,15,87	6,57,92
Bank transfers	...	1,00
Sovereigns	...	2,83
Small silver including	...	...
Half rupees	12,50	18,42
Copper	5,09	8,15
Currency notes	...	...
Home Circles	89,97	1,44,17
Foreign Circles	92,73	1,12,95
Bank Post bills	...	19
Total	7,78,76	12,62,92

The collections of Government dues during the year were proportionately small in silver coin and large in currency notes—both home and foreign—the inevitable result from the state of things already described. Debts are always paid in that form of currency which is at the greatest discount. The expedient of making transfers of cash and foreign notes through currency chests was also extensively employed to economise treasury balances.

The contraction of the usual supply of silver to these Provinces being coincident last autumn with a very active trade in grain caused the encashment to an unusual extent of home currency notes. In the spring, silver was even scarcer. The public had to get rupees and obtained them by every means it could ; Government became, therefore, saddled with its own notes—home and foreign—to an unusual extent. A naturally difficult situation was much aggravated by the necessity that arose of paying notes to unwilling recipients.

The circulation of gold in the districts of these Provinces was attempted for the first time during the year under report and a supply of sovereigns was accordingly issued from Calcutta to the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Agra,

The Treasuries by which supply bills are drawn most are Cawnpore, Dehra Dún, Lucknow and Naini Tal, and these treasuries account for nearly three-fourths of the total amount of bills drawn in the whole province. The falling off in the total drawings as compared with the previous year is mainly due to a portion of funds required by the Banks at Benares and Lucknow being supplied to them by transfers through Currency instead of by supply bills.

Supply bills on other Governments issued during the year amounted to 432 in thousands. They compare with the figures of last year as follows :—

Drawnby—	On India.		On Panjáb.		On Bombay.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Dehra Dún ...	42	29	90	77	1,65	64	2,97	1,70
Naini Tal ...	66	45	1,27	1,25	60	42	2,53	2,12
Roorkee ...	...	...	30	22	56	28	86	50
Gházipur ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Total ...	1,08	74	2,47	2,24	2,83	1,34	6,38	4,32

The drawings on other Governments are chiefly for the convenience of hill stations. They are of the usual nature and do not appear to call for special remarks.

Supply bills issued by other Governments and paid in these Provinces during the year compare with the previous year, in thousands, as follows :—

Drawn by	On North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.
India	41	98
Bengal	25	...
Bombay	...	10
Panjáb	3	2
Total ...	69	110

IV.—Shroff-marked and other uncurrent coins.—The following statement shows, in thousands, the collection or withdrawal from circulation of shroff-marked, light weight, defective and other uncurrent coins during the year under review as compared with the previous year 1898-99 :—

1899-1900.	Shroff-marked coin.	Light weight coin.	Defective and other uncurrent coins.	1835 coin.	Total.
Balance on 1st October 1899 ...	4,85	36	39	14,76	20,36
Receipts from other Provinces ...	33	4	...	24	61
Including those found in good coin...	+18	+2	...	+19	+39
Total ...	5,36	42	39	15,19	21,36
Remitted to Calcutta	6,04	54	66	17,45	24,69
Balance on 30th September 1900 ...	1,87	2	36	4,35	6,60
Total ...	7,91	56	1,02	21,80	31,29
Net receipts 1898-1900... ...	2,55	14	63	6,61	9,93
„ „ 1898-1899	3,23	15	39	8,95	12,72

During the previous year 1898-99 no remittances of these coins were made to the mint. Those collected during that year were remitted to the mint immediately after its close *i.e.*, in the beginning of 1899-1900.

The withdrawals during the year under report show a falling off of 279 as compared with those of the preceding year. The decrease appears chiefly in the withdrawals of the coin of 1835.

V.—Absorption of small coin.—The following statement shows, in thousands, the absorption of small coin in the province during the year under report as compared with the preceding year 1898-99 :—

1899-1900.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eight rupees.	Double pice.	Single pice.	Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Total.
Opening balance on 1st October 1899.	1,66	2,55	2,79	93	4,59	22	13	12,87
Received from other Provinces.	1,61	1,62	75	30	4,84	...	...	9,12
Received from Currency in exchange.	4,87	17	...	...	...	...	...	5,04
Total ...	8,14	4,34	3,54	1,23	9,43	22	13	27,03
Issued to other Provinces ...	9	10	2	1,13 +10*	55	...	...	1,99
Net receipts, 1899-1900 ...	8,05	4,24	3,52	...	8,88	22	13	25,04
Net receipts, 1898-99 ...	6,09	6,71	4,89	81	7,58	25	16	26,49
Closing balance on 30th September 1900.	5,06	3,35	3,52	19	5,38	22	10	17,82
Closing balance on 30th September 1899.	1,66	2,55	2,79	93	4,59	22	13	12,87
Net local absorption, 1899-1900.	2,99	89	...	—19	3,50	...	3	7,22
Net local absorption, 1898-99.	4,43	4,16	2,10	—12	2,99	3	3	13,62

* Sent to Akola.

The total balance on the 30th September 1900 shows a net increase of 495 over the balance on the corresponding date of the preceding year. The increase is partly due to large receipts of $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ rupees returned from circulation into the Government treasuries, and partly to larger receipts of $\frac{1}{2}$ rupees (some of which were supplied to take the place of rupees) and single pice from other provinces, &c., during the year than had been estimated for in the annual estimate.

The total local absorption during the year under review shows a net falling off of 640 as compared with the previous year 1898-99. The decrease in the absorption under small silver is due to the reason stated above *viz.*, the return of small silver from circulation into the Government Treasuries which counteracted the effects of the great demand for small silver during the marriage season in April and May. The increase in the absorption under single pice is due to the unusually heavy demands for copper coin made by the public and the Opium Department during the year.

LIBRARY

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Census of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

[*Vide* Chapter VI, pages 241 to 252 of Report for 1892-93.]

2.—Births and Deaths.

[See Sanitation Section.]

3.—Emigration.

(a) Inland Emigration.

During the year emigrants under the Act were registered only in the Gházipur district. The table given below shows the number of emigrants, garden *sardárs*, and local agents :—

District.	Emigrants.			Dependants.	Garden sardárs.	Local agents.
	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Gházipur	14	17	31	...	9	1

The total number of emigrants registered was 31, against 35 recruited in the last year. Recruitment under the Act, which has largely been replaced by free emigration during the past few years, has now fallen to insignificant dimensions.

In the Gházipur district the depôt of the local agent was inspected three times by the District Magistrate and once by a Deputy Magistrate. The premises were found neat and clean, and the health of emigrants was generally good. The labourers recruited are reported to be mostly of the Bhar caste, who understood the terms of the contract explained to them in Hindi.

Only two districts, *viz.* Gházipur and Allahabad, give information regarding the number of "free" emigrants. Ninety free emigrants, including 24 children, went to the labour districts from Gházipur against 247 recruited last year. In Allahabad the number of such emigrants was 61, against 317 in the previous year. The Magistrate of Allahabad attributes the decrease to the fact that from May to December free labourers were recruited largely in the Central Provinces, where the supply of labourers was plentiful. Recruitment outside the Act was no doubt carried on in several other districts, but no record was kept from which the precise number could be ascertained.

The Gorakhpur rules 1894 are reported to have been observed carefully in the Allahabad district, no irregularities in connection with the recruiting operations of the year having been discovered. As a matter of fact, very little information about free emigration is available, as no systematic records about it are generally kept by Magistrates. When the present law has been amended, the working of the system of free emigration will be placed on a more satisfactory footing in general.

The receipts on account of fees for registration of emigrants amounted to Rs. 31, and the expenditure to Rs. 2-6-0.

(b) *Emigration beyond India.*

The following abstract gives the results of registration for Bengal and Behar and these Provinces during the two years 1898 and 1899 and shows an increase of 4,717 in the number of emigrants recruited in 1899.

The largest number of labourers for the colonies was again recruited in the North-Western Provinces :—

	1898.	1899.
Bengal and Behar	1,203	2,316
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8 131	11,735
Total ...	9,334	14,051

The returns for the various districts of these Provinces show the following number of recruits :—

Cawnpore	2,109	Bahraich	305
Fyzabad	1,889	Sítapur	160
Allahabad	1,061	Sultánpur	160
Basti	1,037	Ballia	122
Gonda	741	Aligarh	106
Muttra	587	Fatehpur	102
Lucknow	587	Rae Bareli	97
Agra	501	Bara Banki	93
Benares	466	Mirzapur	67
Gorakhpur	433	Hardoi	44
Bareilly	349	Partábgarh	29
Gházipur	345	Mainpuri	25
Jaunpur	313	Azamgarh	7
		Total ...	11,735

During the year under report Cawnpore again supplied the largest number of recruits in these Provinces.

The following statement shows the actual number of natives of these Provinces who were registered during the years 1898 and 1899 :—

	1898.	1899.
North-Western Provinces	4,367	6,600
Oudh	3,964	5,113
Total ...	8,331	11,713

Classifying the total number of persons that were registered in 1899 for emigration to the colonies according to place of birth, it appears that 46·97 per cent were natives of the North-Western Provinces and 36·38 per cent. of Oudh, against 46 per cent and 42 per cent respectively in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of natives of each district who were registered as emigrants :—

Basti	1,700	Bareilly	208
Gonda	1,339	Muttra	175
Fyzabad	694	Etáwah	133
Rae Bareli	536	Ballia	129
Allahabad	523	Farukhabad	121
Sultánpur	504	Aligarh	111
Azamgarh	461	Bánda	100
Jaunpur	449	Sháhjahánpur	95
Partábgarh	384	Mainpuri	84
Gorakhpur	380	Budaun	82
Bahraich	335	Hamírpur	82
Cawnpore	327	Moradabad	58
Unao	300	Etah	57
Bara Banki	299	Jalaun	43
Gházipur	251	Kheri	40
Sítapur	238	Bulandshahr	32
Benares	230	Jhánsi	30
Lucknow	223	Meerut	27
Agra	221	Pilibhít	20
Hardoi	221	Saháranpur	13
Mirzapur	220	Bijnor	12
Fatehpur	211	Other districts	15
		Total ...	11,713

As in the previous year, natives of the Basti and Gonda districts were most numerous, both these districts as well as Fyzabad showing a considerable increase over the figures of the preceding year.

The number of emigrants from these Provinces who proceeded to the several colonies during the year was 7,925 against 5,523 in the preceding year. The colonies to which the emigrants proceeded are shown in the following statement :—

	Demerara.	Trinidad.	Jamaica.	Natal.	Fiji.	Surinam.	Grand Total
North-Western Provinces ...	1,936	861	324	503	478	275	4,377
Oudh	1,498	713	228	507	362	240	3,548
Total ...	3,434	1,574	552	1,010	840	515	7,925

4. Dispensaries.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries open at the close of the year was 374, an increase of 5 upon the total number of the previous year. The total number of persons treated was 3,998,665, or 141,821 more than in 1898. The increase in the preceding year (164,428) was thus fairly maintained. The percentage of the population who sought medical relief in dispensaries was 8·52 as compared with 8·22 in 1898; and the daily average of indoor patients rose from 2,413 to 2,468. The general attendance at dispensaries increased in 33, while it decreased in 15, districts.

The total number of beds available in hospitals and dispensaries was 4,040, and thus were in excess of the normal demands upon them. The institutions in which the accommodation available was most taxed were those noted below :—

	Number of beds.	Daily indoor average.
Colvin Hospital, Allahabad	40	48·73
Prince of Wales' Hospital, Benares	64	68·93
Sitapur *Sadar* Dispensary	40	43·65

The year 1899, though in a less degree than the one before it, was marked by a comparative absence of cholera and small-pox ; only 520 cases of the former, and of the latter 289 cases, appear to have been treated in the dispensaries of these Provinces. Aid in attendance or medicines was, however, afforded in 3,025 cholera cases, as compared with 424 in 1898. Cases of malarial fever treated decreased from 691,979 in 1898 to 661,153 in 1899, while those of dysentery increased from 87,526 to 98,103. The number of operations of all kinds performed during the year was 180,190, as compared with 175,708 in 1898.

The total income for the year amounted to Rs. 786,211, and the expenditure to Rs. 7,89,407. Receipts from Government increased by Rs. 4,744, and receipts from local and other funds by Rs. 38,672. Subscriptions from Europeans continued stationary, and subscriptions from natives increased by Rs. 3,337. The main charges for the two years compare as follows :—

	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	Difference. Rs.
Establishment	3,86,026	3,97,507	+11,481
Medicines	86,331	91,424	+5,093
Diet	45,366	43,265	−2,101
Miscellaneous	72,238	75,657	+3,419
Buildings and repairs	69,205	89,554	+20,349
Investments	1,000	92,000	+91,000
Total ...	6,60,166	7,89,407	1,29,241

The chief item under investments was the sum of Rs. 90,000 invested on behalf of the Lady Lyall Hospital, Lucknow. The total capital invested on behalf of the dispensaries of these Provinces is now Rs. 15,80,500.

Three thousand two hundred and twenty-two *parda-nashin* women were visited at their homes by Lady Doctors and female Hospital Assistants.

Agra Medical School.

The following table shows the number of male students in each class compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

Class (year).	Military.		Civil.		Rájputána.		Private.		Total.	
	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
I	15	17*	41†	33*	6	3	3†	4	65	47
II	15	11	22	23	3	4	4	1	81	86
III			24	26	5	8	8	13		
IV	11	21	24	20	7	6	7	8‡	49	55‡
Total ...	41	49	111	92	21	21	22	26‡	195	188‡
Passed out 1 class only ...	11	15	29	22	5	3	...	3	45	43
Remaining on 1st May ...	30	34	82	70	16	18	22	23	150	145

* Including 2 failed students.

† Including 1 failed student.

‡ Including 1 sick.

The decrease both in the total number of civil students, and in the total number on the rolls of the highest class, is said to be due to the small number of civil pupils admitted in the year 1896-97, consequent on increased admissions in the preceding year. Under all other heads there is an increase in the total number of students. In particular, the number of military pupils admitted to the first year class increased from 11 in 1898-99 to 21 in the present year. The total number of male students in attendance during the year was 188, as compared with 195 in 1898-99 and 200 in 1897-98. As usual, a sufficient number of applicants have been admitted since the close of the year to bring the total strength up to the sanctioned limit (200). The number of private pupils continued to increase. In the first year class 8 students had passed the Entrance examination of the Allahabad University, as compared with 10 in the preceding year and 7 in 1897-98. The total number of students in the whole school with the Entrance examination qualification was 32, as compared with 29 in 1898-99.

The average number of marks gained at the final examination by civil, Rájputána, and private pupils was higher than in 1898, while the average marks of military pupils slightly decreased. The standard of knowledge of English shown at the first year examination appears to have been satisfactory.

There were 56 female students attending the school in 1899-1900, as compared with 63 in 1898-99, 59 in 1897-98, and 54 in 1896-97. Four pupils who had failed in the previous year succeeded in passing their examinations, and the whole of the first class, *viz.*, nine girls, obtained their diplomas. Seventeen students passed their class examinations out of 30 as compared with 14 out of 27 in the preceding year. These figures relate only to classes I and III. The average marks of those who passed in all classes, with the exception of class III, showed improvement.

The sum of Rs. 1,129 has accrued as interest on the MacDonnell Fund for the training of Lady Doctors, and the purchase of a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 has since been approved. It is regretted that there was no suitable candidate forthcoming for a scholarship on 1st July 1899. Various improvements

to the equipment of the school were made during the year, including the purchase of a bacteriological microscope and various works of reference for the library. It is proposed to build a new Lady Lyall Hospital at Agra, and to utilize the existing buildings as an ophthalmic hospital in connection with the Agra Medical School.

With the exception of a few pupils, the work of the students (male and female) was diligent and satisfactory.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

Blank.

6.—Sanitation.

The report for the preceding year bore witness to the rapid powers of recuperation shown by the people after the famine of 1896-97. The return to normal conditions after a period of distress was aided in 1898 by an unusually healthy season. The general sanitary conditions of the year fell somewhat short of the high standard of the preceding one, but were well above the decennial average. The most striking feature of the year was the high rate of births recorded. In Chapter XII of this Government's Resolution on the Famine Relief Operations of 1897, it was anticipated that the low birth-rate which marked the famine year might extend through 1898; but the increase of the birth rate dates from the middle of 1898, and has been consistently sustained. The rate recorded for the whole year was 48·09 per mille upon the last census population (46,904,791), or 46·55 upon the corrected figures (48,454,289) being the highest on record in these Provinces since those registered (43·77) in the year 1884. This phenomenon would appear to justify a well-known generalization to the effect that one of the consequences of famine is to increase fertility. The birth-rate in the famine districts of Bánda, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Sítapur, Hamírpur, Jhánsi, Jalaun and Hardoi, which show a very large increase in the ratio of births per mille above their mean ratio in the previous five years, appears to support this view. As regards the territorial distribution of the provincial birth-rate, the three western divisions of Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand report the highest figures, the only districts in these divisions in which the birth rate was below the provincial average being Dehra Dún and Pilibhít, where the conditions are exceptional; while, on the other hand, the only areas in the divisions of Allahabad, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur or Benares which exceeded the provincial figures were the districts of Jalaun, Bahraich, and Basti. Bulandshahr continued to be the district returning the highest rate of births (63·48).

The total number of births recorded during the year was 2,255,627, this being the first occasion on which the number has exceeded two millions. Of the children born, 1,168,209 were boys and 1,087,418 were girls, the proportion being 107·4 : 100. Births of male children increased by 258,463, and births of female children by 245,439.

It was observed last year that the year 1898 was marked by an almost entire absence of epidemic disease; and that largely in consequence of this the death-rate for the year was, with one exception, the lowest on record. The presence to a modified extent of cholera, dysentery, and diarrhœa in the year 1899 contributed to render the mortality higher than that of the preceding year, though the figures were below the preceding quinquennial average (34·56). The death-rate for the whole year was 33·19 per mille, calculated upon the census population, or 32·13 upon the adjusted figures. For 1898 the figures were 27·38 and 26·93 respectively. The total number of deaths recorded rose from 1,284,319 in 1898 to 1,556,821 in 1899, the increase in the total population of the Provinces resulting from excess of births over deaths being 698,806, as compared with an increase of 467,406 in 1898.

There were 817,067 deaths of males and 739,754 deaths of females recorded during the year, the ratios of mortality being respectively 33·62 and 32·73 per mille. As in 1898, the female mortality exceeded the male between the ages of one and five years and again between the ages of fifteen and thirty. There occurred, however, in 1899 a decided increase in infantile mortality: the total number of deaths of children under one year of age (530,355) was higher than for any year since 1881, and the infant mortality rate increased from 224·0 per mille in 1898 to 264·7 in 1899. The rate of deaths among Hindus (33·52 per mille) was rather higher than among Muhammadans (31·55 per mille); in 1898 there was no perceptible difference between the mortality of the two races.

Including town populations, it appears that 28 districts, out of the total number of 48, reported a death-rate in excess of the provincial average. It was observed last year that the mortality rate reported by districts in the year 1898 varied in a definite manner with their geographical situation; but such distribution of the death-rate for 1899 is less clearly marked. The mortality figures for the two Oudh divisions have increased, not only as compared with last year, but also relatively to other parts of the Province. Excluding Oudh, however, there are only three eastern districts* which record a death-rate above the provincial average; and six† only out of the 20 districts with a death-rate below that average, which belong to the western portion of the Province. Excluding towns, there were 28 districts which recorded a mortality in excess of the rural average. The highest death-rates during the year were registered in Mainpuri, Etah, Farukhabad, Naini Tal, Bahraich, and Lucknow districts; and the lowest rates in Bánda, Hamírpur, Gorakhpur, Jhánsi, Almora, and Garhwál. In the majority of districts (28), and notably so in the case of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, and Kumaun Divisions, the mortality rate was well below the mean ratio of the preceding five years; and only in the case of districts in the Agra Division was the quinquennial rate generally exceeded.

* Benares, Fatehpur, and Gházipur.

† Almora, Garhwál, Muzaffarnagar, Dehra Dún, Meerut, and Bijnor.

The number of cases in which the cause of death was verified by professional diagnosis was 9,684 in 1899, as compared with 9,254 in 1898 and 15,116 in 1897. A total of 560,456 entries of births, or 24·9 of the total number recorded, were tested by the local authorities and the vaccination staff during the year: the number of deaths similarly verified being 410,883, or 26·3 per cent. of the total registered number. The number of omissions discovered by the officers of the district staff and members of local boards was, as is usually the case, much, higher than the vaccinators reported. As regards deaths, the percentage of error returned was 2·38 in cases checked by the former, as compared with ·41 only reported by the latter agency. Similarly the local authorities found that 2·67 per cent. of births had not been registered, while the vaccinators acknowledged an error of ·66 per cent. only. The greater number of cases tested, and of errors found by both agencies in the case of births, was no doubt due to the fact that entries regarding births are attested with much less difficulty than entries of deaths.

The mortality rate in towns was 39·04 per mille, as compared with 33·41 in 1898: for rural tracts the figures were 32·76 and 26·94 respectively per 1,000. In municipalities the death-rate rose from 33·71 in 1898 to 39·54 in 1899. The average birth-rate for the same two years was 36·44 and 47·24 respectively. Eighteen municipalities recorded an excess of deaths over births, as compared with 31 in 1898. The birth-rate was high in several municipalities of the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, being exceptionally high in Kandhla (67·99) and Sahaswan (65·51), and lowest in the hill stations of Mussoorie and Naini Tal, and in Roorkee, Dehra, and Brindaban among municipalities in the plains. The death rate ranges from the abnormal figure of 72·70 in Kosi to 14·67 in Mussoorie. The exceptional circumstances of Kosi Municipality have previously been a subject of concern to Government. It is regretted that the improvement in the health of the town

reported last year should have been of so temporary a character. The Government has at present under consideration, in the Irrigation Department, measures designed to relieve the waterlogged condition of the sub-soil and to reduce the present excessive mortality.

The chief figures in regard to the principal diseases are compared with those of the preceding year in the table below :—

Cause of mortality.	Number of deaths.			Death-rate per mille.		
	1898.	1899.	Variation.	1898.	1899.	Variation.
Cholera	2,508	8,142	+ 5,634	·05	·17	+ ·12
Small-pox	2,419	2,096	— 323	·05	·04	— ·01
Fever	1,063,596	1,245,260	+ 181,664	22·67	26·55	+ 3·88
Dysentery and diarrhœa	23,574	27,206	+ 3,632	·50	·58	+ ·08
Injuries	24,741	23,473	— 1,268	·53	·50	— ·03
Other causes	167,481	250,644	+ 83,163	3·57	5·34	+ 1·77
Total ...	1,284,319	1,556,821	+ 272,502	27·37	33·18	+ 5 81

With the single exception of the preceding year, when the mortality from cholera was the lowest recorded, the death-rate in 1899 from this disease was the smallest since 1881. The only portion of the year during which there was any prevalence of the disease was from August to November. Thirty districts reported a death-rate of ·01 and upwards, the highest mortality occurring in Garhwál (1·61), Fayzabad (1·19), and Dehra Dún (1·16), the two former being the only districts where any considerable area was affected. Towns where the highest death-rate occurred are marginally noted. Out of a total of 107,239 villages in the Provinces, 1,049 only were visited by cholera. No outbreak of the disease occurred at any of the large fairs.

Town.	Rate of deaths per 1,000.
Chunár ...	4·55
Nagína ...	2·84
Dehra ...	2·70
Gházipur ...	1 67
Hardwár Union ...	1·44
Fyzabad ...	1·35

The absence of small-pox in 1899 was even more marked than in the preceding year, the total number of deaths falling from 2,419 to 2,096 and the death-rate per mille from ·05 to ·04. No lower rate has been recorded since 1871, when trustworthy registration began. No high mortality occurred in any district. Hardoi and Gonda districts registered a death-rate of ·17, and, among towns, Mallawan in the former district had the highest rate (·76). Nineteen districts reported less than 10 deaths from small-pox.

Deaths from fever rose from 1,063,596 in 1898 to 1,245,260 in 1899—an increase of 17 per cent. The mortality per 1,000 rose from 22·67 to 26·55 and, as usual, was slightly higher in urban than in rural areas. In the margin are noted districts reporting the widest variation from the provincial average. The mortality continued to be heavier in the western than in the eastern divisions. Among towns, Gonda (47·78), Cawnpore (42·11), Aligarh or Koil (41·23), and Gháziabad (41·20) showed high death-rates.

District rate.	
Mainpuri ...	40·09
Fatehgarh ...	37 75
Naini Tal ...	37·32
Muttra ...	35·89
Budaun ...	35·40
Bulandshahr ...	35·23

District rate.	
Bánda ...	15·79
Garwál ...	16·26
Hamírpur ...	16·32
Gorakhpur ...	16·44
Jhánsi ...	17·15
Partábgarh ...	18·27
Almora ...	18 57

The Government has at present under consideration a scheme for the sale of quinine through landholders and other non-official agency, which is to be applied tentatively at first in four divisions of the provinces, and which, it is hoped, will conduce to the further checking of malarial fever.

The mortality from dysentery increased from 23,574 deaths in 1898 to 27,206 in 1899. The death rate rose from ·50 to ·58 per mille, as compared with ·99 in the

preceding quinquennium, which, however, included the abnormal year 1897. Among districts, Garhwál, Almora, Dehra Dún, and Benares reported the highest death-rate; in Benares, however, the mortality was chiefly in the city, which had a death-rate of 6·02 per mille, as compared with one of ·91 for the rural area. Hardwár Union, Káshipur, and Háthras were other towns where a high mortality from dysentery occurred.

The deaths in 1899 from injuries of various kinds are compared below with the figures for the previous year :—

Year.	Suicides.		Deaths from—		Total deaths from injuries.	
	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snake-bite or wild animals.	Total.	Rate.
1898	645	1,955	16,512	5,629	24,741	·53
1899	638	1,955	14,571	6,309	23,473	·50
Variation ...	—7	...	—1,941	+680	—1,278	—·03

The districts reporting the largest number of suicides were Azamgarh, Hardoi, Fatehgarh, and Sháhjahánpur; all four districts were conspicuous in this respect in 1898 and 1897, and the last three in 1896 as well. Deaths from snake-bite and wild beasts were most frequent in the divisions of Gorakhpur, Benares, and Fyzabad: districts with the highest mortality from this cause being as marginally shown. Deaths recorded from "all other causes" increased considerably, from 167,481 in 1898 to 250,644 in 1899.

Gorakhpur	... 691
Azamgarh	... 306
Basti ...	... 305
Gonda	... 247
Mirzapur	... 229
Bahraich	... 212
Allahabad	... 212
Cawnpore	... 206

The monthly mortality during the year under review followed, in the main, a normal course. The temporary maximum point attained in May was, however, distinctly higher than usual; and it is difficult to account for this, as climatic conditions were not exceptional, and there was no epidemic disease. The cause may possibly be found, however, in the fact that more rain fell in April and May than usual. The autumn mortality, though higher than that of the preceding year, was well below the decennial average. The fact that the maximum was reached in September, instead of (as usual) in October, may doubtless be attributed to the early cessation of the rains, and the occurrence in September of climatic conditions which ordinarily occur a month later.

The following statement shows the sums expended on sanitation by certain of the larger municipalities in relation to their total income; the figures are for the financial year 1898-99 :—

Name of municipality.	Total income of year.	Sums expended on—				
		Water supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Markets, &c.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Musscorie	1,08,756	7,794	368	54,637	...	62,799
Meerut	2,31,563	22,619	2,451	25,777	30	50,877
Agra	3,04,542	63,552	1,329	43,526	3,778	1,12,185
Bareilly	1,46,125	679	1,286	32,868	615	35,448
Cawnpore	4,02,094	77,661	16,094	89,695	970	1,84,420
Allahabad	3,77,249	69,246	1,963	71,823	3,275	1,46,307
Benares	5,38,347	75,846	46,643	65,909	1,984	1,90,382
Naini Tal	2,43,248	1,61,955	...	20,453	...	1,82,408
Lucknow	4,10,242	52,008	3,794	96,052	2,569	1,54,423

Samples of water of each municipal water-works have been regularly sent for bacteriological analysis, and have almost invariably been pronounced pure. In September Mr. Hankin was able to detect the presence of the enteric microbe in the Agra cantonment water-supply in time to prevent any ill results.

At Agra the engines of the water-works were put in thorough repair, and the construction of a fourth filter was undertaken (it has since been completed); in Benares some progress was made with the extension of the sewerage system: in Cawnpore a new sewage scheme was laid before the Board: and in Naini Tal the new water-supply was practically completed. Various other projects were considered by the Provincial Sanitary Board, which met four times during the course of the year.

For the greater part of the year the provinces remained entirely free from plague. The system of circle organization and inspection, which had been successful in dealing with the outbreak in 1897 at and around Hardwár, was applied during the year to certain districts in the Meerut, Gorakhpur, and Benares Divisions, as a safeguard against the introduction of the disease from the Pánjáb or Bengal. A reduction of the staff was effected during the rains; but inspections were renewed on the approach of the cold weather. The opportunity was also taken to issue a revised edition of the Plague Regulations published by this Government.

Mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes.

The totals of the annual provincial mortality caused by wild animals and venomous snakes during the last nine years are given for comparison in the following table:—

Year.	Deaths of persons.		Loss of cattle.		Number of wild animals destroyed.	Number of snakes destroyed.
	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.	Due to wild animals.	Due to snakes.		
1891	241	6,013	6,979	210	3,458	2,963
1892	233	4,566	6,573	189	2,723	1,240
1893	232	4,847	6,362	256	2,310	21,139
1894	279	5,689	5,724	236	2,173	14,829
1895	530	6,297	6,079	184	2,300	16,387
1896	640	5,695	6,500	361	2,489	14,827
1897	701	4,589	5,366	348	3,189	7,957
1898	582	4,908	6,356	443	2,460	7,833
1899	503	5,579	6,580	365	2,357	5,811

Only two divisions exhibit any marked fluctuation in the number of persons killed by wild animals. In the Rohilkhand Division only 86 deaths are reported, as compared with 200 in the previous year; but in Allahabad the number has risen from 126 to 186. In all the other divisions the mortality has been somewhat less than in the previous year.

As in former years, more than half of the deaths caused by wild animals are attributed to wolves. It is satisfactory, however, to note that the number has fallen from 426 in 1897 and 379 in 1898 to 271 in the year under review.

In view of the fact that in the year 1898 out of a total reported mortality from wolves in British India of 462, no less than 379 deaths occurred in these Provinces, attention was invited by the Government of India to the desirability of taking special measures to exterminate these pests in the districts which had suffered most. District Officers were accordingly addressed on the subject in November 1899, and the special reports and statistics furnished show that outside the Rohilkhand and Allahabad Divisions, which together account for 226 of the 271 deaths reported from wolves, there was no necessity for any extraordinary measures.

Forty-eight deaths were caused by tigers, as compared with 51 in the previous year. Of these, no less than 22 occurred in the district of Mirzapur. A special reward of Rs. 200 has been sanctioned for the destruction of a man-eating tiger, to which the majority of the deaths appear to have been due. Thirteen deaths attributed to tigers in the Moradabad district were probably, as the Magistrate suggests, due to leopards.

Only 15 deaths are attributed to leopards, and the number of persons killed by bears has fallen from 8 to 3.

Of the carnivora classed as "other animals," jackals are credited with no less than 111 deaths, as against 82 in the previous year. Nearly half of these are reported from the Fyzabad Division, 52 out of a total of 64 deaths from wild animals being ascribed to jackals. The Commissioner states that some of these cases were adults mauled by jackals in whom hydrophobia supervened. He mentions, however, two cases of children, eight or ten years of age, being attacked and killed by jackals.

It seems nearly certain that a large number of these deaths are really due to wolves; and it may be noticed that, although very few wolves have been killed in the last two years in the division, the number of reported deaths has fallen from 43 and 21 respectively in the years 1897 and 1898 to eight in the year under review. This matter requires the attention of the District Officers.

The total amount disbursed in rewards for killing wild animals fell from Rs. 7,277-12-0 to Rs. 7,183-5-0. A very large proportion of the total amount Rs. 2,223, or nearly 31 per cent., was paid in the Kumaun Division, chiefly for bears and leopards, which, though causing slight loss to human life, apparently commit considerable depredations among cattle.

The number of hyænas killed fell from 404 to 296, of which 231 were accounted for in the Agra Division only. The Magistrate of Agra is of opinion that many of the animals brought to Agra for the purpose of claiming a reward come from the bordering Native States. This possibility existing, exceptional care is necessary in sanctioning the rewards.

The statistics relating to the number of cattle killed by wild animals and snakes cannot be relied on as accurate, many losses being unreported; while, on the other hand, animals which are missing from a herd are frequently reported as killed by wild animals. In the whole of the Agra Division only four animals are reported to have been killed by wild animals or snakes.

The Kumaun Division, which returns heavy losses from leopards and substantial losses from tigers, bears, and wild dogs, accounts for 4,963 out of the provincial aggregate of 6,945. The only other division which reports appreciable loss is Allahabad, in which the destruction of 999 cattle is ascribed to leopards, mainly in the Bundelkhand districts, where the craggy hills afford shelter to a large number of these animals. The total losses of all other districts are returned as being under 200.

The number of licenses issued in Form XI under the Arms Act for the protection of crops and agricultural stock fell during the year from 10,927 to 10,326.

The reduction is distributed over all divisions except Benares, where the increase from 317 to 327 is insignificant and due to special local conditions in the Mirzapur district.

The most noticeable decrease is in the Meerut Division, where the figures fell from 1,119 to 986.

Under the rules published by Notification No. 684F., dated 19th September 1890, 16 licenses were issued by Forest officers for the destruction of the larger carnivora. The animals destroyed under these licenses were 33 tigers, 15 leopards, and eight bears.

The mortality from snake-bite was considerably in excess of that of the previous year, having risen from 4,908 to 5,579. The increase occurs almost entirely in the Gorakhpur, Benares, Lucknow, and Allahabad Divisions, which showed 260, 139, 129, and 139 more deaths respectively than in 1898.

The Commissioner of Allahabad, who has analyzed the figures for municipal and rural tracts, finds that there is a considerable preponderance of deaths of females in the latter, and draws the inference that many of the cases of snake-bite reported in the latter are really cases of murder and suicide of women. The statistics of snake-bite are, however, not generally regarded as reliable, and it would be unsafe to attach too much importance to these conclusions.

The number of snakes reported to have been destroyed shows a marked decrease. In the Benares Division, where 760 persons perished from snake-bite, only 15 snakes are reported to have been destroyed. As in previous years, small sums were distributed as rewards by some municipalities; but the aggregate amount, Rs. 74-6-6, is insignificant, and more encouragement might well be given by local bodies to the destruction of dangerous snakes.

7.—Vaccination.

The following table sets forth the principal operations of the year in comparison with those of the previous year:—

	Number of vaccinators employed.	Expenditure.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	Number of successful re-vaccinations.	Percentage of inspections—	
					By Deputy Sanitary Commissioners or District Superintendents of Vaccination.	By Assistant Superintendents and others.
		Rs.				
1898-99 ...	920	1,30,966	1,398,684	41,776	9·25	29·40
1899-1900 ...	934	1,38,932	1,511,436	47,292	8·91	30·19

There was a considerable increase both in the total number of persons vaccinated and in the number of successful re-vaccinations, notwithstanding the fact that in several districts experienced vaccinators again had to be deputed to plague work and were replaced by inexperienced men. The increase in the number of successful primary vaccinations was spread over forty districts, being most marked in Gorakhpur, Aligarh, Hardoi, Saháranpur, Azamgarh, and Meerut. Eight districts only showed a decrease: the largest decrease (2,626) being in Basti.

The ratio of deaths from small-pox per 10,000 of the population was 4 in 1899, against ·5 in 1898, both years having been years of unusual immunity from the disease. Mortality from small-pox was highest in the Oudh and eastern districts, which are, on the whole, less well protected by vaccination than the districts in the west of the Province. The total number of persons vaccinated during 1899-1900 in the first or western circle (719,739) did not differ greatly from that (783,939) in the second or eastern circle, but there was the usual difference in infantile vaccination, 531,100 children under one year of age having been successfully vaccinated in the 1st Circle and 317,575 in the 2nd Circle. The latter figure, however, shows a considerable advance from that (199,199) in the preceding year.

The number of successful primary operations in municipal towns in 1899-1900 was 116,656, and of successful re-vaccinations 3,071, as compared with 101,828 and 2,545 respectively in the previous year: the proportion successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of the population being 33·10 in 1898-99 and 37·97 in 1899-1900. At the suggestion of the Army Sanitary Commission the Government of India directed

the inclusion in the Vaccination Report of a statement relating to children under one year of age in municipal towns. In this statement the number available for vaccination is calculated by deducting from the number of births during the year the number of children under one year who died; but, as a good many of the latter were doubtless born in the preceding year, the calculation does not appear to be trustworthy. Moreover, many of the children who died were, until they died, available for vaccination. It is supposed that these causes account for the fact that in many towns the number of infants shown as successfully vaccinated exceeds the number shown as available for vaccination.

8.—Lunatic Asylums.

The chief figures in regard to the lunatics confined during the year in the four asylums in these Provinces are shown in the accompanying statement :—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1899.	Admissions, including re-admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1899.	Daily average strength.	Maximum number confined on any day.	Accommodation.
			Cured.	Transferred to friends, &c.					
Bareilly ...	278	94	39	6	15	312	301·3	324	362
Benares ...	306	43	27	8	17	297	306·1	319	310
Agra	234	82	30	13	19	254	251·3	271	276
Lucknow ...	212	100	28	11	21	252	224·1	252	278
Total ...	1,030	319	124	38	72	1,115	1,083	1,166	1,226
Figures for 1898 ...	1,084	206	134	39	87	1,030	1,065	1,100	1,286
Figures for 1897 ...	1,096	238	119	43	88	1,084	1,120	1,171	1,286

The population of the asylums rose during the year from 1,030 to 1,115. The large number of admissions (319), which showed a great increase on those of previous years, is partly explained by the transfer of harmless criminal lunatics from Central Jails to the Agra and Bareilly Asylums, in pursuance of the decision, mentioned last year, that no criminal lunatics of any kind should any longer be kept in jails. The decrease in the total accommodation available in the asylums is due to the decrease shown against the Bareilly Asylum, which is now said to have accommodation for 254 male and 108 female patients only, as compared with 310 male and 112 female patients last year. The Benares Asylum was the one in which there was most pressure on the space; the number of inmates there closely approached the available accommodation, and at times exceeded it.

Five Europeans and Eurasians were admitted during the year, making a total of 20 of this class confined : 2 were cured and discharged. Buildings for the reception of all European lunatics are under construction at Agra; but, pending the completion of these, they are confined in all the asylums, except Lucknow. Nearly half the total cost (Rs. 3,330) of the maintenance of European lunatics was defrayed by the contributions of friends.

Four escapes of lunatics were reported during the year, 3 being from the Lucknow Asylum and 1 from Agra. In 2 cases the lunatic has not yet been recaptured.

The total mortality in the asylums fell from 87 in 1898 to 72 in 1899, there being a marked decrease in all the asylums, except Agra. The Lucknow Asylum continued to show the highest death-roll (21), the highest number of admissions to hospital (454), and the greatest percentage of mortality (9·3). Sixteen of the

Lucknow patients who died were, however, reported to be in indifferent health upon admission, and the total figures are in any case too small to indicate that the sanitation of this asylum is inferior to that of the others. Of the total number of deaths which occurred, 10 were due to anæmia and debility, 10 to phthisis, and 9 each to dysentery, pneumonia, and epilepsy.

The criminal lunatics confined in asylums, are summarized below :—

Lunatic Asylum.	Remaining on 1st January 1899.	Admitted and re-admitted.	Discharged or transferred.	Died.	Remaining on 31st December 1899.
Bareilly	30	40	20	1	49
Benares	77	16	14	5	74
Agra	37	19	5	2	49
Lucknow	30	51	7	4	70
Total ...	174	126	46	12	242
Figures for 1898	178	35	26	13	174

The increase (68) in the total number of criminal lunatics confined in asylums is due chiefly to the number (49) transferred from Central Jails.

The causes of insanity were recorded as known in about half the number of cases admitted. In 113 cases out of the 156 thus recorded, insanity was attributed to physical and in 43 cases to mental causes. The proportion of cases recorded as known varies considerably in different asylums, as the marginal figures show. In 63 cases, or rather less than 20 per cent. of the total number admitted, insanity was attributed to the use of intoxicants.

Numler of cases admitted in which cause of insanity was reported as—

Lunatic Asylum.	(*i*) *Known.*			(*ii*) *Unknown.*	Total.
	Physical.	Mental.	Total.		
Rareilly	53	18	71	23	94
Benares	8	1	9	34	43
Agra	25	11	36	46	82
Lucknow	27	13	40	60	100
Total ...	113	43	156	163	319

The expenditure on construction and repairs amounted to Rs. 6,886, compared with Rs. 7,498 in the preceding year; the only special works undertaken being the re-construction of the flooring and sleeping platform in a barrack of the Benares Asylum, and the re-roofing of a godown at Bareilly. The necessity of connecting the asylum at Benares with the municipal water-works is again urged by the Superintendent. The work has been temporarily postponed for want of funds, but will shortly be put in hand in connection with the scheme for supplying the Reserve Police Lines. Rupees 69,888 were spent in the maintenance of lunatics, as compared with Rs. 74,486 in 1898, the reduction being mainly effected under the head of diet. The friends of lunatics contributed Rs. 2,182 towards their support, and Rs. 6,017 were realized by asylum industries. The latter figure was much smaller than that (Rs. 9,516) of the previous year, and is mainly explained by the falling off in the receipts of the Dairy Farm at Bareilly. The net cost per head to Government amounted to Rs. 58-15-8, or about Rs. 2 less than in 1898. Out of the sum of Rs. 300 per annum sanctioned by Government for each asylum for the purpose of providing amusements for the lunatics, a sum of Rs. 623 was expended during the year, and the results are reported to have been beneficial; but at Agra comparatively little use was made of this indulgence.

The net profit of the Dairy Farm attached to the Bareilly Asylum was Rs. 1,097 only, as compared with Rs. 5,283 in 1898. The decrease is partly due to

the discontinuance of the practice of purchasing milk from outside sources and selling again either this milk or the butter produced from it. Considerable losses also were caused by a serious outbreak of cattle disease which occurred at the end of the year, and was diagnosed as rinderpest by Veterinary-Lieutenant Walker, of the Bacteriological Laboratory, who visited the dairy and inoculated the healthy stock. Forty-two head of stock were also inoculated with tuberculin in August by Dr. Rogers, Officiating Imperial Bacteriologist, with results showing that the stock was free from any taint of tubercular disease.

The project for establishing a central asylum at Agra, to which administrative sanction was recorded last year, remained for a while in abeyance pending the decision of the question whether the site of the asylum would be wanted for a combined railway station. That question has been decided in the negative, and work will now be resumed. The plan of the new asylum has been revised in view of the less repressive mode of treatment of insanes which Western experience has approved.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

(For standard section on above, see page 273 and 274 of Report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

2.—Education.

The total number of scholars in public and private institutions increased by 47,532 (from 378,084 in 1898-99 to 425,616 in 1899-1900); the number of institutions by 817 (from 13,137 to 13,954). In 1895 the number of scholars was 301,408 and the number of institutions was 11,406. There has therefore been an increase of 41 per cent. in the number of scholars, and of 22 per cent. in the number of institutions, within the last four years. The increase in the number of scholars during the last year mainly consisted in a great increase (41,178) in the number of boys attending primary schools. Although the increase in attendance at primary schools for girls was small, a considerably larger number of girls (15,055, against 12,413 in 1898-99) attended lower primary classes, many of them attending in boys' schools. Taking boys' and girls' schools together, there has been an increase of 62 per cent. in the number of primary schools since 1895, and an increase of 66 per cent. in the attendance at them.

The percentage of children at school during 1899-1900 to the population of school age (according to the census of 1891) was 6·05 against 5·38 in 1898-99 and 5·07 in 1897-98. The percentage is lowest in Oudh, being 4·8 in the Lucknow Division and 5 in the Fyzabad Division (which division, however, shows progress): it is highest in the Meerut Division (8·3). These percentages show sustained progress, but they also show how extremely backward these Provinces are in education.

During the year the expenditure on education increased by Rs. 7,87,191 (from Rs. 37,17,957 to Rs. 45,05,148). This large increase took place under in direct expenditure, and consists mainly of the advance from Rs. 2,88,999 to Rs. 4,94,337 against buildings, and from Rs. 81,420 to Rs. 4,55,491 against miscellaneous: the portion of which met from fees was Rs. 61,139 in 1898-99 and Rs. 3,41,918 in 1899-1900.

Collegiate Education.—The average enrolment and the total expenditure on colleges were 1,439 and Rs. 3,77,756 against 1,345 and Rs. 3,59,686 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 1,56,689 were defrayed from public funds (as against Rs. 1,57,298 in the preceding year), the remainder being met from fees and other sources. The cost per student is a little less than in the preceding year, and the contribution from public funds also shows a tendency to diminish.

In the M. A. and D. Sc. examinations of the year the total number of candidates was 34 and of passes 26, against 32 and 18 respectively in the previous year. In the B. A. and B. Sc., examinations there were 226 candidates (seven having been entered for the B. Sc. examination and five having succeeded in passing it). The number of B. A. candidates (219) shows a noticeable falling off from the numbers (273) of the preceding year.

During the year certain changes have been introduced, which will, it is hoped promote collegiate education. It is particularly satisfactory to notice that the arrangements, whereby the disadvantages, alluded to last year, under which Bachelors in Science were placed if they intended taking up Law as a profession have

been removed. The High Court have now consented to accept, as sufficient evidence of a competent knowledge of English, the general examination in English which in future both candidates for the B. A. and those for the B. Sc. degree will be requiredto pass.

Another change of far-reaching importance is embodied in the rule, which the University has, with the concurrence of the Lieutenant Governor, adopted, that candidates for the Entrance and School Final examinations must be at least 16 years old. The question is to be considered whether, in connection with this measure, the present first year course of work should not be transferred to the High Schools, the standard for matriculation being raised to a point halfway between the present standard and that of the Intermediate examination. If this proposal is accepted, the new matriculation examination will probably be substituted for the present Entrance examination as qualifying for the public service. The result would be the establishment of a higher educational qualification for posts under Government.

There is a noticeable increase in number of affiliations to the Government Sanskrit College at Benares, and notwithstanding the severe losses sustained by the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh by the lamented death of Sir Saiyid Ahmad and Mr. Beck, the average enrolment at that college has risen from 116 to 150 during the year under report.

Secondary Education.—Small change has taken place during the year in the attendance at, or cost of, public secondary schools (English and Anglo-Vernacular). The enrolment during the year was 25,163, while in the preceding year the figure was 25,397. The expenditure last year was Rs. 7,50,555, against Rs. 7,55,004 in the previous year. Of the expenditure, Rs. 65,349 was met from Provincial revenues, against Rs. 67,165 in 1898-99: Rs. 1,86,036 from Local funds, against Rs. 1,86,622: Rs. 53,862 from Municipal funds, against Rs. 51,781: Rs. 2,99,487 from fees, against Rs. 2,99,585: and Rs. 1,45,821 from other sources, against Rs. 1,49,851.

The number of public secondary schools for girls was 41 in 1899-1900, against 35 in 1898-99, and the number of pupils 3,214, against 2,986. Twenty-one of these schools, however, with 1,418 pupils, were schools for Europeans: two, with 63 pupils, were secondary Vernacular schools.

The number of passes in the Entrance, School Final, and English Middle examinations were less favourable, on the whole, in the year than in the preceding year; but it is said that the Entrance Examination was unusually difficult. The number of candidates at this examination again slightly decreased (891, instead of 907), while the number appearing at the School Final examination rose from 276 to 301.

The number of secondary Vernacular schools for boys was 297, with 36,918 pupils, in 1899-1900, as compared with 294, with 33,811 pupils, in the previous year; but this increase in the number of schools is said to be nominal, the practising schools attached to the normal schools at Agra, Allahabad, and Moradabad (which were reckoned last year as departments of normal schools) having been brought on the list.

A Committee of officials and educational experts was convened at Allahabad by the Lieutenant-Governor in April 1899 to consider certain defects in the school courses that had been brought to the notice of Government. In compliance with the orders of Government passed on the Committee's recommendations, new curricula were compiled by the Education Department, both for Anglo-Vernacular and Vernacular schools. The courses in arithmetic and geography were shortened, and certain other reductions in the course made, drawing at the same time being made a compulsory study in the lower classes. The number of examinations that the boys undergo has been reduced by the abolition of the Lower Primary and the Anglo-Vernacular Lower Middle examinations.

Primary Education.—The number of District Boards' primary Vernacular schools for boys was as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
Upper Primary	2,071	1,882
Lower Primary	2,153	2,446
Total ...	4,224	4,328

The number of pupils in these schools in 1898-99 and 1899-1900 respectively was 19,774 and 21,111 in the upper primary stage, and 143,768 and 161,963 in the lower primary stage. Thus the number of boys receiving instruction in both stages shows a satisfactory increase, and the decrease in the number of upper primary schools, which is explained to be due to the closing of some inefficient upper primary sections in the Meerut Division, is not a matter for regret. The rates of fees levied in the various districts still present great diversity: but the number of districts which levy no fee at all for primary education was reduced during the year.

Aided Vernacular primary schools for boys numbered 2,241, against 1,655 in 1898-99. The total number of pupils in these schools was 70,601, of whom 2,507 were in the upper primary stage and 68,094 in the lower primary stage. The enrolment shows a very large increase from the total (49,765) in the preceding year; and this increase promises well for the policy adopted by this Government of advancing elementary education by means of grants in aid to indigenous schools. The great need is for increased inspecting agency to supervise these schools, and, in order to meet this need, the inspecting staff of several District Boards has been strengthened recently. During the year additional Sub-Deputy Inspectors have been provided for the Sultánpur, Ballia, Unao, Sítapur, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, and Hardoi districts, and further additions will be made as funds become available.

Training Colleges and Normal Schools.—The Anglo-Vernacular Training College for teachers, Lucknow, was reorganized during the year; the staff has been strengthened, and the college is now established in its new and spacious building in Allahabad. The number and value of the stipends have also been increased. The results of these measures will be visible in the current and following years. During the year the number of students rose from 19 to 43, and the result of the examination for certificates was good. The number of normal schools rose from three to four by the opening of the normal school at Moradabad. There is now a normal school for each Inspector's division in the plains and in this respect the educational equipment of the Provinces has been brought abreast of the standard suggested by the Education Commission. The question of establishing a Government normal school for female teachers is under the consideration of Government; but at present a certain number of young women are efficiently trained as teachers, on a subvention by Government, at the Church Missionary Society's School at Sigra, Benares.

Technical Education.—The number of students in law classes at the various colleges rose from 372 to 397. The number of candidates (who, it is reported, often appear at an interval of some years after their course), and of successes at the examination, diminished considerably. The imperfections of the system of instruction in Law which the various colleges endeavour to impart have forcibly impressed themselves on the Lieutenant-Governor's mind during his inspections of the various colleges, and he is now, with the valuable assistance of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knox, Vice-Chancellor of the University, elaborating a scheme for strengthening the Law teaching at the Muir Central College, which may, it is hoped, in time lead up to the creation of a well-equipped Central Law College for the Provinces.

At the Agra Medical School there were on the rolls at the close of the year 188 men and 57 women, against 195 and 64 respectively in the previous year. The Lieutenant-Gevernor has now been able to find the money (about Rs. 1,20,000) for adding to the Thomason Hospital a suitable Ophthalmic Hospital; and the

provision of this hospital will also benefit the Lady Lyall (Dufferin) Hospital by enabling it to exchange its outlying wards for others, to be built for it in a more convenient situation.

The total number of students at the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, was 982, against 888 in 1898-99: the civil students consisted of 86 English and 800 native students, and the military students of 76 English and 20 native students. The health and the work of the students were alike satisfactory. A salutary change has been introduced, whereby students, instead of being paid for attending the Roorkee College, have now to pay for permission to attend it. The profession of Engineering in India, like the profession of Medicine, has passed beyond the stage when it needed to be fostered by eleemosynary support from Government. Scholarships, however, continue to be given.

Of the Industrial School at Lucknow, it is reported that the class of students for whom the school was specially intended appear to be deserting it. The enrolment rose from 106 to 126, but the number of students belonging to the artizan classes is stated to have fallen from 17 to 10. The Government recognises that the school has not hitherto been successful; but measures are in contemplation, whereby it may be hoped that things will improve.

The number of students on the rolls of the Agricultural School, Cawnpore, was 31 on March 31st, 1899 and 25 on March 31st, 1900. The examination results were found by the Director of Agriculture to be very creditable to the Principal and staff.

Female Education.—The total number of schools for native girls, which had been 298 in 1897-98 and 329 in 1898-99, rose to 351 in 1899-1900. The practice of sending little girls to boys' primary schools has spread very greatly in the Fyzabad Division, where 1,565 female children are so learning; the total for the whole Province was 2,670, against 471 in the previous year. Of Anglo-Vernacular institutions (maintained in nearly all cases by missionary societies) there were 1 college, 18 secondary schools, and 9 primary schools: the total number of scholars was 2,246, and the total expenditure (of which Rs. 19,068 was from public funds) was Rs. 1,00,708. Primary Vernacular schools for girls under public management numbered 152, with 4,100 pupils, against 145, with 3,686 pupils, in 1898-99: and aided primary schools for girls rose from 145, with 5,974 pupils, to 165, with 6,323 pupils.

Special Class Schools.—The total number of aided schools for Europeans and Eurasians was 47 (22 for boys and 25 for girls), as compared with 42 in the previous year. The expenditure from Provincial revenues was Rs. 93,664 in 1898-99 and Rs. 99,772 in 1899-1900. The results of the examinations held under the European Schools' Code were, in comparison with previous years, very satisfactory.

In the Colvin School for sons of Talúqdárs at Lucknow there were 39 pupils (21 being Hindus and 18 Muhammadans). The conduct of the boys is stated to have been good, and the school did fairly well in the public examinations.

The general meeting of the Provincial Text-Book Committee was held, as usual, in November, and 13 meetings were held by the five sub-committees. The total number of works considered was 238. The Text-Book Committee has now been entirely reorganized in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, and it is hoped that, when the new scheme is sanctioned, a career of greater usefulness is before it.

3.—Literature and the Press.

(*a*) *Literature.*

The number of publications catalogued during the year was 1,762 as compared with 1,320 in the previous year. The increase was most prominent in the works of Poetry, in which class alone there was an increase of 225 works: works on Religion

also largely increased from 287 to 371, while works of a miscellaneous character increased from 226 to 351. There was also a substantial increase in the number of works on Medicine. On the other hand works on History decreased appreciably. It is noteworthy that almost the whole of the increase in the total number of works published and catalogued was in first editions of original works of a general, as opposed to a purely educational, character.

1.—Sanskrit Publications.

The Sanskrit publications of the year under review comprised no original work of importance; they were almost exclusively of the nature of editions or re-editions of old Sanskrit works. The *Pandit*, a monthly journal edited by the Pandits of the Benares Sanskrit College, continued to publish important old texts, belonging chiefly to the grammatical and philosophical section of Sanskrit Literature. Mr. A. Venis, the Principal of the Benares Sanskrit College, also began to publish in this journal an English translation of a very important systematic treatise on the Vedanta Philosophy, the *Siddántaléśa* by Appaya Dikshit. A second Benares undertaking, with similar aims, the "Benares Sanskrit Series", is now bringing out an important old grammatical treatise. And quite recently a new series of the same type, the "Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series", has been established, and made an excellent beginning by publishing the *Śloka-Vártika, i.e.* the first section of the great work of the famous Kumarila Bhatta, the greatest old authority on the system of the so-called *Púrva Mímánsá*. The three series, the work of which has been referred to above, do highly important work in supplying Sanskrit scholars with the materials required for an understanding of the different branches in which Indian thought and learning have been active, especially of the different philosophic systems. Among other editions of Sanskrit texts the *Editio Princeps*, brought out by Pandit Sudhakar Dvivedin, of the Benares Sanskrit College, of the *Triśatika*, a work on Arithmetic by Sridharáchárya, deserves mention.

2.—Hindi Literature.

Poetry, Drama, Fiction.

The list of books during the year was a long one, but hardly any of them had any claim to originality. Reprints, like *Viśrám Ságar* and *Rámáyana* of Tulsi Das, were scarcely publications of the year. *Rág Prakáśa, Bhajan Pushpáwali*, and others were worthless imitations of hymns of Tulsi Das and Sur Das. *Ekánt Vásí Yogi*, a translation of Goldsmith's *Hermit* by Sridhar Pathak, was re-printed during the year. Hindi Drama fared a little better, though the principal publications of the year, including the translation of four Sanskrit plays, to wit, the *Uttara Ráma Charita, Málatí Mádhava, Málavikágnimitra*, and *Mrichchhakatika*, into prose and verse, were merely translations. The *Duhkhiní Bálá* of Bábu Radhá Krishna Dás was also an old work, as the author states that it was revised by his cousin, the late Bábu Haris Chandra of Benares. It is a small book and attempts to show the mischievous character of old customs, *e.g.* consulting horoscopes in marriages. *Saraswatí* by Pandit Durga Prasad had also some pretensions to originality, and described the domestic life of Hindus and exposed the evils of ignorance. *Krishna Kumárí*, translated from the Bengali of Michael Madhu Sudan Datta, was also an old work. Hindi Drama is a plant of recent growth, and it was noticed during the year that an attempt is being made to enrich it by translations from English and other sources. The most important branch, however, of Hindi literature to which a new life has lately been given in these days is *Fiction*. The most famous novelist of the day is Bábu Devakínandan Khatrí of Benares. In spite of his shortcomings, his work *Lulling a Thoughtless Age to Servitude* seems to command a very large sale. His attempt to introduce magic in his novels, and his ignorance of science, may make his books attractive to ignorant persons. *Vírendra Víra*, which has passed through two editions, contains a description of a conspiracy to put down a troublesome government,

perfectly foreign to Hindu ideas and unknown to Indian history. *Chandrakánta Santati*, of which twelve parts each of closely printed hundred pages demy 8vo. appeared during the year, is a wearisome story of intrigues. The only other novel worth mentioning was a translation of Reynolds' *Rye House Plot* by Chunni Lal, written in a similar style.

3.—Hindi Publications, *including Biography, History, Language, Philosophy, and Miscellaneous.*

No new books on mathematics or science were published, but astrology counted as many as ten publications. These astrological publications are, however, not original, but translations and compilations from Sanskrit treatises. The most important of them is *Nawáb Khánkhánán ká Jyotisha*, a Hindi translation of a small astrological composition in mixed Sanskrit and Persian. The author of the original book was a Musalmán nobleman, who flourished during the period of Muhammadan rule. The book is of some interest as showing the extent to which the ideas of educated Muhammadans were influenced by contact with Hindus. In itself it is of slight literary value. *Jyotisha Navaratna* by Misri Lal Jyotishi, *Nakshatramálá, Tájak Sangraha, Jyotisha, Bháva Málá, Satya Prashna Dípaka*, and *Muhúrta Prakáśa* are elementary works on Hindu astrology; *Jyotisha Sangraha* is a larger compilation on the same subject. *Dinamálá Nakshatramálá*, tells how the future character and fortune of a child are determined by the day of his birth. Among the biographies may be mentioned *Yatíndra Charitra* by Ambika Prasad Tiwari, Head Master, Tahsíli School, Pukhrayan, district Cawnpore; a short life of the late Swámi Bháskaránand of Benares; *Swámi Virájánand Saraswatí ká Jívana Charit*, translated from the Urdu of Pandit Lekhram, a well written memoir; and *Kavi Panch-Káli Dás*, translated from the Marathi of the late Vishnu Krishna Shastri Chiplonkar by Pandit Ganesh Prasad Agnihotri of Nagpur, a critical and interesting essayon the life and writings of the celebrated poet. The miscellaneous literature of the year was very comprehensive as regards the range of subjects. *Ráshtra Bhásha*, translated from the Marathi by Ganga Prasad Agnihotri, and published by the Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Benares, was an essay which discussed the desirability of having a common *lingua franca* for all Hindustan. According to this writer, Hindi is well qualified for the purpose. *Bháibandon men jhagrá hokar log alag hoté hain. Is ká kyá kárana ?*, translated from the Marathi, is a small book dwelling upon the evils of family disputes. *Strí Dharma Bodhiní*, by Bábu Tota Ram, Vakíl, Aligarh, is a small book dwelling on the duties of Hindu women. *Dharma Śikshá*, published by the Allahabad Literary Institute and printed at the Indian Press, is an excellent religious and moral instructor. *Tib-i-Akbarí* is a translation of a medical work on the Yunani system of treatment. The Hindi is not always correct or idiomatic. *Misra Deśa kí Chitra Málá*, published by the Christian Literature Society of Allahabad, gives an account of Egypt, past and present. The book is illustrated, and written in easy Hindi, but here and there betrays a style peculiar to Missionaries, words and expressions being used which have not the sanction of literary authorities. *Jádú Vidyá*, published by Gauri Shankar, bookseller, Hardwár, treats of oracles, clairvoyance, &c. *Karámatí Pitárá*, a treatise on magic, by Sufi Saádat Ali of Moradabad, is a pretentious work on occult practices. The author also advertises cures by his patent medicines. *Kímiyá* gives recipés for the preparation of precious metals from the baser ones, as also miscellaneous recipés of various sorts. *Sánkhya Tattwa Sambodhiní, Tiká Sahita*, is a treatise on *Sánkhya* philosophy, with a Hindi exposition based on the *Bháshya* of Gourapáda, a useful publication. *Jaina Prathama Pustaka*, the first book of the Jain sect, is a very elementary tract. *Brindában Máhátmya* is a little book in praise of Brindaban. *Sanskrit Ságar* contains some collections of stories selected from the *Panchatantra* and *Hitopadeśa*. *Sáhitya Navanít*, by Pandit Ambika Dat Vyasa, Sanskrit Lecturer, Patna College, printed at the *Chandra Prabhá* Press, Benares, is an excellent Hindi reader. *Bhásha Chandriká* is an elementary grammar. It has been adopted by the Text Book Committee. *Kávya*

Nirnaya, published by the *Bhárata Jívana* Press, Benares, is a work on rhetoric, written on the lines of Sanskrit treatises on the same subject. It will be useful to students of Hindi poetry. *Dharma Divákar*, printed at the *Árya Bháskar* Press, Moradabad, is a controversial tract in refutation of Swámi Dayanand's opinions. *Inglistán kí Yátra*, published by the Christian Literature Society, Allahabad, is an illustrated description of a voyage from Calcutta to London.

4.—URDU PUBLICATIONS, *excluding Religion, Arts, and Science.*

The Urdu publications consist of novels, histories, biographies, works on romance, elegies, love songs, love stories in prose and poetry, works on medicine, law, religion, various arts, occult sciences, &c. Of these the most important appear to be the novels. Some are mere translations, but the great majority are imitations of English novels. They may be classified as historical novels, novels intended to introduce reforms in society, and others depicting the social conditions of the people. To the first class belong *Muraqqa-i-Spain*, giving an account of the rise and fall of the Muhammadan power in Spain, and *Anjám*, depicting the condition of Indian Hindu princes at the time of the Muhammadan conquest of India. To the second belong *Ibrat ká tísrá hissa*, *Bazm-i-Nur* and *Ajuba*, &c. The third class includes *Shabáb-i-Lakhnaú*, *Umráo Ján Adá*, *Fasána-i-Ázád*, *&c.* Of the Urdu novels the following are noted for the beauty of their style : *Kash-makash*, *Muraqqa-i-Spain*, *Flora Florinda*, *Novel Suraiyá Akhtar-o-Hasína*, and *Fasána-i-Ázád*. *Bazm-i-Núr*, which resembles *Rasselas* to a certain extent, contains a dissertation on the art of government ; *Akhtar-o-Hasína* contains wholesome remarks on female education ; and *Ibrat ká tísrá hissa* depicts the evils of drinking. Next to novels in point of importance stand works on history and biography. Among these the most noteworthy are the works *Tárikh-ul-Islám*, *Al Fárúq*, *Jang-i-Turkey-o-Yúnán san* 1897 *Íswí*, *Futúh-i-Abdul Hamíd Khán*, *Tárikh-i-Jang-i-Rúm-o-Yunán san* 1897 *Íswí*, *Al-Mulúk*, and *Al-Majús*. The first work treats of the history of *Islám* in general. It contains the life of the Arabian prophet in detail and the reigns of the first four Caliphs also at some length. The style and the manner in which the subject is treated are ordinary. *Al Fárúq* gives the life of the second Caliph. The author enters into the details of the life, and the work displays a good deal of research and investigation. The style, too, is good. The publications *Futúh-i-Abdul Hamíd Khán*, *Jang-i-Turkey-o-Yúnán san* 1897 *Íswí*, *Tárikh-i-Jang-i-Rúm-o-Yúnán san* 1897 *Íswí*, all give an account of the late Turko-Grecian War. *Jang-i-Turkey-o-Yúnán san* 1897 *Íswí* is only a translation of an English work. These books show the sensation caused by the late Turko-Grecian War among the Muhammadans of India. *Al-Mulúk* treats of the events of pre-historic times, and *Al-Majús* the second contains a history of Egypt, Persia, and Greece. These two works form part of a series of books intended chiefly to give the history of India from the earliest time. Works on history and biography are generally semi-religious. It is worth notice that only the Muhammadans show activity in this department of Urdu literature. Works on romance, elegies, love songs, love stories in prose and poetry are, for the most part, of the old type of Urdu literature. Publications on medicine mostly belong to the Galenic system of medicine prevailing among Muhammadans during the middle ages and up to the present time. Some of them are mere translations of old Arabic or Persian works. Law books are very few and of the commonest sort.

Many of the works on religion are partly secular. Some of them contain songs in praise of God, the Arabian prophet, or saints. Others describe the day of judgment as mentioned in Muhammadan traditions, while others treat of the condition of the soul after death and so forth. Such works are *Mulk-i-Adam*, *Mafhúm-o-Istifáda-i-Taklif*, *Ásár-i-Mahshar*, *Madínat-us-Salám*, and many others. In this department of literature only the Muhammadans and the *Árya Samáj* community show signs of activity. There are some works which are very useful, but do not come under any particular head laid down above. They are *Jauhar-i-Sanat*, *Tabíb-i-Háfiza*, *Shigúfa-i-Sanat*, *English Society ke ádáb*, *Farasnáma-i-Rangín*, *&c.*

Of these the first three are borrowed from English. *Jauhar-i-Sanat* treats of the art of making teeth, *Shigáfa-i-Sanat* deals with sundry arts, such as the preparation of chemical compounds, extraction of certain oils, gilding metals, &c. *Tabíb-i-Háfiza* deals with the method of improving the memory based on the psychological principle of association of ideas. These works are valuable acquisitions to Urdu literature. *English Society ke ádáb* and *Farasnáma-i-Rangín* are also useful works, the former treating of English etiquette, and the latter of horses, their different kinds, their diseases and how to cure them, &c. *Barí Jantrí san* 1900 *Íswí* is a large almanac. There are certain works that treat of occult sciences, astrology, interpretation of dreams, &c. These are *Naqsh-i-Sulaimání*, *Tábír-ur-Royá*, *Ásmán-i-Nujúm*, *Káshif-i-khoáb*, *Aśrár-i-Darveshí*, &c. The books *Ramal-i-Ahl-i-Yúrup* and *Ástral Plane* are Urdu translations of English works, the former of *The Imperial Fortune Teller*, and the latter of *The Astral Plane*.

5.—URDU AND HINDI PUBLICATIONS, *dealing with Religion, Arts, and Science.*

The majority of the publications in Hindi and Urdu under this head relate to religion, while 42 are educational, among which stand also 3 scientific publications, *viz.* a *Botanical Primer* written by Pandit Jai Narain Misra of the Anglo-Sanskrit College, Benares, and a translation and key of Mr. Murray's *Manual of Practical Physics*. Besides these, there is one rather meagre pamphlet in Urdu, giving a very imperfect sketch of some points relating to the Hindu theory of music, which is the only publication relating to the fine arts mentioned in the list, while there is but one small book dealing with the art of photography, also in Urdu. Nearly all the religious publications are either republications, translations from, or compilations of, well known Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian works. All alike are wanting almost completely in originality, and this applies even to the pamphlets of a controversial nature. A good many of these, especially in Hindi, seem to have been called forth by the activity of the *Árya Samáj*, and the consequent reaction manifesting itself in the increased vitality of orthodox Hinduism, though some of them are concerned with Christianity; while the larger proportion of the Urdu publications relate either to sectarian controversies between the various sects of *Islám* or, in a few cases only to the defence of that faith against the followers of other creeds. A translation into Hindi of the *Padma Purána*, and the verse translation into pure Bháshá of the *Laws of Manu*, have considerable literary merit. The latter book presents, in a popular and attractive form, the laws laid down by the oldest and most authoritative of the Hindu lawgivers. Another work worthy of notice is a new edition of the well known Sanskrit hymn, *Śiva Mahimna Stotra*, by Pushpadanta Ácharya, with "Bháshá tika" or commentary in Hindi. Among the smaller books on Hinduism the only one which need be specially mentioned is *A Hindu Catechism*, by Babu Sirish Chandra Bose, B.A., a member of the Judicial Service of these Provinces. This is an attempt to state in plain language and in a brief form the leading teachings of that religion, both dogmatic and practical; but its chief claim to notice consists in the evidence it affords of a growing tendency to a liberal and broad interpretation of the texts, and to the need which is becoming felt in certain classes of educated Hindu society for greater freedom, both of thought and practice.

There were in all 43 publications in Hindi dealing with religious topics. *Ishta Sangraha* contains methods of *Agnihotra* to be performed twice a month (*i.e.* on the new moon and the full moon) with the appropriate *mantras* given in the Bráhmanas of the *Vedas*. *Shatt-Chakra* and *Yoga-Kriyá* are books relating to the Yoga philosophy. The former gives a description of the six *chakras* together with the presiding deity in each, while the latter teaches concentration of the mind as explained by Śiva to Párvati. *Sitá Ráma Nakha-śikha* gives a devotional description in verse of the persons of Ráma and Sitá. *Ganapati Prayoga* is a collection of many small Sanskrit works. They are mostly hymns recited in honour of different Hindu deities, but some of them are Upanishads of minor

importance, while a few relate to the daily practices which ought to be performed by strict Hindus. *Satya Prakáśa* is a publication of the *Árya Samáj* founded by Swámi Dayanand Saraswati. It selects certain *mantras* from the *Vedas*, and explains them in Bhásha, written in Urdu character, for the benefit of Urdu-reading Hindus. *Gurupadeśa* is a book of the Sikh religion. It explains a few of the teachings of Nanak in Hindi. *Kála-Prabodh* gives Sanskrit methods of calculating time. *Jíva-Atmá* is a Hindi translation of a Gujrati lecture delivered by Brahmachúri Nityá Nand. The lecturer distinguishes between the supreme soul and the individuated soul according to the Vedantic philosophy, and refutes the teachings of several religious orders prevailing in India. *Atma Rámmáyana* is an allegorical writing in Hindi based on the accounts of the *Rámáyana*, the great Hindu epic. All the nobler and more virtuous tendencies and attainments stand for the best and noblest characters in the *Rámáyana*, which is taken as a symbolical description of a war waged against the vicious inclinations and the baser passions which are represented by the ignoble, wicked, and powerful demons of the epic. *Báis Parísaha* is a small religious tract in Hindi. It is a kind of prayer in verse to that exalted saint who stands the twenty-two tests of the perfectly virtuous mentioned in the sacred scriptures of the *Jainis*. *Japojí Sáheb* is the Hindi rendering of a work of Nanak Shah. It maintains that a strict adherence to the instructions contained in it will make a man happy, prosperous, and devoted to God. *Prêma Patra Rádhá Swámi*, Part II, is one of the volumes into which some fortnightly publications of the "Sant Mata" were combined for the benefit of the followers of the Rádhá Swámi sect. The last few pages of the book contain quotations from the teachings of different Hindu and Muhammadan saints, who are supposed by the author to have been practically the followers of his own faith.

Much the larger number of the religious publications in Urdu relate to Muhammadanism. Amongst these by far the most important as well as the most voluminous is an Urdu translation of the wellknown English work by Mr. T. W. Arnold, B.A., called the *Preaching of Islám*, which endeavours to show that the spread of Islám was accomplished by gentle religious persuasion and not by violence and the sword. The translation is an excellent one, the Urdu style elegant and flowing, so that the work in its vernacular garb forms both interesting and pleasant reading. Its Urdu title is *Dáwat-i-Islám*. There are several publications expounding the tenets and devotional exercises of the Shias, and one expounding the Sufi system; but none of these present any specially noticeable feature. *Guldasta-i-Karámát* is a translation in Urdu from a Persian work of long standing. It is a life of Shekh Muhí-ud-dín Mahbúb-i-Subhání, Ghaus-us-Saqalain (loved of God and helper of men and genii, a Muhammadan *faqír* who lived some 1,100 years ago. Numerous miracles performed by him on different occasions are described here in simple prose with a sprinkling of verse. *Guldasta-i-Ghuncha-i-Gulshan-i-Jahán* is a treatise in Urdu dealing with the truths of Súfiism. It shows how a man can attain to that knowledge which leads to the development of the inner senses, how he acquires vaster knowledge of things and wider powers, how he becomes a saint and begins to have a sight of the Divine self, attaining liberation thereby. *Srí Vallabha Vilasa*, Part II, is a book on morality. The evils of pride, luxury, anger, greed, falsehood, ignorance, backbiting, &c., are narrated in detail. Side by side with these the author points out the advantages of good society, humility, forgiveness, truthfulness, compassion, &c., quoting Sanskrit and Hindi versus in support of his statements. *Miat-ul-Masáil* answers one hundred questions pertaining to certain practices prevailing among the Muhammadans. The answers are supported by the *Qurán*, *Hadís* and *Fatwás*. *Targhíb-un-Nazír* gives some miraculous accounts of Ghaus-ul-Azam, first of the *faqírs* of the Qádirís, as distinguished from other classes of *faqírs*, such as Chishtias, Naqshbandias, &c. *Subah-ka-Sitára* lays down certain truths which every true Muhammadan ought to believe. These truths concern social and religious instructions.

Zewar-i-Islám contains stories of the birth of Muhammad and the incidents connected with it. The book is intended to educate Muhammadan women of the Sunní sect. *Khulásat-ul-Ahkám-fi-Dín-il-Islám* contains a few orders for the observances of the followers of Islám. It is a social as well as a religious compilation. *Khulásai-Tárikh-i-Mecca* gives in brief some religious myths about Mecca. *Tuhfat-uz-Zaujain* points out the duties and responsibilities of husband and wife. *Náját-ud-Dárain* is a compilation from the *Qurán* and *Hadís*. It aims at explaining the duties and responsibilities of children towards their parents. *Tuhfa-i-Yúsufia* contains lectures on the accounts of Karbalá, comparing Husain to Joseph. *Kashf-ul-Hájat* is a translation of *Málábud* and gives detailed rules for *namáz* and *roza*. *Hádi-ul-Qalb-is-Salím* gives an abstract description of Heaven and its inhabitants. Its aim is to induce men to lead a religious life and to perform good actions in order to attain Heaven. *Anwár-i-Muhammadí* describes the faiths and doctrines held by the different sects of the Muhammadans. The Sunní writer exposes the shortcomings of the Súfís and Wahabís. *Sunan-ul-Muttabíin* denounces certain rites and ceremonies prevailing among the Muhammadans at times of marriage and death. *Iksír-i-Âzam* interprets, in good Urdu, some of the salient points and verses of the *Qurán*. *Shiratul-Masáib* gives accounts of Imám Husain, his relatives, and followers who fought on the plains of Karbalá. It exhorts the Shias to shed tears, which pave for them a way to Heaven. It concludes with a dialogue between Noah and the Angel of Death, pointing out the necessity of leading a virtuous life during the short period of life on earth. *Fazl-i-Rahmáni, II*, gives miraculous accounts of Maulánâ Fazl-ur-Rahmán. It is intended to create an interest in Muhammadan *faqírs*, and exhorts the reader to lead a holy and religious life.

Among religious publications in Urdu not relating to Muhammadanism, there may be noticed one which deals with Buddhism. It is an abridged translation of a work by Dr. Paul Carus on Buddhism under the title of *Tariq-i-Gyan*; and also the *Risala-i-Vedic Magazine*, a publication of the Arya Samáj. There are 16 Christian publications, including translations into Urdu of *The Books of Chronicles, The Gospel according to Saint Luke, The Book of Proverbs*, and *The Psalms*. The 42 educational publications are either actual text books for use in schools, or keys and other aids to the student "cramming" for his examination. There is an unusually large proportion of text books on Arithmetic and Mental Arithmetic, and several versions of two or more books of Euclid. None of them, however, presents any noticeable feature.

6.—English Publications.

Very few of the English books received during the year have any literary merit. Among the exceptions may be mentioned *Some Recent Advances in Science* by Dr. A. Richardson. The book contains addresses to Indian audiences; but the author, although a Theosophist, retains too much of the scientific spirit to be appreciated by uneducated persons. *Dharma*, by Mrs. Besant, is an eloquent panegyric on Hinduism as it is conceived by her, and must have powerfully appealed to Indian graduates. Less attractive, though of real interest as being by an Indian author, is the *Gyan Gutka*, a brief synopsis, in the form of questions and answers, of Vedantic doctrine. Both this and Mrs. Besant's lectures signify the rejection by modern India of European philosophy in the form in which it has been hitherto presented to our students. Mr. R. Greeven, I.C.S., has published an able and closely reasoned essay on the *Templar Movement in Masonry*, which is presumably addressed not only to English freemasons, but to those native members of lodges who have received an English education. Pandit Iqbál Kishen Shardha has published an essay on Berkley, written in good English. It is largely expository, though the writer differs to some extent from Berkley's editors. The object of the extracts from the Revd. H. Counter's work, *The Maráthá Sardár*, appears to be to discourage caste and racial feeling on the subject of intermarriages. *Witty Sayings of Birbal and Akbar*, issued by the same

publishers at Bareilly, is a translation into indifferent English. *Prabodha Suryodaya* is described by its author, Parmeshri Sahai, as a spiritual drama of *Bhagvat Gitá* and other esoteric kindred subjects.

Three medical books may also be mentioned. The translation into English of *Alms for the Plague Disease*, by Hakím Mukhlis-ud-Daulah Bahádur (Victoria Press, Lucknow), indicates the position of English as a *lingua franca* in modern India. The same may be said of Professor Hankin's little book on the *Bubonic Plague* and of Colonel Hall's treatises on *Cataract of the Eye*.

7.—Arabic Publications.

Only two books have been received. *Sádiyah* is a reprint of a work on deductive logic in Arabic by the famous Muhammadan logician, Sád-ud-dín, who lived at Taftazán in Persia seven centuries ago. It is a commentary on a little work named *Shamsiah*. The object of the author was to criticise *Qutbí*, another commentary on this work by Qutb-ud-dín, a famous contemporary logician. *Vazáif-ul-Muzzakkirín* is a work of very recent date by a living author, Abdul Ali, of Islamabad, in India. The book treats of the religious and social duties of Muhammadans. It is divided into thirty parts, and each part is prefaced by a quotation from the *Qurán*.

8.—Persian Publications.

Rámáyan Masíhí was composed in the reign of the Emperor Jahangir by Masíh. Superior to it in excellence are the translations in Persian of the *Rámáyan* by Faizí and Khán-e-Khánán and other Muhammadan Sanskritists of repute. *Husn-o-Ishq* was written by Nímat Khán-i-Álí, an officer of the Emperor Aurangzeb. He died two hundred years ago. *Díwán-e-Makhfí* was written by Zeb-un-nisá, daughter of the Emperor Aurangzeb, and displays refined thoughts and extremely beautiful similes. *Karbalâ-i-Muallá*, by Saiyid Muzaffar Alí Khán, gives a detailed account of the battle at Karbalá. The historical facts are generally accurate. Its versification is sonorous, but it is wanting in pathos. Although the work is not, properly speaking, an epic poem, yet it is on the whole a better composition than all others hitherto published. *Miyár-ul-Afkár*, by Najm-ul-Ghaní Khán, is a small book on logic, written very briefly. It is imperfect for want of examples for exercise. *Ziyá-ul-Ain*, by Hakím S. Khurshaid Husain, is a treatise on the phenomena of vision and teaches the art of treating eye diseases. It is in itself a singular production, but cannot be said to vie with the works of European oculists. It will be of very little use to those who have not acquired a practical knowledge of surgery. *Tahqíq-i-Rúh*, by Mir Saiyid Muhammad, is a brief and imperfect account of certain points connected with the soul. The arguments are not to the point, and the book is of very little use. *Kulliyát-i-Imdádiyah* by Imdád-ul-Láh Sháh, is a work containing various treatises. Among them is one called *Ziyá-ul-Qulúb*, in which there is a very good lecture on prayers. *Tuhfatul Akbarí* and *Malfúzát-i-Makhdúm Sháh Miná* contain moral maxims and sophistic teachings, and are of no importance from a literary point of view.

General.

Indigenous literature in the United Provinces continued to move along what may be described as the old lines and the new.

Thus, Poetry in the Vernaculars finds a place in the official registers with accustomed love song and story or elegy and romance and so forth, conceived and written in the manner of two or three hundred years ago. So also ancient superstitions—the "Occult Sciences" as they prefer to be called—hold their own in a number of small books on Alchemy, Astrology, Magic, and the Divination of Dreams; while in a few cases some little relief appears to have been sought in the novel attempt to borrow, where possible, from the so-called Theosophy of present times. So also to the religions of India are devoted several manuals, which, whether they urge to a life of personal devotion or to one of sectarian controversy,

are essentially unchanged from the Sanskrit originals with which the professed scholar has long been familiar. And, perhaps, the chief interest in all these books thus brought together lies in the witness they bear to the fact that the mind of even the reading public is still moving largely in the old grooves.

But there are other books, which, few in number and comprised within a few definite groups, are deserving of closer attention. Of these books, as a whole, it may be said that they deal mostly with religious and social reforms, or, where any such definite motive is absent, they reflect, to a greater or a lesser degree, the influence exercised by the literary models of the West.

The main theme of the former group of works is the revival of Hinduism, or a return to what the writers believe was the faith and morality of the most ancient times. Orthodoxy, using the term, as generally understood in India, to mean the supremacy of the Bráhman in the social and religious system, asserts itself vigorously in pamphlets directed against the propaganda of the *Árya Samájis*. But there is another "doxy" which, demanding acceptance on the usual ground of its own orthodoxy, is as decidedly anti-Bráhmanical. Thus, the masses are to be taught out of the short *Catechism of Hinduism*, by Bábu Sris Chandar Vasu, that in ancient India caste did not depend on birth; that a man is not a Bráhman by birth, but by deeds; that persons not born of Hindu parents may be admitted into the Hindu community; and so on. Here is the clear recognition that some sort of compromise is needed in view of the conditions of present life in India; and scarcely less evident is the influence of the newer ideas and newer methods of research by whose aid the author of the catechism attempts the difficult task of systematizing the doctrine and practice of *Vedás* and *Smritis*, and *Puranás* and *Tantrás*. Nor need it cause surprise that a Hindu writer, acquainted with the thought and literature of Europe, should desire to return upon his own past in order to solve a modern problem. For it is the law of all progress that, if new ideas are really to live and grow, the old must continue to live in them. And, if the educated Hindu of to-day, looking back with the eye of faith to ancient India as the first home of truth, may seem to himself to have caught thence a glimpse that can make him less forlorn, he knows at the same time that one with him in spirit are those many European minds to whom India and the Indian view of life are ever a strange fascination. He has been told by a highly cultured woman of England that the special word that God delivered to India, the eldest born of His children to impart to all other nations, was *Dharma*, Moral Duty (Mrs. Besant in lectures on *Dharma*, delivered to a Hindu audience at Benares). But religious emotion in itself can neither supply nor preserve the just perspective of an historical development.

Fiction under modern influence is represented by a number of novels, mostly in Urdu. Where the interest does not centre in the plot, many of the stories aim at being pleasantly didactic, commending, for example, the cause of female education or of abstinence from strong drink. Conspicuous in the *Novel* section is the *Muraqqa-i-Spain* as attempting to depict the past life of a foreign country. It is curious to note that the only English novel that has been awarded the honour of a translation into a vernacular (Hindi) is *The Ryehouse Plot* by Reynolds.

In the department of *belles lettres* the spirited Hindi translations by Bábu Sita Ram of four of the most famous Sanskrit dramas call for honourable mention.

A fair number of purely historical works, written almost entirely in Urdu, are found among the publications of the year under review. The recent Turko-Greek War is the subject of three original works and of a translation from the English—a striking evidence as to the interest that struggle, crowned as it was by the final success of the Muhammadan Power, has roused among the Musalmáns of India. Definite periods of Muhammadan history are also treated of in several books. An excellent translation in Urdu is now offered of T. W. Arnold's learned treatise, *The Preaching of Islám*. Worthy of notice also are *Al-Mulúk* and *Al-Majús*, the former dealing with the beginnings of history, the latter confining

itself to ancient Egypt, Greece, and Persia. The majority of the genuine peoples of Hindustán have never found any but the smallest interest in general history. The production of the two books just named may be ascribed to the workings of that positive and historical spirit which has always dwelt among the nations of *Islám*.

Science, physical and mathematical, can scarcely be said to be represented, apart from the ordinary school books and a few others (in Urdu) dealing with certain applied branches of Science. There are ten Hindi tracts on Astrology, but none on Astronomy. And, if Science (in the narrower sense) be conspicuous by its absence from the official *Register of Publications*, the same must be said of research in the many fields of Indian antiquities.

As in previous years, there is no lack of school books to meet the wants of candidates preparing for examinations. They were duly appraised by the Provincial Text-Book Committee working under the orders of Government.

Bearing on the language question of Urdu *versus* Hindi was an essay from the Marathi, done into Hindi (*Ráshtra Bhásha*) and published at Benares. The author dwells on the advantages of a *lingua franca* for all Hindustán, and arrives at the conclusion that the form of speech best adapted for this purpose is Hindi.

(*b.*) *The Vernacular Press.*

There were 80 newspapers on the register at the beginning of the year. The total number on the register during the year was 104, 24 new papers having been started. As however 18 having ceased publication, the number at the close of the year was only 86. The majority of the publications were weekly and monthly, the numbers being 45 and 39, respectively. There were 73 purely Urdu against 20 purely Hindi journals. The twenty-four newspapers which were started or received for the first time during the year, were devoted chiefly to advocating political, religious, educational and social reforms. A few papers dealt with local matters, and published miscellaneous news largely extracted from other newspapers. The pending revision of the rent and revenue laws led to the publication of a monthly paper at Bijnor with the special object of safeguarding the interests of landholders and cultivators. Seven papers were devoted exclusively to furthering the interests of the Arya Samaj, while three papers supported the orthodox Hindu religion. The Shia and Sunni principles were advocated by two and three papers, respectively. Over a dozen papers were specially devoted to promoting social reform among the different sects of the Hindu community, and the increase in the number of such papers can hardly be viewed with dissatisfaction. There were 15 districts in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Oudh in which no vernacular papers were published during the year. The most popular newspaper in the Provinces is the Bharat Jiwan, published at Benares, which has a circulation of 1,500: then follow the Vaishya Hitkári with a circulation of 1,000; the Kayasth Conference Gazette, the Prayág Samáchár and the Rájput with 800 each; the Anís-i-Hind, the Jámi-ul-Ulúm and the Ved Prakásh with 700 each; the Hindustáni, the Maheshwari, and the Rangin Mizaj with 600 each; the Jain, Hitopadeshak with 575; and the Oudh Akhbár with 515. The Gurkha Samáchár, the Oudh Review, the Rahbar and eleven other papers claimed a circulation of 500 each.

Moradabad has been deposed from the position which it has long held of supplying the largest number of vernacular papers, the number having fallen from 18 to 16, which is equalled by Meerut.

No prosecutions were instituted during the year, but the editors of three papers had to be warned against publishing obscene articles, and the editor of one paper against inserting some objectionable letters.

A brief summary is given below of the views expressed by the newspapers on the principal subjects dealt with during the year 1899.

I.—Political and Foreign.

The fourteenth session of the National Congress did not attract any considerable amount of comment in the Vernacular Press, and the reports of the Proceedings were noticeably meagre. The Hindustani, by way of indicating the progress the Congress was making in the eyes of the public in England, mentioned that the President had received a telegram from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce inviting the Congress to pass a resolution embodying its opinion on the Currency question. The Surma-i-Rozgar repudiated the accusations of disloyalty against the Congress, maintaining that the principal object which the Congress party had in view was to lay the grievances of the people before Government, and thus afford it an opportunity of redressing them. The opposition of that section of the Muhammadans, known as the Aligarh party, to the Congress movement, was explained by the Shahna-i-Hind as being due to the erroneous idea that the Government was favourable to the movement, and that by winning the Government over to their side the Hindus would be likely to deprive their Muhammadan *confrères* of all political rights. The Bharat Jiwan considered that the Congressists were pursuing a wrong policy, and that mere political agitation was of no avail, as they should first turn their attention towards the material condition of the people. The Anis-i-Hind blamed the supporters of the Congress for their apathy, and insisted that before natives could claim any political rights from the Government, it behoved them to make themselves fit for those rights. The Oudh Akhbar commented on the large sums spent annually on the Congress, and it suggested that the expenditure already incurred would in itself be sufficient to start three factories with a substantial working capital, or to purchase a large tract of land in South Africa, on which employment could be found for thousands of natives. Judging from the writings in the Press, it may be concluded that the Indian National Congress does not attract the same attention as formerly, and in fact the movement appears to be losing its importance.

The prospects of a war with the Transvaal were keenly discussed in the early part of the year, and the subsequent operations closely followed. The Press generally shared the view that the Transvaal Government was secretly assisted by some European Power or Powers, and that without support the Boers would never have embarked upon a war with Great Britain. Considerable regret was expressed throughout the Press for the reverses to the British arms in South Africa, and most of the newspapers paid tributes of respect to the valour displayed by the British soldiers, the blame for failures being assigned, as a rule, to the leaders. No doubt was entertained as to the ultimate result of the war; but the Press complained generally of the non-employment of native troops in the operations. There seems little room for doubt that the war has created an unusual amount of patriotic enthusiasm, which in many cases has found genuine sympathy in the Vernacular Press. The frontier policy initiated by His Excellency Lord Curzon as tending to reduce military expenditure, was generally approved of by the Press. The Almora Akhbar was of opinion that mixed garrisons composed of native troops and tribal levies would make the best guardians of the marches; but the Hindustani considered that the tribal levies, armed with rifles and trained by British officers, would prove a source of danger in a crisis, and that the policy was a suicidal one.

The increase of Russian influence in Central Asia formed the subject of considerable comment in the Press, and the proposed construction of a Russian railway through Persia to the Gulf was generally viewed with alarm. It was insisted that Great Britain should protect her own interests in the Persian Gulf and check the spread of Russian influence. The Hindustani observed that Indian trade with Khorasan and Meshed had been declining owing to Russian competition, and it urged that, as the loyalty of the Amir of Afghanistan was doubtful, the British Government should occupy Afghanistan. Several papers discussed the probability of a Russian Agent being located at Kabul, the Colonel remarking that it was the

extension of the Russian railway to Khusk that had encouraged the Russian Press to make recommendations in this direction with a view to establishing friendly relations between Russia and the Amir. Speculation as to the political situation in the possible event of the death of the Amir of Kabul was rife, and the Government were advised to be prepared for all contingencies. Opinions were divided as to the Amir's loyalty to the British Government in his dealings with Russia, but latterly the tone of the Press has been more friendly towards him.

Discussing the Peace Conference at the Hague, the Press were unanimous in agreeing that the manifesto issued by the Czar of Russia was in itself an admirable movement towards preserving the peace of the world, but a doubt was expressed whether any practical good would result from the conference, which was merely a part of deep Russian designs.

The outrages to which Indian pilgrims journeying to Mecca were repeatedly subjected at the hands of Bedouin Arabs attracted the attention of the Press and called forth strong protests.

II.—General Administration.

As regards the administration of justice, the Press generally accepted the conclusions of the Commission appointed to enquire into the complaints made against Rája Chhitpál Singh, a statutory Civilian, and it agreed that the Government had acted leniently in the case. The necessity of separating Executive and Judicial functions was forcibly set forth in an article which appeared in the Jami-ul-Ulum, in which it was remarked that such a reform would tend to mitigate the abuse of their powers by officials.

The same papers observed that the trial by jury system in India had practically become a dead letter, and in support of this assertion it referred to two cases tried in Bengal in which the verdict of the jury had been set aside by the High Court on appeal.

Complaints against the Police and the high-handedness and oppression practised by the members of the force were numerous. Several suggestions were made for police reform, the principal suggestion having reference to the desirability of raising the pay of the subordinate grades. The responsibilities of the native leaders in the matter of freely co-operating with the Government in improving the character of the Police were admitted; but it was urged by one paper that owing to official prejudice and opposition on the part of the authorities, the leaders of native society were backward in affording such co-operation.

In criticising the debate on the Indian Budget, the Hindustáni expressed its inability to congratulate the Financial Member on his surplus of 4½ crores, and remarked that had Sir James Westland secured his surplus by effecting economies and without introducing any new taxes during his tenure of office, he would have deserved the thanks of the entire native community, but that it was impossible to receive the statement with satisfaction in view of the fact that they had been forced to pay off outstanding arrears of revenue suspended on account of the late famine. The Tuhfa-i-Hind complained of the system of assessing the income-tax, remarking that it was useless to file objections, as instead of any reduction being made the assessment was frequently enhanced. The Hindustáni, however, remarked with satisfaction that the assessment had been made more carefully in 1898-1899 than in previous years.

A general idea seemed to prevail that the introduction of a gold currency would seriously affect the rupee and cause its depreciation, but few of the newspapers attempted to grapple with the question seriously. It was anticipated that the stability of exchange, following the introduction of a gold standard, would bring about a large influx of British Capital into India and injure the country by destroying whatever industries still remained in the hands of native capitalists, and causing a further drain of wealth from India in the form of profit.

There was a strong consensus of opinion that wholesale exportation of grain was mainly responsible for the recurrence of famine, and several papers dwelt at considerable length on the increasing taste for imported articles of European manufacture as accounting for the growing drain on the wealth of the country, and seriously affecting Indian industries. Several articles appeared in the Press on the subject of the poverty of India, and various suggestions being made for ameliorating the condition of the people—one suggestion being that relief works should take the form of masonry wells, tanks and canals, which would prove of permanent benefit to agriculturists, and another that an agricultural college and farms should be started to instruct the people in the ways of improving the condition of the soil and increasing the outturn.

The increase of plague does not appear to have created any unusual excitement or alarm, and although the Press generally viewed the various measures adopted by Government to check plague as having proved entirely futile, it assumed an air of resignation indicating that the Press and public were not opposed to the existing plague administrative system.

The administration of the Agra and Cawnpore Municipalities elicited some adverse criticism. Approval was however expressed of the arrangement made by the Government for improving the finances of the Agra Municipality, and thereby relieving it of its debts without laying any fresh burden on the people. Commenting on the financial embarrassments of the Cawnpore Municipality, one paper urged that if the management of the Municipal finances were placed in the hands of honest and capable men, the existing sources of Municipal income would be found more than sufficient to defray all necessary expenses. Criticisms with regard to the educational system appeared in most papers. The Al Bashír complained that the new system of education was most injurious to the health of students, and that the introduction of the Lower Primary and Lower Middle Examinations had simply led to a system of cramming. The Anís-i-Hind and Cawnpore Gazette strongly protested against a proposal, emanating from the Director of Public Instruction, to the effect that no student should be eligible to appear at the Entrance Examination until he had attained the age of 16 years. The Hindustán and Mushír-i-Saltanat signified approval of the action of Government in appointing a School Committee under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Roberts, and expressed a hope that among other reforms the Committee would specially condemn the frequent changes of text-books. The scheme for establishing a Hindu College at Benares, and the proposal for raising the Aligarh College to a University, elicited some comment from the Press.

III.—Legislation.

The introduction of the (copyright) Telegraph Press Messages Bill was viewed with alarm by the Press, the opinion being that the measure would serve no useful purpose, and would prove highly injurious to the native Press and public. The Press generally condemned whipping as a form of punishment, and several newspapers urged the removal of the Whipping Act from the Statute Book. The Act for imposing countervailing import duties on sugar was unanimously approved of as having been the means of saving the sugar industry. The proceedings in the Local Legislative Council in connection with the passing of the Court of Wards' Bill were watched with interest. Although several objections were made by the British Indian Association, Oudh, to the provisions of the Bill, and in spite of the fact that certain amendments proposed by two of the non-official members were rejected by the official members who formed the majority, credit was given to the Government for having been animated by the best of motives in enacting the law. One paper expressed the opinion that the measure would be injurious to both talúqdárs and mahájans, inasmuch as the former would be unable to obtain loans in time of need, and the latter would be deprived of a good field for the investment of their capital.

The draft proposals for the amendment of the tenancy law in the North-Western Provinces were freely discussed, and numerous articles appeared in the Press severely criticising the amendments. General satisfaction was, however, expressed that the landowners throughout the Province had been afforded opportunities by the Local Government of discussing the various measures, and confidence was generally expressed that this would lead to the removal of those clauses dealing with the creation of occupancy rights, the qualifications of occupancy tenants, and the definition of "*sir*", which were considered by the land-owning classes to be detrimental to their interests.

IV.—Miscellaneous.

Indignation was expressed regarding the increasing number of assaults on female passengers on the railways and the indignities to which they were repeatedly exposed, and numerous suggestions were made with a view to insuring their greater security. Several complaints were also made as to the insufficiency of accommodation for third class passengers.

The new sedition laws attracted but scant attention in the Press, from which it may be inferred that the liberty of the Press has not been seriously affected. Some papers, however, took the view that the journalist's position had been rendered untenable, and that an editor's responsibilities were critical to the last degree.

Generally speaking, most of the newspapers have been conducted with moderation. It may be mentioned as a sign of the times that on the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal, several newspapers appealed to the public for subscriptions to the war fund and offered to receive such subscriptions.

4.—Literary ane Scientific Societies.

(For standard section, see pages 303 to 307 of report for the year ending 31st March 1893.)

5.—Arts and Sciences.

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CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Epigraphical Section.

THE office of the Archæological Surveyor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Circle, was held by Mr. Edmund W. Smith, M.R.A.S., throughout the year under report, except for the period from the 11th January to 31st March 1900, when he was on three months' privilege leave (afterwards commuted to leave on medical certificate for nine months). During his absence Munshi Gholam Rasul Beg, Head Draftsman in his office, was appointed to hold current charge of his duties. The services of Babu Puran Chandra Mukerji, who, on the 9th January 1899, was temporarily engaged for the exploration of Kapilavastu and its neighbourhood in the Nepál Tarái, were dispensed with, with effect from the 1st November last.

During the year the remaining proofs of the text and line and coloured drawings of Mr. Smith's report on Moghul Colour Decoration of Agra were corrected and returned to the press, and it is hoped the report will be published shortly.

The manuscript text of the report on Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra, which Mr. Smith commenced last year, is still unfinished.

In November, Mr. Smith, with his staff, left for Agra Fort to proceed with the survey of Jahangiri Mahál which was commenced during the year 1897-98. In January or soon after Mr. Smith's departure on leave, Munshi Gholam Rasul Beg commenced to survey the Khas Mahál, or the private appartments of the ladies of the royal harem of Emperor Shahjahan, and Saman Burj or Jasmine Tower, both in Agra Fort. Thirty-five drawings and four negatives of these three buildings were prepared during the camping season of 1899-1900.

Only one-half portion of the decorated pigeon-holes on the left side of the centre of the east elevation of the painted chamber in the Jahangiri Mahál at Agra Fort has been finished. Besides this, the elaborate decorations on the principal entrance to the shrine of Shekh Salim Chishti at Fatehpur Sikri, on banderoles on either side, and on the oblong panels on its left side have been completely finished. Both these works were commenced on the 1st November under Mr. Smith's direction and continued till 31st March by Munshi Gholam Rasul Beg.

In December, His Excellency the Viceroy visited the ancient buildings at Agra, Sikandra, Fatehpur Sikri, Mathura and Brindaban, and gave full instructions to Mr. Smith, which are now receiving careful attention.

The conservation works carried out during the year under the Public Works Department have been very extensive, especially in the Agra district. As mentioned in last year's report, most of the archæological buildings in Agra were visited in January 1899 by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and the works then initiated have been proceeded with ever since. The total expenditure, principally on structural repairs, amounted to Rs. 92,059. Below is a brief account of the work done.

Agra district.—Special repairs to the main entrance of Akbar's Tomb at Sikandra.

This work, as noticed in last year's report, was commenced at the close of 1898-99, and whilst in progress the extent of the injury then noticed far exceeded that estimated for at first, and rendered the submission of a revised estimate for Rs. 1,785 necessary. The work was completed and the face stone work restored to its original appearance.

	Rs.
Amount of estimate ...	1,785
Allotment for the year ...	890
Expenditure during the year ...	890

Restoration of a Kiosk and two *Dalans* at Sikandra Mausoleum.

	Rs.
Amount of estimate ...	6,332
Allotment for the year ...	2,687
Expenditure during the year,	2,687

The kiosk was out of plumb and the *dalans* approaching the last stage of dilapidation. The kiosk was entirely dismantled and rebuilt with such renewals as were necessary to restore stability. In the east *dalan* the extent of injury revealed during the progress of the work, was much greater than was anticipated by an external examination. The *dalan* has been thoroughly repaired. The whole amount of the estimate (Rs. 2,687) was expended on these two works. A revised estimate for Rs. 6,332 has been submitted to enable the repairs of the west *dalan* being carried out.

Repairs to the archæological buildings at the Fort.

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of estimate.	24,754
Aggregate allotment for the year.	21,951
Aggregate expenditure during the year.	21,947

The south pavilion on the first floor of the Jehangri Mahál was in a ruinous condition and has been thoroughly restored, both structurally and in other respects. In the north pavilion of the mahál the work consisted of a thorough renewal of the massive roof besides the replacement of many drip stones, brackets, bases and capital of pillars. The restoration of east side of the mahál, quadrangle and north-west kiosk was in progress at the close of the year.

Special repairs to the Táj and its subsidiary buildings.

	Rs.
Aggregate amount of estimate.	38,296
Aggregate allotment for the year	36,969
Aggregate expenditure of the year.	37,204

This work consisted of thoroughly repairing the Tomb of Emperor Shahjahan, which was stripped of much of its exquisite marble inlay work. Several marble pieces in the face work of the Mausoleum and the upper platform were renewed and the lower or the "Chambeli floor" was put in proper repairs. In the Táj Mosque the repairs included the renewing of the decayed voussoir stones, the black and white marble bordering the sandstone panels with their foliage and floral designs and the interior ornamental painting. The weather-worn stone slabs in the garden walks were replaced; the Gowshala and the Saheli Burjs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were thoroughly repaired both internally and externally. The Saheli Burj No. 4 at the outer entrance gate to the Táj, with its long range of *dalans*, was in a ruinous condition. Certain parts had collapsed, making the burj an eyesore to visitors. It has been thoroughly restored to its original state with an entirely new balustrade.

Special repairs to the Panj Mahál and Jodh Bai's palace at Fatehpur-Sikri.

	Rs.
Amount of estimate ...	9,617
Allotment for the year ...	9,617
Expenditure during the year,	10,035

In these two buildings much of the exquisite carved work had been obliterated through age and weather, and certain portions of it had been seriously injured. Masonry pillars had to be erected to support the dangerous parts of the roof in several places. Both these structures have now been thoroughly renovated. All carved work done was in exact imitation of the original design. In the Panj Mahál, a five-storied building, the damage was confined to the first and second floors. It was therefore by no means an easy task to renew the lower stories without any removal of the superincumbent weight. In Jodh Bai's palace the repairs carried out were more or less of a similar character.

Structural repairs to the under-ground *dalans* of the great Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur-Sikri.

	Rs.
Amount of estimate ...	8,316
Allotment of the year ...	7,000
Expenditure ...	6,999

This estimate consisted of three works, (1) repairs to the under-ground *dalans* and its surrounding corridors, (2) the Royal Alms House, and (3) the Hakim's Bath. A good deal of stone, masonry and pointing work had to be done to efficiently carry out thorough structural repairs to these buildings. The whole of the works were practically completed at the close of the year.

Muttra district—Providing stone flooring to the passage leading to the Gobind Deo's temple at Bindraban.

	Rs.
Amount of estimate ...	978
Allotment of the year ...	1,000
Expenditure	998

The condition of the ramp leading to this temple was very unsatisfactory and a source of trouble and inconvenience to pilgrims visiting the temple. It has now been improved and stone paved.

Lucknow district.—The Residency buildings were taken over by the Public Works Department, and a special establishment entertained to carry out the repairs. These were of a special character and required careful treatment and supervision.

Bahraich district.—The shrine of Saiyid Salar Mahsud is in good condition with the exception of the verandah. As mentioned in last year's report this shrine was visited by the Archæological Surveyor, and the result of his report was the preparation of an estimate for the restoration of the verandah, which will be carried out as soon as the estimate is sanctioned.

Allahabad district.—The three Mausoleums of Sultan Khusru, his mother and sister in the Khusru Bagh garden at Allahabad were inspected by the Archæological Surveyor, and an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,898 was sanctioned for renovating the work on parts of the stone work and renewing some of the colour decoration. Rupees 2,000 was spent during the year. An estimate for Rs. 1,259 was also sanctioned for paving with stone, the floor of the rooms and passages in the crypt of Khusru's mother's tomb. Some petty repairs were also carried out. Asoka's Pillar and the underground Hindu temple in Akbar's Fort at Allahabad were handed over to the Military Department (who are in charge of the Fort) for conservation as objects of Archæological interest.

Benares district.—The Sarnath stone stupa (Dhamah), a well-known historical building, was cleared of jungle, and at the request of His Excellency the Viceroy, who visited the building in December 1899, an estimate was submitted for constructing a shed in which to keep the Buddhistic sculptures and other remains taken from an underground chamber close to the Dhamah.

Mirzapur district.—An expenditure of Rs. 5,371 was incurred on annual repairs to the Chunar Fort, on rebuilding the fallen escarp wall and providing lightning conductors to certain buildings in the Fort, and repairs to the Fort cemetery. The other monuments and buildings scattered throughout the Province, which from their present condition and historical or archæological value are in charge of Government, were all examined and their condition reported on by the Public Works Officers, and steps taken for their conservation. This will form part of the work for the ensuing year.

In addition to the work detailed above, a sum of Rs. 29,756 was spent by Public Bodies, Trusts and the like, on the many interesting archæological buildings in their charge, the chief of which are the Husainabad and Shah Najaf Buildings at Lucknow, the Bahu Begam's tomb at Fyzabad, the Saiyid Salar shrine at Bahraich, and some buildings under charge of municipalities.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

(For standard section, see page 315 of the Administration Report for 1892-93.)

2—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

(For standard sections, see page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.)

4—Wards' Institution.

(See Court of Wards.)

5.—Government Press.

As compared with the previous year, the receipts and charges were as follows:—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	40,746	34,225
Charges	5,20,310	5,40,634
Net cost to Government ...	4,79,564	5,06,409

The decline in receipts is due to the inclusion in the last year's figures of the abnormal item of Rs. 6,588, received from the Secretary of State for copies of the Famine Report.

The expenditure of the Press, apart from the outlay on raw materials received from the Central Stores, is being steadily reduced every year. The main economies exercised in the year under review were in the charges for establishment (Rs. 3,265), overtime allowances (Rs. 1,429), railway freight (Rs. 1,099), and payments to private presses (Rs. 3,142). These reductions were all the result of work being got through more evenly than in the previous year. The only important increases in cost were for raw materials (Rs. 3,809) and purchase of plant (Rs. 1,908). It was found possible to increase the Press equipment by some valuable new machinery.

	Rs.
1896-97 ...	3,05,691
1897-98 ...	2,99,153
1898-99 ...	2,95,646
1899-1900 ...	2,92,685

The estimated value, at the assumed market rates, of the work turned out during the year was Rs. 7,59,961—a marked increase on the figure for any previous year. The rise since 1898-99 was just over 1¼ lakhs, the largest amount of extra work having been done for the Police Department (Rs. 66,129), the Secretariat (Rs. 19,854), Revenue and Settlement Officers (Rs. 25,177), and the Public Works Department Examiner (Rs. 10,260). The forms of police diaries used previously to be printed at local presses, and this has been stopped; the printing of papers in connection with legislative work was heavy; and the extension of the Settlement programme largely enhanced the outturn of assessment forms, &c.

The value of the work done at the Press is estimated to have exceeded the cost of working by Rs. 1,58,754; the nominal profit to Government was 26·4 per cent.

The expenditure on the Branch Press at the Naini Central Prison, and the value of the outturn, compare as follows with the previous year's figures :—

	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of convict labour	20,052	19,412
Other expenditure	18,888	19,785
Total ...	38,940	39,197
Value of outturn	44,565	53,266

The work generally was economically done, and a great deal of work which formerly had to be given out on contract was efficiently executed at the Jail.

The type foundry turned out a large tale of work during the year, and purchases of type from outside were very materially reduced. A new fount of pica roman manufactured at the Press was particularly creditable.

The year's work was the heaviest on record, but it was carried through with despatch and efficiency. The administration of the Press is being steadily improved and careful economy is practised.

The receipts at the Book Depôt were Rs. 15,779, and its cost was Rs. 4,490. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 15,286 and Rs. 4,140.

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OF THE
BOMBAY
BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

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1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.*

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Remarks.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	Between 23° 51′ and 30° 7′ north,	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ east,	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himálayas and Nepál; on the south by the Ságar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholpur, and Bharatpur; and on the east and south-east by the Sáran, Sháhabad, and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal and the Province of Behar. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are the districts of Almora, Garhwál, and Naini Tal to the extreme north; the following tappas in the Mirzapur district:— (1) the tappas of Agori Khas and South Kon in the pargana of Agori; (2) the tappa of British Singrauli in the pargana of Singrauli; (3) the tappas of Púlwa, Dúdhi, and Barha in the pargana of Bechipar; and (4) the portions lying to the south of the Kaimur range; and the tract of country known as Jaunsár-Báwar in the Dehra Dún district.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

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Agricultural year ending

North-Western Provinces.	Dehra Dún.	Saháran-pur.	Muzaffar-nagar.	Meerut.
A.-1.—Total acreage—	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1. Area according to professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	763,520	1,425,920	1,054,080	1,511,680
4. Corresponding area in village papers	758,558	1,425,764	1,063,618	1,511,978
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	459,315	243,686	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	103,872	148,489	150,953	175,065
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	91,084	153,799	172,537	215,664
4. Current fallows	8,980	40,925	36,113	52,874
5. Net area cropped during the year	95,307	838,865	704,015	1,068,375
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	11,722	114,626	191,641	172,254
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	...	3,407	3,562	2,661
(d) Wells	32	40,479	81,005	90,710
(e) Other sources	9,891	1,283	1,689	287
Total area irrigated ...	21,645	159,795	277,897	265,912
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	7,996	74,080	147,719	89,774
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	18,999	62,666	59,496	51,131
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	966	2,133	2,264	4,100
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	2,822	33,698	89,140	14,306
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	25,707	156,664	52,418	34,110
2. Wheat	31,137	330,697	259,930	361,607
3. Barley	10,569	54,291	37,391	59,902
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	...	14,731	27,413	89,415
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	57	54,722	23,843	15,148
6. Ragi or mandua	15,552	1,734	3,283	54
7. Maize	4,214	82,593	48,218	83,295
8. Gram (pulse)...	2,285	113,566	89,781	232,089
9. Other food-grains, including pulses...	18,468	56,598	61,857	90,085
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	54	1,306	44	4
11. Til or jinjili	5,858	245	38	38
12. Others	1,699	4,263	1,007	1,587
13. Condiments and spices	148	593	941	3,138
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	879	48,718	83,252	113,793
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	297	27,980	18,261	59,898
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	7	546	591	432
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	...	628	2,395	13,677
20. Others	...	...	...	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	226	...	...	...
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	4,991	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	323	178	1,364	2,994
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	2,370	88,897	103,167	130,713
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,570	4,193	6,239	7,052
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	947	3,040	663	323
Non-food ...	2,935	6,985	1,124	11,973
31. Total ...	130,293	1,053,168	823,220	1,311,327
32. Area cropped more than once ...	34,986	214,303	119,205	242,952
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	95,307	838,865	704,015	1,068,375
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	37,366	290,997	168,264	252,866
2. Cows	44,790	132,725	91,817	129,620
3. Male buffaloes	541	2,102	1,055	4,366
4. Cow buffaloes	6,113	77,184	71,317	124,827
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	33,102	225,362	186,168	293,826
6. Sheep	29,126	53,093	51,505	77,276
7. Goats	43,952	35,195	34,667	69,988
8. Horses and ponies...	2,938	17,676	12,900	22,304
9. Mules and donkeys	525	9,224	13,330	25,061
10. Camels	3	40	257	541
11. Ploughs	14,986	73,361	63,524	105,700
12. Carts	2,492	21,572	21,040	36,324

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30th June 1899.

Buland-shahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Farrukh-abad.	Mainpuri.	Etáwah.	Etah.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,214,080	1,252,480	932,480	1,187,840	1,100,160	1,086,080	1,084,160	1,107,074
1,221,879	1,247,329	925,084	1,181,092	1,101,834	1,086,550	1,082,366	1,111,756
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130,836	203,796	62,423	216,950	241,010	318,491	240,789	216,930
189,115	108,099	111,978	141,693	223,652	149,925	266,937	186,763
15,219	17,764	24,260	27,894	83,138	29,669	25,581	31,975
886,709	817,670	726,423	794,555	554,034	588,465	549,059	676,088
193,509	135,332	79,940	33,820	62,616	129,074	150,429	104,689
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,459	4,844	33	348	17,120	24,201	9,576	11,685
184,040	334,317	152,754	195,453	152,987	172,645	56,894	165,677
4,242	7,612	471	1,768	9,569	9,238	2,568	6,789
388,250	482,105	233,198	231,389	242,292	335,158	219,467	288,840
186,066	260,497	105,878	110,509	83,923	153,120	94,187	162,785
157,056	202,383	108,285	101,813	111,604	163,027	106,065	110,527
8,012	11,562	3,213	6,403	15,813	6,193	4,498	6,130
97,888	70,067	32,475	19,391	50,853	47,076	51,892	38,159
6,908	8,084	54	507	38,649	42,668	31,700	28,008
284,981	282,831	109,253	116,244	125,403	169,753	107,567	222,816
126,377	141,985	114,909	87,791	112,323	82,176	71,996	98,592
105,669	117,575	174,328	101,903	74,849	74,523	69,053	78,583
67,743	76,365	58,339	175,332	35,269	49,219	61,376	86,446
9	108	16	195	1,816	3,557	1,330	1,806
129,770	106,940	12,656	10,011	82,875	75,312	50,775	83,774
118,727	122,082	121,517	126,159	67,501	82,714	102,915	65,065
75,017	77,693	61,276	108,884	52,191	55,770	73,748	57,830
4	...	2	8	51	...	27	4
20	13	122	4,674	53	67	62	24
2,844	2,532	3,695	4,158	306	268	55	150
13,412	1,388	455	5,504	516	1,550	470	1,355
31,037	5,391	2,374	1,693	12,059	8,758	9,344	14,287
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,841	79,994	64,190	79,089	24,697	29,916	45,941	29,523
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
461	2,143	2,236	1,509	2,563	2,129	2,893	1,568
24,469	27,812	4,418	2,235	11,896	11,428	25,901	16,306
559	30	...	3	...	1	...	27
...	...	...	...	19,743	13,409	14,436	7,360
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,247	4,868	1,068	1,035	2,539	2,307	690	3,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	99	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38,347	43,743	43,261	22,418	3,802	7,581	2,770	10,728
7,484	13,965	4,571	8,071	18,049	7,078	5,566	8,267
4,043	595	11	207	9,149	168	206	261
1,814	1,162	184	1,610	5,409	1,429	929	250
1,098,783	1,117,299	778,935	859,240	701,807	726,781	679,750	816,794
212,074	199,629	52,512	64,685	147,773	138,316	130,691	140,706
886,709	917,670	726,423	794,555	554,034	588,465	549,059	676,088
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
205,578	189,522	101,210	137,927	186,544	162,220	146,513	180,005
93,030	77,579	81,361	77,071	100,434	75,288	96,932	94,820
8,905	19,728	13,515	27,175	19,456	26,219	26,518	23,611
114,282	136,134	76,615	80,347	67,918	100,006	77,533	93,769
211,070	191,514	142,356	141,858	158,795	159,673	165,231	180,873
52,583	65,761	63,963	51,883	38,018	31,859	19,993	32,710
64,402	81,086	78,899	127,751	106,149	72,767	114,624	61,612
18,729	24,228	16,492	19,316	16,875	20,911	20,484	15,996
17,857	24,749	16,779	17,352	5,831	9,069	5,637	11,300
376	1,367	1,253	2,181	169	458	1,367	349
92,589	87,573	50,181	71,831	87,489	79,100	76,941	86,476
17,836	10,962	6,513	5,663	13,095	9,725	9,594	18,729

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Bareilly.	Bijnor.	Budaun.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—			
1. Area according to professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,865
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...
(b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	1,018,318	1,196,902	1,273,865
4. Corresponding area in village papers	1,010,988	1,146,919	1,290,832
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—			
1. Forests	...	59,941	...
2. Not available for cultivation	117,671	131,802	120,202
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	106,956	241,154	233,991
4. Current fallows	58,821	91,003	36,517
5. Net area cropped during the year	727,540	623,019	900,122
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	68,821	17,475	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	21,434	2,157	18,809
(d) Wells	53,750	15,920	68,401
(e) Other sources	18,056	3,607	13,279
Total area irrigated ...	162,061	39,159	100,489
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	45,754	11,092	43,407
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	105,507	9,456	15,635
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,540	1,614	10,606
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	54,082	18,065	35,429
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—			
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	200,442	218,626	76,325
2. Wheat	135,594	137,290	290,645
3. Barley	72,350	66,760	102,423
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	27,732	241	90,113
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	78,553	45,144	164,545
6. Ragi or mandua	866	330	478
7. Maize	68,351	6,607	68,056
8. Gram (pulse)...	119,102	45,642	67,589
9. Other food-grains, including pulses,	109,276	66,315	92,729
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	10,391	710	138
11. Til or jinjili	13	35	3
12. Others	833	7,984	2,098
13. Condiments and spices	431	325	168
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	55,969	75,008	18,905
15. Others	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	12,230	25,635	17,488
17. Jute	...	...	...
18. Others	5,238	1,017	1,815
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	1,686	1	3,542
20. Others	...	24	5
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	9,808	...	21,928
22. Coffee	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	1,845	776	3,158
25. Cinchona	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	15,459	14,413	21,916
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	11,049	4,407	17,359
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1,159	4,939	518
Non-food ...	725	184	1
31. Total ...	939,096	722,413	1,061,945
32. Area cropped more than once ...	211,556	99,394	161,823
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	727,540	623,019	900,122
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	215,744	193,144	223,484
2. Cows	78,878	112,942	108,054
3. Male buffaloes	35,301	16,332	20,097
4. Cow buffaloes	48,726	35,340	80,358
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	133,865	161,211	175,617
6. Sheep	27,993	41,066	30,497
7. Goats	85,165	30,367	77,453
8. Horses and ponies	12,920	8,166	12,465
9. Mules and donkeys	4,990	8,233	6,533
10. Camels	35	18	187
11. Ploughs	103,614	74,119	104,561
12. Carts	24,748	33,677	22,760

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1899—(continued).

Morad-abad.	Sháhja-hánpur.	Pilibhít.	Cawnpore.	Fatehpur.	Bánda.	Hamírpur.	Allahabad.	Jhánsi.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	2,129,152	1,751,680	1,813,184	2,295,870
...	...	...	...	...	169,984	286,976	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,920
1,473,920	1,117,941	878,642	1,514,368	1,043,840	1,959,168	1,464,704	1,813,184	2,197,950
1,458,868	1,121,166	876,272	1,517,566	1,048,238	1,958,437	1,464,770	1,827,630	2,231,052
...	...	95,543	...	...	73,278	6,610	...	121,320
113,043	111,079	73,246	408,338	267,665	288,151	231,447	400,557	325,682
257,347	203,831	249,088	274,680	209,066	646,753	456,447	315,406	874,875
88,003	95,425	68,625	33,179	42,715	204,257	161,607	124,541	263,801
1,000,475	710,831	389,770	801,369	528,792	745,998	608,659	987,126	645,374
...	...	14,685	169,790	2,951	...	3,046	...	1,533
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,156	4,012	21,828	17,537	42,551	940	1,230	79,583	4,241
48,917	28,737	40,806	91,143	101,405	3,763	15,421	152,570	56,450
4,191	5,225	14,069	1,740	1,140	303	107	921	267
56,264	37,974	91,388	280,210	148,047	5,006	19,804	233,074	62,491
8,879	72,237	91,726	96,425	45,448	1,028	4,594	61,216	28,997
4,577	31,953	20,764	175,496	102,554	1,695	11,280	152,444	31,878
9,499	8,814	3,205	7,598	3,338	796	1,245	5,421	2,498
35,915	58,256	27,286	32,554	12,145	1,669	2,783	21,463	1,430
166,868	159,084	147,139	51,637	83,872	39,794	4,393	256,696	22,789
327,595	154,808	86,961	121,303	55,497	25,499	21,264	84,939	44,968
95,866	44,198	39,238	137,793	86,571	23,126	15,789	182,657	26,356
52,132	25,190	1,429	145,699	89,808	162,983	160,865	93,773	180,297
108,347	67,569	13,957	19,555	16,988	23,048	27,408	65,106	7,405
221	948	1,229	496	7,260	191	19	14,844	350
24,930	4,073	6,634	61,828	651	167	61	1,601	11,379
58,344	58,118	60,309	190,316	147,889	308,184	205,831	243,425	118,263
147,955	78,999	61,983	104,923	66,557	129,809	106,572	184,308	191,301
742	997	9,702	70	709	9,098	16,801	19,899	3,022
73	10	2	193	170	19,383	29,750	462	74,930
2,959	83	1,078	300	25	1,316	320	1,644	1,049
87	540	170	681	400	...	606	556	576
54,521	62,854	38,561	8,421	3,044	6	1,149	10,425	353
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,414	7,988	2,129	70,550	27,660	65,413	50,925	13,615	26,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,439	823	4,323	5,915	5,689	3,750	3,281	4,849	2,250
37	1,233	401	14,751	53	23	612	3,466	65
28	72	17	3	88	...	58	64	103
...	13,665	...	8,630	8,172	997	498	7,836	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,927	937	238	1,066	405	380	588	961	768
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41,910	15,516	2,534	5,595	12,501	470	132	8,343	1,626
19,666	11,621	4,652	8,265	4,601	1,938	2,421	12,515	2,448
523	5,582	1,290	762	1,260	...	1,384	1,024	1,516
1,229	57	604	404	417	588	185	929	74
1,130,813	714,965	484,580	959,156	620,287	816,163	650,912	1,213,937	718,188
130,338	4,134	94,810	157,787	91,495	70,165	42,253	226,811	72,814
1,000,475	710,831	389,770	801,369	528,792	745,998	608,659	987,126	645,374
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
276,279	191,780	114,983	200,698	132,679	151,809	112,121	322,659	181,362
133,809	100,238	65,516	142,913	85,525	194,836	123,154	179,431	186,952
37,650	42,787	32,013	42,273	37,260	9,587	4,794	30,272	4,755
65,403	42,794	15,581	91,485	60,537	62,642	43,951	95,064	69,830
221,826	155,488	77,639	217,533	130,476	199,542	157,273	246,522	263,915
38,541	23,640	13,781	30,917	65,155	28,107	33,730	102,448	70,068
48,261	108,169	40,474	163,944	88,896	111,056	101,556	114,985	114,972
12,925	11,749	6,608	22,919	14,139	15,510	8,287	16,884	8,036
10,500	2,349	744	6,932	5,125	1,912	604	7,943	4,278
53	53	1	427	108	67	93	349	76
128,611	98,451	59,370	106,589	75,273	65,919	45,509	148,004	76,045
33,698	23,460	18,644	23,469	10,939	11,558	16,440	3,343	19,329

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

North-Western Provinces.	Jalaun.	Benares.	Mirzapur.	Jaunpur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	1,000,212	646,061	3,342,720	992,640
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	54,528	75,680	554,000	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	1,174,590	...
3. Net area by professional survey	945,684	570,381	1,614,130	992,640
4. Corresponding area in village papers	947,038	569,647	1,615,066	991,867
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	78,848	...
2. Not available for cultivation	174,577	62,164	300,041	163,515
3. Culturable waste land other than fallow ...	198,701	72,911	534,865	153,104
4. Current fallows	52,731	27,582	179,562	46,851
5. Net area cropped during the year	521,029	406,990	521,750	628,397
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	31,959	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	304	21,307	23,215	53,072
(d) Wells	5,688	127,494	37,215	307,048
(e) Other sources	261	1,669	29,377	1,021
Total area irrigated ...	38,212	150,470	89,807	361,141
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	11,527	19,053	6,343	47,804
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	20,234	105,163	72,355	260,223
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	804	4,323	1,469	3,967
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	6,433	24,600	10,410	56,194
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	1,095	117,132	145,469	173,769
2. Wheat	64,907	31,755	51,675	49,022
3. Barley	12,702	95,448	73,474	198,789
4. Cholum or juár (millet)	92,640	10,986	14,997	27,628
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	34,673	10,246	19,374	5,104
6. Ragi or mandua	4	1,232	860	10,527
7. Maize	72	10,695	9,887	75,295
8. Gram (pulse)	193,668	44,892	91,113	40,059
9. Other food grains, including pulses ...	68,316	122,241	186,574	138,326
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	28,207	1,791	17,044	2,506
11. Til or jinjili	2,537	6	4,754	48
12. Others	63	15	1,333	17
13. Condiments and spices	5,557	212	334	427
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	375	18,900	8,125	46,154
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	38,787	5	704	42
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	2,473	6,812	821	6,179
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	904	1,345	50	10,058
20. Others	74	4	5	...
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	1,485	5,220	2,787	2,150
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	195	40	40	585
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops	1,715	3,671	1,762	1,927
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	1,793	7,693	3,239	6,784
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	1	2,682	7	29
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	161	23	117	148
31. Total ...	552,404	493,046	634,545	795,573
32. Area cropped more than once ...	31,375	86,056	112,795	167,176
33. (31)—(32). Net area cropped during the year.	521,029	406,990	521,750	628,397
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks	66,359	129,623	193,973	252,130
2. Cows	56,848	67,606	181,231	130,395
3. Male buffaloes	2,441	3,164	2,638	12,103
4. Cow buffaloes	35,112	24,595	38,511	74,087
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves) ...	80,393	87,450	165,289	181,817
6. Sheep	28,137	57,059	86,711	88,866
7. Goats	57,068	42,272	52,825	74,955
8. Horses and ponies	8,418	3,424	3,880	4,955
9. Mules and donkeys	4,798	3,004	2,213	2,918
10. Camels	131	204	56	572
11. Ploughs	29,137	54,455	61,277	118,588
12. Carts	10,824	2,715	1,300	1,512

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the North-Western Provinces during the 30*th June* 1899—(concluded).

Gházi-pur.	Ballia.	Gorakh-pur.	Basti.	Azamgarh.	Almora.	Garhwál.	Naini Tal.	Grand Total for the N.-W. Provinces.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
890,277	792,151	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,466,267	3,602,560	1,701,093	57,018,529
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,421,168
...	6,531	...	...	...	62,906	164,360	215,640	1,721,947
890,277	785,620	2,941,440	1,761,792	1,374,080	3,403,361	3,438,200	1,485,453	50,875,414
891,125	799,192	2,934,781	1,783,140	1,379,445	3,403,361	3,438,200	1,485,453	50,908,861
...	...	110,333	...	...	3,163,677	3,175,716	950,500	8,538,767
120,290	129,949	262,089	183,128	321,070	...	...	54,265	6,569,575
136,083	96,985	407,206	311,516	179,530	...	...	190,919	8,362,660
38,876	36,470	144,346	57,567	114,377	...	...	46,127	2,407,375
595,876	535,788	2,010,807	1,230,929	764,468	239,684	262,484	243,642	25,030,484
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,564	1,783,476
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,038	6,038
55,505	33,669	303,412	226,779	136,942	...	...	74	1,155,653
161,138	146,900	276,519	207,695	255,286	...	...	56	3,829,315
9,459	18,117	118,526	131,834	67,640	...	...	38	496,254
226.102	198,686	698,457	566,308	459,868	...	...	99,770	7,270,736
12,811	15,370	197,659	180,805	46,932	...	...	31,708	2,507,349
171,323	145,892	433,143	312,205	339,565	...	...	87,464	3,863,359
2,643	3,588	12,888	5,612	5,404	...	...	706	173,865
46,163	38,314	61,033	68,333	87,845	...	...	21,903	1,396,072
150,008	98,673	842,998	660,214	269,060	...	...	136,364	4,447,924
33,540	40,591	279,779	205,415	51,506	...	...	72,610	4,769,382
140,965	127,685	361,877	119,107	213,393	...	...	17,754	3,252,623
14,532	3,568	1,353	1,043	856	...	...	3,324	2,129,231
19,561	2,476	4,102	269	901	...	...	952	1,439,142
4,679	10,263	37,494	4,505	27,048	...	...	2,289	155,593
11,875	48,070	119,222	49,014	31,732	...	...	16,788	1,397,421
62,685	72,934	124,154	137,496	39,369	...	...	24,126	3,697,909
245,033	242,542	640,053	324,168	227,815	...	...	29,216	4,354,422
5,370	2,189	120,279	41,965	5,600	...	...	7,426	306,160
5	10	4,653	702	26	...	...	32	149,011
83	709	9,448	4,742	78	...	...	26,424	85,165
141	163	1,433	449	277	...	...	403	43,406
28,389	37,355	80,527	50,373	62,439	...	...	3,462	996,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1,025	779	111	51	...	...	2,931	901,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
269	137	742	208	2,814	...	...	297	78,219
3,071	221	18,856	213	20,302	...	...	16	222,071
...	15	3,942	6	9	...	...	1	5,138
14,587	4,547	15,604	19,962	6,050	...	...	...	204,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,502	310	121	7,924
245	365	247	62	539	...	...	422	42,166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,451	374	3,362	8,368	1,572	...	...	1,026	666,440
7,596	5,868	11,441	4,784	4,223	...	...	1,626	248,094
221	279	1,035	519	114	...	...	177	44,634
289	404	3,018	129	133	...	...	84	45,707
747,600	700,463	2,686,398	1,633,824	965,907	239,684	262,484	347,871	30,189,651*
151,724	164,675	675,591	402,895	201,439	...	...	104,229	5,159,167
595,876	535,788	2,010,807	1,230,929	764,468	239,684	262,484	243,642	25,030,484
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
178,720	136,226	602,978	472,057	296,695	117,047	119,127	105,141	7,045,630
96,072	89,729	411,012	288,414	173,268	164,339	158,836	142,312	4,567,777
2,825	1,237	8,899	7,379	90,601	1,380	7,942	19,914	565,835
41,620	39,019	117,155	99,966	84,662	67,050	27,796	26,040	2,413,369
127,058	136,162	505,293	403,605	263,363	68,749	83,389	75,048	6,408,351
69,518	37,820	64,205	39,890	60,641	101,373	93,506	18,244	1,819,483
47,417	58,516	323,449	140,000	110,984	84,715	139,958	15,340	3,123,889
2,713	3,992	15,065	13,792	4,578	3,653	1,230	9,269	434,426
4,117	4,084	11,137	7,515	5,023	491	95	525	262,777
37	21	61	71	116	...	...	264	11,361
77,428	59,718	264,310	209,757	144,333	67,408	58,392	42,049	3,162,668
1,196	1,139	22,894	14,812	2,022	315	7	11,790	486,136

* Includes 499,356 acres in Almora and Garhwál, for which details are not given.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

A.—PHYSICAL

FORM A.—*Showing total acreage, classification of areas, irrigation, crops, current Agricultural year ending*

Oudh.	Lucknow.	Unao.	Rae Bareli.	Sitapur.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
A.-1.—Total acreage—				
1. Area according to professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
2. Deduct (a) Feudatory and Tributary States ...	...	...	...	...
2. Deduct (b) Area for which no returns exist ...	...	...	...	...
3. Net area by professional survey	625,280	1,111,385	1,121,280	1,411,840
4. Corresponding area in village papers	618,931	1,134,655	1,122,881	1,439,550
A.-2.—Classification of area shown in column 4 of A.-1—				
1. Forests	...	...	...	...
2. Not available for cultivation	125,667	234,861	243,852	155,170
3. Culturable waste other than fallow	126,755	268,209	280,271	246,393
4. Current fallows	17,099	31,776	33,522	509,363
5. Net area cropped during the year	349,410	599,809	566,236	987,024
6. Irrigated during the year from— (a) Government canals	...	...	...	...
(b) Private canals	...	...	...	...
(c) Tanks	42,412	78,406	91,243	94,195
(d) Wells	61,088	131,159	180,688	57,825
(e) Other sources...	3,869	10,888	2,011	4,356
Total area irrigated ...	107,369	220,453	273,942	156,376
7. Crops irrigated. (a) Wheat	58,196	91,966	93,262	101,729
(b) Other cereals and pulses ...	29,796	107,586	155,788	24,894
(c) Miscellaneous food crops ...	6,383	6,412	5,178	3,457
(d) Ditto non-food crops ...	15,585	16,823	29,859	28,007
A.-3.—Acreage under crops—				
Cereals and pulses. 1. Rice	72,180	101,225	181,767	234,541
2. Wheat	72,542	117,214	96,486	210,470
3. Barley	28,272	118,394	78,898	140,382
4. Cholum or juár (millet) ...	19,980	52,479	52,669	11,476
5. Cumbu or bájra (millet) ...	31,412	44,278	12,888	40,127
6. Ragi or mandua	2,088	3,502	22,524	3,663
7. Maize	13,206	51,514	411	27,131
8. Gram (pulse)...	64,459	98,519	102,018	184,189
9. Other food grains, including pulses...	105,547	117,321	175,868	346,945
Oil-seeds ... 10. Linseed	788	487	484	9,472
11. Til or jinjili	38	660	71	2,046
12. Others	10	41	25	962
13. Condiments and spices	1,203	273	559	479
Sugar ... 14. Sugarcane	2,713	8,061	2,620	29,640
15. Others	...	...	...	...
Fibres ... 16. Cotton	1,837	12,322	127	1,255
17. Jute	...	...	...	...
18. Others	804	4,360	1,761	821
Dyes ... 19. Indigo	39	852	197	9
20. Others	1	...	52	40
Drugs and narcotics. 21. Opium	11,248	7,599	25,337	16,626
22. Coffee	...	...	...	...
23. Tea	...	...	...	...
24. Tobacco	392	798	843	2,226
25. Cinchona	...	...	...	...
26. Indian hemp...	...	...	...	...
27. Others	...	...	...	...
28. Fodder crops...	2,415	3,630	3,147	4,886
29. Orchards and garden produce ...	12,244	11,985	8,565	8,500
30. Miscellaneous crops Food ...	684	3,394	1,143	7,688
30. Miscellaneous crops Non-food ...	113	949	75	954
31. Total ...	444,215	759,857	768,535	1,284,528
32. Area cropped more than once ...	94,805	160,048	203,299	297,504
33. (31—32). Net area cropped during the year.	349,410	599,809	565,236	987,024
A.-4.—Stock, &c.—	No.	No.	No.	No.
1. Bulls and bullocks...	123,980	198,527	241,732	312,484
2. Cows	60,387	110,806	129,346	219,569
3. Male buffaloes	6,897	20,434	10,142	33,975
4. Cow buffaloes	33,716	73,760	79,279	74,930
5. Young stock (calves and buffalo calves)... ...	91,728	179,704	180,532	219,413
6. Sheep	23,272	46,817	56,807	34,835
7. Goats	60,459	108,386	90,740	201,373
8. Horses and ponies...	10,590	15,917	17,884	19,558
9. Mules and donkeys	4,856	5,516	5,392	3,233
10. Camels	151	132	219	114
11. Ploughs...	59,637	99,186	115,085	147,375
12. Carts	5,926	10,714	5,659	9,083

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY.

fallows, and stock in each District of the Province of Oudh during the the 30th June 1899.

Hardoi.	Kheri.	Fyz-abad.	Gonda.	Bahraich.	Sultánpur.	Partáb-garh.	Bara Banki.	Grand Total for Oudh.	Remarks.
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,463,040	1,896,320	1,092,319	1,804,150	1,700,506	1,088,640	933,120	1,089,966	15,337,846	
1,487,716	1,910,651	1,115,073	1,847,433	1,691,844	1,096,323	922,922	1,126,126	15,514,105	
...	278,140	...	100,144	210,538	...	...	...	588,822	
202,118	172,268	191,686	183,340	144,279	271,124	243,755	152,896	2,321,016	
356,126	536,075	227,437	354,252	365,377	191,857	153,852	222,935	3,329,539	
69,371	207,359	27,669	131,156	28,566	21,435	33,006	22,772	674,694	
860,101	716,809	663,281	1,078,541	943,084	611,907	492,309	727,523	8,600,034	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61,537	7,082	159,573	64,265	42,964	117,159	84,718	128,219	971,773	
125,166	19,574	173,122	156,883	18,716	164,028	175,330	89,493	1,353,572	
9,819	347	7,653	5,423	2,508	3,609	1,897	5,479	57,859	
196,522	27,003	340,348	226,571	64,188	284,796	262,445	223,191	2,383,204	
102,130	9,033	109,807	81,421	39,796	91,807	62,458	134,333	955,938	
56,916	3,579	172,525	108,218	18,454	163,947	179,236	54,324	1,075,263	
9,016	1,394	2,409	1,555	962	3,682	3,212	4,823	48,483	
32,820	20,015	64,035	41,587	9,347	32,119	25,404	32,721	344,322	
96,140	243,383	282,337	526,139	356,497	268,174	144,874	249,868	2,757,125	
208,913	100,092	113,300	163,872	197,146	97,341	66,444	158,630	1,602,450	
147,221	125,560	65,162	90,891	121,355	98,797	125,665	48,988	1,189,585	
42,800	10,106	18,523	5,961	12,288	23,866	33,225	13,806	297,179	
95,381	15,442	274	341	313	1,047	19,558	2,991	264,052	
1,750	5,864	5,785	4,715	2,031	9,221	20,720	3,741	85,604	
41,084	50,677	18,618	170,676	115,707	2,859	1,528	32,330	525,741	
132,329	103,848	129,957	145,111	148,731	110,337	62,013	208,166	1,489,677	
190,998	180,471	190,542	251,783	234,160	162,884	129,476	237,916	2,323,911	
2,423	11,309	9,147	60,827	32,589	1,226	1,264	2,552	132,568	
91	364	1	1,383	1,425	4	87	6	6,176	
71	6,891	12	15,457	28,699	12	11	68	52,259	
227	2,526	389	786	1,241	26	192	1,159	9,060	
17,831	39,012	46,195	25,704	2,732	21,828	11,674	23,082	231,092	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14,912	1,199	87	59	192	14	41	6	32,051	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,931	464	327	262	323	2,091	7,260	641	21,045	
148	1	9,790	9	56	3,655	3,588	3	18,347	
...	518	7	283	411	...	63	14	1,389	
16,473	4,219	9,663	25,922	8,320	5,578	9,782	19,227	160,494	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,154	1,931	401	475	1,765	677	667	791	12,120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4,155	3,133	9,099	4,072	3,214	6,502	1,180	13,793	59,226	
9,122	8,278	4,471	4,380	4,030	5,006	4,933	11,069	92,583	
1,550	10,611	1,174	15,045	2,447	1,523	945	145	46,349	
331	56	165	207	152	165	170	88	3,425	
1,027,035	925,955	915,426	1,514,360	1,276,324	822,833	645,360	1,029,080	11,413,508	
166,934	209,146	247,145	435,819	333,240	210,926	153,051	301,557	2,813,474	
860,101	716,809	668,281	1,078,541	943,084	611,907	492,309	727,523	8,600,034	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
275,224	243,404	291,856	404,203	294,732	292,098	226,664	243,938	3,148,842	
164,725	315,871	118,975	297,441	290,952	117,589	117,741	122,167	2,065,569	
29,550	42,101	6,496	10,362	28,355	9,437	13,167	8,441	219,357	
72,240	69,201	61,260	92,722	92,787	75,321	72,502	68,514	866,232	
226,526	269,710	191,402	358,021	228,666	173,623	151,761	156,738	2,427,824	
53,978	51,257	37,552	50,707	58,668	57,934	61,282	21,839	554,948	
131,519	131,116	95,465	158,353	180,074	109,679	85,924	142,234	1,495,322	
20,684	18,726	10,033	16,002	16,987	11,883	11,765	11,055	181,084	
3,111	1,422	4,223	6,661	5,212	1,034	2,798	6,755	50,213	
84	32	195	76	38	380	591	163	2,175	
127,615	114,808	131,827	169,221	135,398	135,285	110,099	118,870	1,464,406	
11,152	17,645	3,463	14,599	10,690	1,566	855	9,350	100,702	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

2.—*Statement showing Rainfall, Temperature, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1899.

Number.	Station where observation was made.	Rainfall in inches.				Average Temperature.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
						May.			*July.*			*December.*						
		January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.	Degrees.				
1	Chakráta	13·30	48·76	0·27	62·33	57·8	74·2	66·0	60·4	68·0	64·2	40·2	58·1	49·2	N.-E.	N.-E. & S.-W.	N.	
2	Mussooree	8·26	57·97	0·03	66·26	60·7	77·5	69·1	61·3	69·5	65·4	41·2	52·1	46·7	N.-W.	N.-W.	N.-W.	
3	Ránikhet	6·04	32·12	...	38·16	62·9	80·8	71·9	63·3	73·0	68·2	43·7	58·2	51·0	S.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
4	Dehra Dún	6·16	54·58	0·03	60·77	72·7	95·8	84·3	73·3	84·0	78·7	45·7	72·1	58·9	N.-W.	N.-W.	S.-W.	
5	Roorkee	2·52	18·30	1·13	21·95	78·1	101·9	90·0	77·5	89·5	83·5	42·4	75·5	59·0	S.-E.	S.-E.	S.-W. & N.-W.	
6	Meerut	0·94	17·01	...	17·95	82·3	105·6	94·0	78·8	90·3	84·6	46·1	77·3	61·7	N.-W.	S.-E.	S.-W.	
7	Bareilly	1·95	29·04	...	30·99	79·6	101·6	90·6	78·5	88·6	83·6	47·2	75·8	61·5	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E.	
8	Agra	1·68	21·83	...	23·51	84·0	105·9	95·0	78·9	89·1	84·0	52·8	80·4	66·6	S.-W.	S.-W.	N.-W.	
9	Mainpuri	0·69	27·43	...	28·12	81·3	106·7	94·0	77·9	87·7	82·8	48·3	79·0	63·7	N.-W.	S.-W.	S.-E., S.-W., & W.	
10	Cawnpore	0·57	43·34	...	43·91	81·8	105·7	93·8	77·9	88·2	83·1	47·8	79·9	63·9	S.-W. & N.-W.	S.-W.	S.-W.	
11	Bahraich	6·53	29·51	...	36·04	78·2	100·7	89·5	77·8	88·3	83·1	47·9	70·4	62·2	N.-W.	S.-E.	N.-E.	
12	Lucknow	3·10	32·23	...	35·33	80·5	104·6	92·5	78·3	88·7	83·5	47·2	79·8	63·5	N.-W.	S.-W.	S.-E.	
13	Allahabad	1·87	38·82	0·03	40·72	82·1	105·4	93·8	77·7	86·9	82·3	48·4	79·1	63·8	S.-W.	N.-W.	S.-W.	
14	Benares	4·35	48·68	0·29	53·32	80·7	104·2	92·4	78·7	86·5	82·6	49·5	77·4	63·5	S.-W.	S.-W.	E., S.-E., & S.-W.	
15	Gorakhpur	5·18	61·17	2·49	68·84	78·9	98·6	88·8	77·9	86·9	82·4	50·4	74·2	62·3	N.-E.	N.-E.	N.-W.	
16	Jhánsi	1·08	28·48	...	29·56	86·7	107·7	97·3	77·8	86·9	82·4	57·2	83·1	70·2	N.-W.	W. & S.-W.	S.-W.	
	General Mean ...	2·54	32·99	0·33	35·86	81·2	104·0	92·6	78·1	88·1	83·1	48·8	78·2	63·5				

N.B.—In striking the general mean, the first four stations have been left out owing to their exceptionally high altitude.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

1.—*Native States.*

Nil.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Families follow primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Hamid Ali Khan, Bahádur, Nawáb of Rámpur.	Jágírdár. Has criminal and civil powers within his territory.	Pathán, Musalmán.	24	By private tutor deputed by Government from the Educational Department.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No male heirs.	The Rámpur jágír has an area of about 945 square miles, and a population of 551,249. The post of Minister was held by Muhammad Ishak Khan. The income of the State for 1898-99 was Rs. 30,51,807, and the expenditure Rs. 31,90,556. The capital, Rámpur, has 76,733 inhabitants, but there are no other large towns. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, English cloth, groceries, and salt. A military force of 2,577 men of all arms (including the Imperial Service Troops) was maintained during the year.
Benares.	His Highness Sir Prabhu Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.I.E., Mahárája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Bráhman (Bhuinhár).	44	Privately ...	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	The Rája of Benares is a descendant of Rája Balwant Singh, father of Rája Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Rája in the Benares district, and Kera Mangraur and Bhadohi in the Mirzapur district. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 2,117 villages, with a population of 452,829 and an average rental of Rs. 10,34,284, of which Rs. 3,12,572-3-4 are paid by the Mahárája to the Government as revenue. The Civil and Revenue Courts are those of the Mahárája and his principal and deputy principal officers. The procedure is that of Act XIV of 1881, supplemented, where necessary, by the Civil Procedure Code. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law and custom of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act III of 1878 (the Local Rates Act). The Mahárája succeeded his uncle, Sir Ishri Parshad Narayan Singh, Bahádur, G.C.S.I., on the 13th June 1889.
Kumaun.	Kirti Sah, C.S.I., Rája of Tehri-Garhwál.	Rája of Tehri,	Rájput,	26	Was educated at the Ajmer College.	In the management of his estate.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Yes ...	Succeeded on the 6th February 1887 on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is 241,242, and the income from all sources was Rs. 2,50,588 and the expenditure Rs. 4,27,170. The Rájas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the Paramount Power. The principal article of produce is grain. No mines are worked.

C.—Civil Divisions of British Territory in the Districts of the North-

Number.	Names of districts.	Number of tahsils.	Number of munsifs.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town, with population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Dehra Dún	2	1	1,193	168,135	Dehra 25,684
2	Saháranpur	4	2	2,228	1,091,280	Saháranpur 63,194
3	Muzaffarnagar	4	2	1,651	772,874	Kairana 18,420
4	Meerut	6	2	2,362	1,391,458	Meerut 119,390
5	Bulandshahr	4	2	1,908	949,980	Khurja 26,349
6	Aligarh	6	3	1,957	1,043,172	Koil 61,485
7	Muttra	5	2	1,457	713,421	Muttra 61,195
8	Agra	7	2	1,856	1,003,796	Agra 168,662
9	Farrukhabad	6	3	1,719	858,687	Farrukhabad ... 78,032
10	Mainpuri	5	2	1,697	762,163	Mainpuri 18,551
11	Etáwah	4	2	1,694	727,629	Etáwah 38,793
12	Etah	4	3	1,731	701,679	Kásganj 16,050
13	Bareilly	6	3	1,591	1,040,949	Bareilly 121,039
14	Bijnor	4	2	1,875	794,070	Nagína 22,150
15	Budaun	5	4	1,990	925,982	Budaun 35,372
16	Moradabad	6	5	2,303	1,179,332	Moradabad 72,921
17	Sháhjahánpur	4	3	1,747	918,551	Sháhjahánpur ... 78,522
18	Pilibhít	3	1	1,373	485,108	Pilibhít 33,799
19	Cawnpore	8	2	2,366	1,209,695	Cawnpore 188,712
20	Fatehpur	4	1	1,631	699,157	Fatehpur 20,179
21	Bánda...	8	...	3,061	705,832	Bánda 23,071
22	Hamírpur	5	1	2,289	513,720	Ráth 12,311
23	Allahabad	9	1	2,833	1,548,737	Allahabad 175,246
24	Jhánsi	6	2	3,587	683,619	Jhánsi 53,779
25	Jalaun	4	1	1,477	396,361	Kúnch 13,408
26	Benares	3	1	1,009	921,943	Benares 219,467
27	Mirzapur	5	1	5,223	1,161,508	Mirzapur 84,130
28	Jaunpur	5	2	1,551	1,264,949	Jaunpur 42,819
29	Gházipur	4	3	1,391	1,024,753	Gházipur 44,970
30	Ballia	3	2	1,249	995,327	Ballia 16,372
31	Gorakhpur	6	3	4,596	2,994,057	Gorakhpur 63,620
32	Basti	5	2	2,753	1,785,844	Basti 13,630
33	Azamgarh	5	2	2,147	1,728,625	Azamgarh 19,442
34	Naini Tal	6	...	2,658	356,881	Káshipur 14,717
35	Almora	2	...	5,616	416,868	Almora 7,826
36	Garhwál	1	...	5,629	407,818	...
37	Lucknow	3	2	977	774,168	Lucknow 273,028
38	Unao	4	3	1,737	953,636	Unao 12,831
39	Rae Bareli	4	2	1,752	1,036,521	Rae Bareli 18,798
40	Sítapur	4	2	2,206	1,075,413	Sítapur 21,380
41	Hardoi	4	2	2,286	1,113,211	Hardoi 11,152
42	Kheri	3	2	2,963	903,615	Lakhimpur 8,073
43	Fyzabad	4	2	1,707	1,216,959	Fyzabad 78,921
44	Gonda	3	3	2,819	1,459,229	Gonda 17,423
45	Bahraich	3	2	2,657	1,000,432	Bahraich 24,046
46	Sultánpur	4	2	1,701	1,075,851	Sultánpur 8,751
47	Partábgarh	3	2	1,458	910,895	Bela 6,486
48	Bara Banki	4	2	1,703	1,130,906	Nawábganj 14,432
	Grand Total ...	217	94	107,164	46,904,791	
	Gross Revenue, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...

	1899-1900.	
	Imperial and Provincial.	Local.
	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	6,57,74,956	35,629
Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	3,53,435	...
Stamps	75,56,883	...
Excise	63,69,842	...
Provincial Rates	13,13,828	90,00,193
Assessed Taxes	24,57,876	...
Registration	4,28,127	...
Interest	5,05,766	18,003
Law and Justice	4,51,156	...
Law and Justice—Jails	3,77,905	...
Police	1,36,105	3,21,510
Education	1,14,663	2,83,753
Medical	33,462	1,69,021
Scientific	1,27,013	8,681
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,60,519	...
Stationery and Printing	1,16,107	...
Miscellaneous	2,61,374	1,09,360
Major Works	4,22,459	...
Minor Works	15,252	...
Civil Works	5,12,596	91,362
Total ...	8,74,89,324	1,00,37,512

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1899-1900.

Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Average distance (in miles) of villages from nearest court.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land Revenue and Rates.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
						Rs.	Rs.	
*454	6	19	45	13	406		1,07,933	
1,990	17	24	27	21	2,643		17,66,728	
1,063	11	33	24	12	1,844		18,05,572	
1,716	26	25	18	17	‡ 3,696		28,70,665	
1,617	11	33	31	8	2,799		22,78,898	
1,813	24	35	25	7	2,969		24,55,426	
887	12	21	39	15	2,446		16,86,853	
1,241	21	24	26	7	3,933		20,45,537	
1,825	18	23	29	19	2,804		13,73,570	
1,435	14	16	15	10	2,377		14,93,710	
1,561	11	18	24	13	2,095		15,49,530	
1,545	13	10	33	25	2,159		13,09,508	
2,109	24	26	38	18	3,152		15,50,288	
2,964	12	22	38	10	2,428		14,54,881	
2,093	17	18	26	20	2,679		15,15,139	
2,928	21	41	28	11	3,267		17,36,526	
2,379	17	19	30	10	2,798		14,23,840	
1,259	8	12	21	12	1,430		8,70,095	
*2,058	21	30	44	15	§ 4,103		26,64,683	
1,592	10	9	19	11	2,349		17,05,572	
1,268	16	19	32	9	2,329		13,62,666	
929	10	9	25	11	1,660		11,87,369	
4,000	24	30	21	10	4,813		30,42,607	
1,460	20	17	33	14	2,697		7,10,183	
937	9	10	22	16	1,758	2,27,90,728	11,96,401	
2,328	16	28	34	1	2,671		10,33,712	
5,323	16	21	60	40	2,118		12,66,715	
3,455	16	23	22	16	2,558		15,83,069	
3,548	18	20	24	20	2,183		12,31,708	
2,531	12	12	42	19	‡ 1,837		8,26,168	
8,602	22	22	40	2	3,433		31,29,210	
7,623	13	22	32	12	3,727		23,48,044	
5,526	19	20	29	25	2,884		21,97,052	
1,744	9	15	50	25	§ 887		7,04,637	
5,736	7	9	140	18	76		2,54,924	
5,213	5	7	70	17	130		1,97,193	
965	14	22	25	10	2,769		10,88,962	
1,779	14	12	22	8	‖ 1,835		19,09,147	
1,768	16	22	16	10	2,419		18,86,154	
2,363	18	25	30	15	3,359		17,91,114	
1,992	18	28	25	9	‖ 2,980		19,80,383	
1,776	10	15	50	36	2,728		10,01,185	
2,571	17	27	† 35	11	2,978		15,85,407	
2,337	17	19	32	24	¶ 3,636		19,10,602	
1,940	12	16	49	16	2,630		12,31,124	
2,526	18	15	25	9	2,547		17,47,644	
2,215	11	12	31	9	‖ 1,850		17,63,483	
2,095	13	18	28	13	3,221		23,04,640	
119,579	724	973	...	...	121,090	*(a)* 2,27,90,728	7,61,36,457	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,75,26,836	

* The decrease in the number of villages is not real. The previous year's figures were incorrectly reported.
† The Deputy Commissioner reports that last year's figures were wrong.
‡ The increase is due to the inclusion of the Municipal and Town Police.
§ In Cawnpore the increase is due to the reorganization of the Civil and Armed Police and in Naini Tal to the reorganization of the Civil Police and to the increase in the number of *chaukidárs*.
‖ The increase is due to the conversion of *jágír* paid into cash-paid *chaukidárs*.
¶ A large number of rural police formerly paid direct by the Balrámpur Estate, has now been brought on the cash list; hence the increase.

(a) Figures under the following heads are included in the "Total cost of Administration":—

3. Land Revenue, District Administration (Provincial and Local).
18. General Administration (Provincial and Local).
6. Stamps (Imperial and Provincial).
7. Excise (Imperial and Provincial).
8. Provincial Rates (Provincial).
10. Assessed Taxes (Imperial and Provincial).
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law (Provincial), *minus* corresponding receipt heads.
19B. Law and Justice—Jails (Provincial), ditto.
20. Police (Provincial and Local), ditto.
22. Education (Provincial and Local), ditto.
24. Medical (Provincial and Local), ditto.
30. Stationery and Printing (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXIII, "Stationery and Printing" (Provincial).
45. Civil Works (Provincial and Local), less the figures under XXXII, "Civil Works" (Provincial and Local).

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

D.—Population for the North-Western Prov

Number.	District.	*Inhabited houses.*			Population.					
		Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.	Women.	*Children up to 14 years.* Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	N.-W. Provinces.									
1	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	31,525	71,094	42,949	29,230	25,562	168,135	141
2	Saháranpur ...	...	...	204,311	343,693	293,074	196,658	167,855	1,001,280	449
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	112,236	268,758	229,878	149,470	124,768	772,874	469
4	Meerut ...	...	...	252,996	484,428	423,695	262,816	220,519	1,391,458	589
5	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	170,212	322,809	296,441	178,812	151,852	949,914	501
6	Aligarh ...	...	...	176,078	364,527	321,795	194,216	162,634	1,043,172	533
7	Muttra ...	...	...	129,750	254,050	223,345	128,610	107,416	713,421	490
8	Agra ...	...	...	183,989	352,766	305,873	187,693	157,464	1,003,796	541
9	Farrukhabad ...	...	...	132,481	303,113	259,667	161,227	134,680	858,687	499
10	Mainpuri ...	...	...	131,785	267,940	226,938	148,859	118,426	762,163	449
11	Etáwah ...	...	...	121,173	253,148	210,888	143,627	119,966	727,629	430
12	Etah ...	...	...	110,486	253,163	213,515	129,825	105,176	701,679	405
13	Bareilly ...	...	...	179,357	346,695	307,139	208,925	178,190	1,040,949	654
14	Bijnor ...	...	...	141,438	261,484	239,073	156,728	136,785	794,070	424
15	Budaun ...	...	...	162,479	315,912	275,398	182,437	152,235	925,982	465
16	Moradabad ...	...	...	203,618	391,247	354,857	232,325	200,969	1,179,398	516
17	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	144,806	312,932	267,541	182,374	155,704	918,551	527
18	Pilibhít ...	...	...	78,932	159,306	141,167	98,956	85,679	485,108	353
19	Cawnpore ...	...	...	237,984	430,960	369,104	217,132	192,499	1,209,695	511
20	Fatehpur ...	...	...	138,027	231,281	221,291	128,540	118,045	699,157	429
21	Bánda ...	...	...	142,119	216,812	219,415	140,082	129,523	705,832	231
22	Hamírpur ...	...	...	92,175	160,549	162,390	100,054	90,727	513,720	224
23	Allahabad ...	...	...	298,265	485,946	489,084	295,563	278,144	1,548,737	547
24	Jhánsi ...	...	...	128,034	213,754	201,093	142,210	126,562	683,619	191
25	Jalaun ...	...	...	70,440	126,160	122,993	77,930	69,278	396,361	268
26	Benares ...	...	...	135,413	290,236	281,030	177,217	173,460	921,943	913
27	Mirzapur ...	...	...	206,591	340,059	362,077	236,282	223,090	1,161,508	222
28	Jaunpur ...	...	...	222,405	375,069	390,618	259,881	239,381	1,264,949	816
29	Gházipur ...	...	...	174,458	298,468	324,248	208,352	193,685	1,024,753	736
30	Ballia ...	...	...	144,903	271,908	327,771	205,210	190,438	995,327	805
31	Gorakhpur ...	...	...	504,354	864,821	892,151	632,463	604,622	2,994,057	651
32	Basti ...	...	...	295,081	531,931	533,935	375,406	344,572	1,785,844	649
33	Azamgarh ...	...	...	282,781	509,887	530,066	357,724	330,948	1,728,625	805
34	Naini Tal ...	...	...	61,267	134,193	97,458	65,156	60,074	356,881	134
35	Almora ...	...	...	70,157	126,561	127,052	84,507	78,748	416,868	76
36	Garhwál ...	...	...	72,018	119,684	127,764	80,635	79,735	407,818	724
	Total, N.-W. P....	...	...	5,944,124	11,055,344	10,412,073	6,757,132	6,029,411	34,253,960	412
	Oudh.									
1	Lucknow ...	...	...	148,960	270,163	240,462	137,038	126,500	774,163	792
2	Unao ...	...	...	167,832	305,905	297,107	183,607	167,017	953,636	549
3	Rae Bareli ...	...	...	193,807	314,846	340,467	198,134	183,074	1,036,521	592
4	Sítapur ...	...	...	173,903	352,375	313,364	214,807	194,867	1,075,413	487
5	Hardoi ...	...	...	182,716	371,485	317,525	225,012	199,189	1,113,211	486
6	Kheri ...	...	...	156,320	303,201	262,146	178,834	159,434	903,615	305
7	Fyzabad ...	...	...	233,679	374,158	385,048	238,444	219,309	1,216,959	713
8	Gonda ...	...	...	251,378	447,756	445,300	298,647	267,526	1,459,229	517
9	Bahraich ...	...	...	181,045	323,815	296,291	199,752	180,574	1,000,432	377
10	Sultánpur ...	...	...	205,868	320,444	352,780	210,042	192,585	1,075,851	632
11	Partábgarh ...	...	...	172,455	259,960	293,958	185,211	171,766	910,895	625
12	Bara Banki ...	...	...	212,998	364,176	357,468	212,939	196,323	1,130,906	664
	Total, Oudh ...	...	...	2,280,961	4,008,284	3,901,916	2,482,467	2,258,164	12,650,831	528
	Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	8,225,085	15,063,628	14,313,989	9,239,599	8,287,575	46,904,791	438

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

INCES AND OUDH FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1899.

Classification of Population.								Occupation.					
Christians.													
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Jews and Pársis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration by sea during the year.	Number.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,705	163	875	145,257	19,896	3	236	...	81,628	86,507	Hindustani ...	...	1	
1,204	282	488	668,782	324,432	8	6,084	...	447,210	554,070	Ditto ...	...	2	
42	4	81	544,361	218,990	...	9,396	...	362,772	410,102	Ditto ...	...	3	
3,924	378	1,133	1,052,671	316,971	1	16,380	...	658,087	733,371	Urdu ...	...	4	
79	21	110	769,401	179,019	...	1,284	...	491,195	458,719	Hindustani ...	...	5	
143	119	203	919,848	120,338	14	2,507	...	472,283	570,889	Ditto ...	...	6	
661	12	173	647,513	62,657	2	2,403	...	354,755	358,666	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	7	
2,497	775	1,486	880,848	104,433	41	13,716	...	497,501	506,295	Urdu ...	...	8	
405	51	372	757,095	99,476	8	1,280	...	462,272	396,415	Do. ...	...	9	
61	15	56	714,742	41,529	...	5,760	...	468,993	293,170	Hindustani ...	...	10	
68	16	50	683,051	42,325	2	2,117	...	452,759	274,870	Urdu ...	...	11	
50	77	393	623,361	72,849	4	4,945	...	397,173	304,506	Hindustani ...	...	12	
2,437	252	2,582	790,479	245,072	12	115	...	565,754	475,195	Ditto ...	...	13	
30	12	866	525,002	267,162	...	998	...	427,924	366,146	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	14	
19	10	2,552	774,779	148,393	...	229	...	616,530	309,452	Ditto ...	...	15	
272	79	2,956	774,381	400,705	3	1,002	...	665,602	513,796	Ditto ...	...	16	
499	53	776	787,920	129,266	1	36	...	599,243	319,308	Hindustani ...	...	17	
17	4	344	402,279	82,453	...	11	...	295,086	190,022	Urdu ...	...	18	
2,027	423	586	1,104,668	101,541	35	415	...	624,549	585,146	Hindi ...	...	19	
22	22	27	621,942	77,061	...	83	...	448,982	250,175	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	20	
34	14	26	664,810	40,662	...	286	...	472,593	233,239	Ditto ...	...	21	
17	26	7	480,263	33,281	19	107	...	274,394	239,326	Hindustani ...	...	22	
3,013	1,590	1,330	1,342,089	199,853	26	836	...	906,549	642,188	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	23	
1,322	457	161	640,529	29,013	70	12,067	...	372,691	310,928	Ditto ...	...	24	
30	17	20	370,621	25,501	4	168	...	189,441	206,920	Urdu ...	...	25	
727	121	516	831,782	88,401	3	393	...	514,658	407,285	Hindustani ...	...	26	
156	130	179	1,085,522	75,240	...	281	...	752,358	409,150	Hindi ...	...	27	
23	22	48	1,148,506	116,344	...	6	...	881,446	383,503	Urdu ...	...	28	
96	70	410	923,960	100,186	4	27	...	633,798	390,955	Hindi ...	...	29	
7	6	2	926,358	68,952	2	...	...	597,303	398,024	Do. ...	...	30	
186	138	852	2,691,167	301,630	40	44	...	2,157,939	836,118	Hindustani ...	...	31	
23	5	38	1,510,049	275,729	...	...	...	1,165,165	620,679	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	32	
43	10	21	1,502,911	225,639	1	...	...	1,071,326	657,299	Urdu, Hindi, and Bhojpuri.	...	33	
483	69	363	270,887	85,006	...	73	...	230,374	126,507	Hindi, Pahári, and Népáli.	...	34	
126	45	538	413,984	2,170	...	5	...	380,977	35,891	Hindi and hill language.	...	35	
54	7	512	403,605	3,605	...	35	...	374,459	33,359	Pahári ...	...	36	
22,502	5,495	21,132	29,395,423	4,725,780	303	83,325	...	20,365,769	13,888,191	...	...		
3,699	1,234	836	605,969	161,369	66	990	...	358,250	415,913	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	1	
30	11	65	877,602	75,920	...	8	...	603,528	350,108	Urdu ...	...	2	
50	15	80	950,388	85,965	...	23	...	718,036	318,485	Hindustani ...	...	3	
561	18	138	916,818	157,639	4	235	...	685,979	389,434	Ditto ...	...	4	
30	19	118	998,355	114,674	...	15	...	726,550	386,661	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	5	
24	19	462	785,043	118,057	...	10	...	609,607	294,008	Hindustani ...	...	6	
949	82	223	1,077,057	138,461	26	161	...	840,316	376,643	Urdu ...	...	7	
53	56	139	1,253,556	205,425	...	...	...	933,301	525,928	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	8	
28	23	73	830,459	169,798	3	48	...	697,468	302,964	Hindustani ...	...	9	
20	10	23	958,952	116,846	...	...	...	633,564	442,287	Hindi and Urdu ...	...	10	
28	28	21	819,850	90,838	...	130	...	645,381	265,514	Hindi ...	...	11	
21	30	96	943,778	185,938	...	1,043	...	675,986	454,920	Hindustani ...	...	12	
5,493	1,545	2,274	11,017,827	1,620,930	99	2,663	...	8,127,966	4,522,865	...	...		
27,995	7,040	23,406	40,413,250	6,346,710	402	85,988	...	28,493,735	18,411,056	...	...		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1 (a).—*Statement showing the area, cost, and rate per square mile of Surveys in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year ending 30th September 1899.*

District.	Area previously surveyed in square miles.			Previous cost per mile.		Surveyed during the year from 1st October 1898 to 30th September 1899, with total cost and cost per mile.		Remarks.
	Topographical.	Revenue.		Topographical.	Revenue.	Topographical.	Revenue.	
		By villages.	By fields.					
					Rs.		*Traverse Survey on 16″= 1 mile scale.*	
Kheri ...	...	...	2,674	...	29·9	...		NOTE.—The cost of 1898-99 is exclusive of Rs. 1,013, cost of traversing disputed boundaries, &c., and Rs. 13,447, cost of North-Western Provinces mapping.
Pilibhít ...	...	...	1,357	...	27·1	...		
Farrukhabad,	...	...	1,310	...	26·5	...	Area = 188 square miles. Cost = Rs. 4,933. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Azamgarh ...	...	...	1,143	...	26·5	...	Area = 896 square miles. Cost = Rs. 23,510. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Gonda ...	...	...	2,085	...	29·9	...	Area = 404 square miles. Cost = Rs. 10,601. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 847 square miles. Cost = Rs. 22,224. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Mainpuri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 695 square miles. Cost = Rs. 18,236. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 771 square miles. Cost = Rs. 20,230. Rate = Rs. 26·2.	
							Topographical Survey on 2″= 1 mile scale.	
Jhánsi ...	...	...	104	...	40·4	...	Area = 30 square miles. Cost = Rs. 1,156. Rate = Rs. 38·5.	
Sháhjahánpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 94 square miles. Cost = Rs. 3,624. Rate = Rs. 38·5.	
Kheri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Area = 40 square miles. Cost = Rs. 1,542. Rate = Rs. 38·5.	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

1 (b).—*Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the Revenue year* 1898-99.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		
(1) Settled in perpetuity ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	10,564	46,56,963		
	Oudh ...	2,017	8,26,984		
(2) Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. Provinces ...	53,983	3,69,38,229	Various between the years 1899 and 1929.	
	Oudh ...	20,517	1,43,96,336	Various between the years 1898 and 1931.	
(3) Settled for 10 years or under 30 years.	N.-W. Provinces ...	13,125	27,43,835	Various between the years 1901 and 1925.	
	Oudh ...	80	38,280	Various between the years 1906 and 1913.	
(4) Settled under 10 years ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	5,116	11,64,440	Various between the years 1898 and 1906.	
	Oudh ...	513	2,52,017	Various between the years 1892 and 1906.	
(5) Settlements in progress,	N.-W. Provinces ...	378	4,35,785		
	Oudh ...	838	5,26,049		
(6) Total ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,59,39,252		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,60,39,666		
(7) Settlements previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. Provinces ...	80,465	4,56,02,518		
	Oudh ...	19,849	1,44,82,519		
(8) Settlements previously made without such records.	N.-W. Provinces ...	2,221	1,49,635		
	Oudh ...	3,223	8,57,091		
(9) Detailed Settlements during the year.	N.-W. Provinces ...	21	14,067		
	Oudh ...	254	1,61,321		
(10) Summary Settlements during the year.	N.-W. Provinces ...	459	1,73,032		
	Oudh ...	639	5,38,735		
(11) Total of Serial Nos. 7 to 10.	N.-W. Provinces ...	83,166	4,59,39,252		
	Oudh ...	23,965	1,60,39,666		

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population in the*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*—		*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which figures are available.*		Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which the figures required by this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
N.-W. PROVINCES.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Zamíndári and village communities (temporarily settled).						
Dehra Dún ...	763,520	511,683	...	251,837	87,912	90,731
Saháranpur ...	1,425,920	187,468	252,699	985,753	714,445	15,08,696
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,054,080	47,775	...	1,006,305	627,348	15,48,826
Meerut	1,511,680	15,767	...	1,495,913	1,068,375	21,92,841
Bulandshahr ...	1,214,080	37,572	6,736	1,169,772	814,272	19,56,560
Aligarh	1,252,480	2,862	1,513	1,248,105	889,182	21,31,604
Muttra	932,480	76,800	...	855,680	677,224	14,92,841
Agra	1,187,840	49,231	...	1,138,609	654,102	17,45,640
Farrukhabad ...	1,100,160	54,965	1,017	1,044,178	476,587	11,53,244
Mainpuri	1,086,080	1,856	...	1,084,224	494,779	12,44,913
Etáwah	1,084,160	10,849	...	1,073,311	459,395	13,24,272
Etah	1,107,934	16,079	...	1,091,855	561,919	11,14,696
Bareilly	1,018,318	38,029	...	980,289	691,768	13,37,354
Bijnor	1,196,902	166,698	...	1,030,204	568,302	11,82,469
Budaun	1,273,005	22,582	...	1,250,423	840,827	10,43,229
Moradabad ...	1,473,920	245,336	...	1,228,584	940,935	14,61,955
Sháhjahánpur ...	1,117,941	4,036	...	1,113,905	708,063	11,66,442
Pilibhít	878,642	7,018	169,614	702,010	375,640	7,01,772
Cawnpore	1,514,368	176	6,025	1,508,167	737,157	21,46,288
Fatehpur	1,043,840	...	...	1,043,840	306,988	13,14,857
Bánda	1,959,168	128,947	...	1,830,221	662,855	11,14,209
Hamírpur	1,464,704	12,444	...	1,452,260	596,650	10,49,464
Allahabad	1,813,184	25,859	...	1,787,325	871,400	23,74,197
Jhánsi	2,295,870	431,621	102,415	1,761,834	519,988	7,00,601
Jalaun	945,684	9,750	...	935,934	280,182	10,16,405
Gorakhpur ...	2,941,440	442,503	...	2,498,937	1,837,598	24,88,142
Basti	1,761,792	44,593	471,091	1,246,108	1,169,877	19,36,674
Azamgarh	1,248,538	2,056	...	1,246,482	516,223	17,34,170
Naini Tal	1,701,093	17,568	1,154,560	528,965	218,256	2,20,472
Almora	3,466,267	28,314	1,192,374	245,579	239,684	2,04,371
Garhwál	3,602,560	349,830	2,968,438	284,292	262,484	1,50,043
Zamíndári (permanently settled).						
Benares	570,381	10,521	...	559,860	388,804	7,72,846
Mirzapur	2,788,720	101,831	1,253,438	1,433,451	385,808	7,29,328
Jaunpur	992,640	3,437	730	988.473	597,821	12,48,832
Gházipur	890,277	4,046	...	886,231	555,992	10,33,526
Ballia	792,151	20,823	...	771,328	494,029	6,86,490
Azamgarh	125,542	...	...	125,542	76,844	2,878
Total, Zamíndári (temporarily settled).	46,437,656	2,990,267	3,326,482	35,120,901	19,906,417	4,08,47,978
Total, Zamíndári (permanently settled).	6,159,711	140,658	1,254,168	4,764,885	2,499,298	44,73,900
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,597,361	3,130,925	9,580,650	39,885,786	22,405,715	4,53,21,878

NOTE.—The sum of the area in column 4(*b*) *plus* the cultivated portion of the area not fully assessed agrees according to the revised

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

Districts of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1898-99.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(a)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
168,135	0 8 8	90,711	0 5 9	1 0 6	133,767	0 10 10	1	25,684
1,001,280	1 8 1	15,00,975	1 8 4	2 1 7	976,185	1 8 7	6	150,980
772,874	2 0 1	15,48,762	1 8 7	2 7 6	755,952	2 0 9	2	36,586
1,391,458	1 9 2	21,92,641	1 7 5	2 0 10	1,380,492	1 9 4	5	166,934
949,914	2 0 11	19,45,105	1 10 7	2 6 3	927,315	2 1 7	4	70,107
1,043,172	2 0 8	21,31,604	1 11 4	2 6 4	1,017,329	2 1 6	4	129,098
713,421	2 1 5	14,97,207	1 12 0	2 3 4	674,700	2 3 6	2	92,806
1,003,796	1 11 10	17,44,763	1 8 6	2 10 8	778,728	2 3 10	2	183,940
858,687	1 5 6	11,51,162	1 1 8	2 6 8	...	...	2	95,680
762,163	1 10 2	12,44,714	1 2 4	2 8 3	761,023	1 10 2	1	18,551
727,629	1 13 1	13,23,424	1 3 8	2 14 1	714,515	1 13 8	1	38,793
701,679	1 9 5	11,13,962	1 0 3	1 15 8	687,897	1 9 11	3	40,735
1,040,949	1 4 6	13,37,354	1 5 9	1 14 11	889,709	1 8 0	2	134,598
794,070	1 7 10	11,79,559	1 2 4	2 1 2	771,103	1 8 6	7	111,275
925,982	1 2 0	10,38,466	0 13 3	1 3 9	907,470	1 2 3	2	50,973
1,179,398	1 3 10	14,29,651	1 2 7	1 8 4	1,064,780	1 5 6	5	183,792
918,551	1 4 4	11,66,561	1 0 9	1 10 4	914,399	1 4 4	2	95,787
485,108	1 7 2	7,01,772	1 15 11	1 13 10	485,108	1 7 2	1	33,799
1,209,695	1 12 5	21,26,581	1 6 7	2 14 2	1,020,961	2 1 4	1	188,712
699,157	1 14 1	13,14,440	1 4 2	4 4 6	899,157	1 14 1	1	20,071
705,832	1 9 3	11,13,980	0 9 9	1 10 11	704,513	1 9 4	1	12,311
513,720	2 0 8	10,49,118	0 11 7	1 12 2	509,065	2 1 0	1	175,246
1,548,737	1 8 6	23,75,522	1 5 3	2 11 7	1,526,040	1 8 10	1	84,802
683,619	1 0 5	6,60,481	0 6 0	1 4 4	500,122	1 5 2	3	26,121
396,361	2 9 0	10,13,308	1 1 4	3 9 10	392,896	2 9 3	2	75,041
2,994,057	0 13 4	24,87,010	0 15 11	1 5 3	...	...	2	24,621
1,785,844	1 1 4	19,36,516	1 8 10	1 10 6	...	...	2	49,361
1,673,496	1 0 7	17,34,170	1 6 3	3 5 9	1,670,198	1 0 7	3	14,717
356,881	0 9 11	2,18,728	0 6 9	1 0 0	321,979	0 10 10	1	...
416,868	0 7 10	1,90,612	0 12 5	0 12 9	316,154	0 9 8	...	...
407,818	0 5 11	1,46,526	0 8 2	0 8 11	...	...	...	...
832,009	0 14 10	7,72,793	1 6 1	1 15 10	820,307	0 15 1	2	230,560
799,376	0 14 7	6,95,984	0 7 9	1 12 10	760,464	0 14 8	3	107,184
1,264,949	0 15 10	12,46,971	1 4 2	2 1 4	1,259,808	0 15 10	1	42,819
1,024,753	1 0 2	10,33,525	1 2 8	1 13 9	974,274	1 0 11	4	79,216
995,327	0 11 0	6,86,157	0 14 3	1 6 3	963,084	0 11 5	3	38,616
55,129	0 0 10	2,878	0 0 4	0 0 7	55,129	0 0 10	...	...
28,830,351	1 6 8	4,07,05,385	1 2 6	2 0 8	21,501,557	1 10 0	70	2,354,300
4,971,543	0 14 4	44,38,308	0 14 10	1 12 4	4,833,066	0 14 8	13	498,395
33,801,894	1 5 5	4,51,43,693	1 2 1	2 0 2	26,334,623	1 7 11	83	2,852,695

with that entered under head 30 of Form A, except in the case of Garhwál, in which the fully assessed area settlement is stated.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

FORM C.—*Incidence of the Land Revenue on Area and Population*

District and nature of tenure.	Total area by Survey, less Feudatories (column 2 of Table A1 *minus* column 3 of same table).	*Deduct*—		*Balance*, i.e. *fully assessed area for which figures are available.*		Total Land Revenue assessment (excluding cesses) of district (column 2).
		(1) Area not fully assessed.	(2) Area for which the figures required by this table are not available.	Total.	Cultivated.	
1	2	3(*a*)	3(*b*)	4(*a*)	4(*b*)	5
OUDH.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
LUCKNOW—						
Temporarily settled... ...	572,892	43,448	...	529,444	257,965	7,62,978
Permanently settled... ...	52,388	52,388	...	...	...	52,916
UNAO—						
Temporarily settled	992,093	2,071	...	990,022	508,397	14,03,033
Permanently settled... ...	119,292	101,854	...	17,438	8,954	1,30,030
RAE BARELI—						
Temporarily settled	1,121,280	59,216	...	1,062,064	459,608	14,57,306
SÍTAPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,411,840	28,774	...	1,383,066	874,472	13,62,120
HARDOI—						
Temporarily settled	1,421,907	37,070	...	1,384,837	875,135	14,46,620
Permanently settled... ...	41,133	41,133	...	...	...	42,620
KHERI—						
Temporarily settled	1,896,320	110,859	278,148	1,507,313	716,809	8,28,595
FYZABAD—						
Temporarily settled	1,092,319	20,871	...	1,071,448	612,955	11,46,657
GONDA—						
Temporarily settled	1,252,842	148,359	304,298	800,185	649,520	11,21,773
Permanently settled... ...	551,308	263,650	73,467	214,191	193,089	4,18,349
BAHRAICH—						
Temporarily settled	1,351,706	13,423	...	1,338,283	697,056	7,86,907
Permanently settled... ...	348,800	222,621	...	126,179	92,130	1,72,503
SULTÁNPUR—						
Temporarily settled	1,088,640	3,267	...	1,085,373	596,042	13,02,576
PARTÁBGARH—						
Temporarily settled	933,120	4,565	...	928,555	461,533	12,32,832
BARA BANKI—						
Temporarily settled	1,089,966	41,645	...	1,048,321	649,210	17,24,401
TOTAL—						
Temporarily settled	14,224,925	513,568	582,446	13,128,911	7,358,702	1,45,75,818
Permanently settled... ...	1,112,921	681,646	73,467	357,808	294,173	8,16,718
GRAND TOTAL ...	15,337,846	1,195,214	655,913	13,486,719	7,652,875	1,53,92,536

NOTE.—The tenure in Oudh is all zamíndári, and includes village

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

in the Districts of the Province of Oudh during the year 1898-99.

Population of district (column 2).	Land Revenue assessed per head of population (columns 5 and 6).	Land Revenue assessed on fully assessed area [column 4(*a*)].	*Incidence per acre of Land Revenue (column 8) on fully assessed area (column 4).*		Population of fully assessed area.	Land Revenue assessment per head of population of fully assessed area (columns 8 and 11).	*Towns of over* 10,000 *inhabitants.*	
			For total area.	For cultivated area.			Number of towns.	Aggregate population.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
No.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	No.	Rs. a. p.	No.	No.
731,560	1 0 8	7,62,978	1 7 0	2 15 4	438,840	1 11 9	1	273,028
42,603	1 3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
865,716	1 9 11	14,03,033	1 6 8	2 12 2	848,973	1 10 5	2	23,294
87,920	1 7 8	15,731	0 14 5	1 12 1	9,796	1 9 8	...	...
1,036,521	1 6 6	14,34,971	1 5 7	3 1 11	984,790	1 3 4	2	30,724
1,075,413	1 4 3	13,62,085	0 15 9	1 8 11	1,045,940	1 4 10	3	46,605
1,087,615	1 5 3	14,44,886	1 0 8	1 10 5	983,817	1 7 6	5	71,469
25,596	1 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
903,615	0 14 8	8,29,136	0 8 9	1 2 6	805,616	1 0 5	...	...
1,216,959	0 15 1	11,46,657	1 1 1	1 13 11	1,199,882	0 15 3	2	98,645
1,103,682	1 0 3	11,18,700	1 6 4	1 11 6	1,079,237	1 0 7	1	17,423
355,547	1 2 9	1,86,808	0 13 11	0 15 5	157,190	1 3 0	1	14,849
729,195	0 15 10	7,86,902	0 9 4	1 2 0	771,902	1 0 3	1	24,046
208,237	0 13 3	1,23,510	0 15 7	1 5 5	75,889	1 10 0	...	...
1,075,851	1 3 4	13,02,695	1 3 2	2 3 0	1,073,214	1 3 5	...	...
910,895	1 5 8	12,32,832	1 5 3	2 10 9	902,211	1 5 10	...	...
1,130,906	1 8 5	17,13,116	1 10 2	2 10 3	1,105,349	1 8 10	2	26,199
11,930,928	1 3 7	1,45,37,991	1 1 9	1 15 7	11,239,771	1 4 8	19	611,433
719,903	1 2 2	3,26,049	0 14 7	1 1 9	242,875	1 5 6	1	14,849
12,650,831	1 3 6	1,48,64,040	1 1 8	1 15 1	11,482,646	1 4 9	20	626,282

communities in the case of temporarily settled areas.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1898-99.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or shareholders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture...	1,542	1,475	498	765,445	496	311
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,340	1,345	2,293	543,478	406	475
(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	1,195	1,864	1,884	780,327	653	634
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	4,524	7,988	30,039	3,524,284	779	961
(c).—Village communities	519	334	11,208	167,670	323	579
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	187	230	211	160,452	858	1,165
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	62,400	65,522	1,297,481	25,821,507	414	449
(c).—Village communities	5,323	3,848	94,541	2,062,488	387	515
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture ...	6	5	6	441	73	65
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	54,861	45,099	1,326,207	7,926,341	144	140
(c).—Village communities	3,121	2,142	37,267	233,622	75	71
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	4,496	5,380	94,585	1,890,314	420	146
For life or lives	74	126	1,766	49,210	665	343
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	64	63	275	37,330	583	224
8. Purchasers of waste lands	91	130	110	78,709	865	610
9. Others	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

FORM D.—*Varieties of Tenures held direct from Government in the Province of Oudh during the year* 1898-99.

Nature of tenure.	Number of estates.	Number of villages.	Number of holders or share-holders.	Gross area (in acres).	Average area (in acres) of each estate.	Average assessment of each estate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
				Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
1. Revenue-payers paying more than Rs. 50,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	53	7,440	102	4,435,854	83,695	81,362
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	2	355	5	182,001	91,000	90,921
(c).—Village communities	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 5,000 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	214	7,511	316	3,168,698	14,807	16,354
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	74	1,570	173	821,949	11,107	10,401
(c).—Village communities	45	456	5,590	242,650	5,392	6,888
3. Revenue-payers paying from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	244	566	161	278,879	1,143	1,382
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	1,734	3,206	7,220	1,177,580	679	690
(c).—Village communities	7,658	11,816	172,210	3,887,934	507	656
4. Revenue-payers paying less than Rs. 100 revenue. (a).—Individuals under law of primogeniture	9	9	11	322	36	61
(b).—Individuals and families under ordinary law	637	992	1,441	47,870	75	42
(c).—Village communities	2,185	2,681	14,648	113,084	51	55
5. Peasant proprietors paying separately	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Holders of wholly or partially revenue-free tenures. In perpetuity	202	279	2,323	68,609	339	...
For life or lives	362	489	1,675	101,617	281	*2
7. Landowners who have redeemed the revenue	6	6	42	2,241	373	743
8. Purchasers of waste lands	88	155	160	158,463	1,801	†88
9. Others	5	13	12	2,774	555	552

* Average assessment of 64 estates.

† Average assessment of 29 estates.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1898-99.

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.
	1		2	3	4	5
	North-Western Provinces.					
Meerut.	Dehra Dún proprietors,	Revenue-paying	1	89	1	2,746
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	477
	Saháranpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	425	2,422	6,694	23,009
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	49	2	403
	Muzaffarnagar „ ...	Revenue-paying	244	1,624	3,926	14,674
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	10	110	526	637
	Meerut „ ...	Revenue-paying	313	1,993	5,565	19,517
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	6	89	25	541
	Bulandshahr „ ...	Revenue-paying	191	872	4,360	16,636
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	8	54	15	441
	Aligarh „ ...	Revenue-paying	198	858	6,480	32,357
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	6	48	32	193
Agra.	Muttra „ ...	Revenue-paying	98	1,411	4,141	22,182
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	10	9	745
	Agra „ ...	Revenue-paying	163	889	3,744	22,026
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	23	39	400
	Farrukhabad „ ...	Revenue-paying	*93	*270	*17,614	*12,703
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	*1	*8	*1	*418
	Mainpúri „ ...	Revenue-paying	118	417	5,935	20,062
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah „ ...	Revenue-paying	131	405	18,662	20,985
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	11
	Etah „ ...	Revenue-paying	109	426	10,007	15,226
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	23	4	261
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly „ ...	Revenue-paying	*37	*117	*4,539	*5,995
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	*1	*13	*3	*244
	Bijnor „ ...	Revenue-paying	157	979	2,444	13,529
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	7	32	17	180
	Budaun „ ...	Revenue-paying	236	970	10,553	38,232
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	13	45	40	809
	Moradabad „ ...	Revenue-paying	220	1,145	6,925	40,117
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	34	398	536	8,742
	Sháhjahánpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	†215	†681	†13,515	†25,652
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	†8	†69	†7	†111
	Pilibhít „ ...	Revenue-paying	31	133	4,674	17,122
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	18	2	76

* Excluding parganas under settlement operations.

† Figures for 1897-98 are repeated, settlement operations being in progress.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1898-99—(continued).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.		*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
			By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
			1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.
	1		2	3	4	5
	North-Western Provinces—*(concluded)*.					
Allahabad.	Cawnpore proprietors,	Revenue-paying	141	708	12,623	28,087
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Fatehpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	66	716	3,240	22,927
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Bánda „ ...	Revenue-paying	62	1,166	7,514	48,171
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	6	...	243
	Hamírpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	47	1,044	1,825	36,384
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	8	...	16
	Allahabad „ ...	Revenue-paying	195	1,257	8,165	19,915
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jhánsi „ ...	Revenue-paying	68	549	8,391	45,626
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Jalaun „ ...	Revenue-paying	52	957	3,405	30,473
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	24	10	134
Benares.	Benares „ ...	Revenue-paying	33	298	1,354	10,655
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	11	297	36	428
	Mirzapur „ ...	Revenue-paying	24	266	658	12,288
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	106	...	218
	Jaunpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	44	609	436	6,398
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur „ ...	Revenue-paying	88	631	3,732	10,324
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Ballia „ ...	Revenue-paying	102	509	5,785	11,029
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur „ ...	Revenue-paying	330	2,164	9,024	24,864
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Basti „ ...	Revenue-paying	403	2,017	5,330	12,041
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	1	2	13	1
	Azamgarh „ ...	Revenue-paying	308	1,444	8,240	19,425
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun.	Almora „ ...	Revenue-paying	53	839	55	1,119
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	19	...	23
	Garhwál „ ...	Revenue-paying	60	711	278	981
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Naini Tal „ ...	Revenue-paying	12	157	284	2,736
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	130
	Total ...	Revenue-paying	5,068	31,743	210,268	706,213
		Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	121	1,459	1,317	15,882
	Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces ...		5,189	33,202	211,585	722,095

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

5.—*Register of Transfers of Landed Property in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for* 1898-99—(concluded).

Division.	District and nature of tenure.	*Number of transfers.*		*Total area transferred (in acres).*	
		By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.	By order of Court.	By private contract or gift.
		1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.	1898-99.
	1	2	3	4	5
	OUDH.				
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow proprietors ... Revenue-paying	129	1,516	5,659	18,164
	Lucknow proprietors ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	3	36	454	79
	Unao ,, ... Revenue-paying	69	1,592	632	20,932
	Unao ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	2	...	30
	Rae Bareli ,, ... Revenue-paying	34	1,880	677	16,533
	Rae Bareli ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	29	...	48
	Sitapur ,, ... Revenue-paying	30	614	5,020	24,150
	Sitapur ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	1	...	1
	Hardoi ,, ... Revenue-paying	119	1,865	39,686	48,217
	Hardoi ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Kheri ,, ... Revenue-paying	14	84	1,361	4,717
	Kheri ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	2	7	1	110
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ,, ... Revenue-paying	230	7,171	1,325	13,198
	Fyzabad ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	32	...	40
	Gonda ,, ... Revenue-paying	44	1,397	531	24,098
	Gonda ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	7	...	26
	Bahraich ,, ... Revenue-paying	3	101	274	7,579
	Bahraich ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	3	...	9
	Sultánpur ,, ... Revenue-paying	32	2,106	3,399	6,739
	Sultánpur ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	...	...	...
	Partábgarh ,, ... Revenue-paying	16	1,871	214	20,191
	Partábgarh ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	4	...	3
	Bara Banki ,, ... Revenue-paying	83	1,974	9,975	15,378
	Bara Banki ,, ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	...	29	...	98
	Total ... Revenue-paying	803	22,171	68,753	219,916
	Total ... Wholly or partially revenue-free ...	5	150	455	444
	GRAND TOTAL, OUDH ...	808	22,321	69,208	220,360
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH ...	5,997	55,523	280,793	942,445

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, 1898-99.

Description of revenue.	*Revenue of year* 1897-98.		*Revenue of year* 1898-99.		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. N.-W. P. ...	4,55,07,057	...	4,57,29,610	...	...	...	...	...	...
(1) Settled estates bearing revenue in past years. Oudh ...	1,53,84,934	...	1,57,30,240	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. N.-W. P. ...	3,13,935	...	3,07,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
(2) Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year. Oudh ...	4,13,673	...	4,13,246	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... N.-W. P. ...	4,58,20,992	...	4,60,36,732	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... Oudh ...	1,57,98,607	...	1,61,43,486	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). N.-W. P. ...	91,382	...	1,12,254	...	...	...	...	...	...
(3) Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year (deduct). Oudh ...	68,367	...	1,18,790	...	...	...	...	...	...
(4) Difference ... N.-W. P. ...	4,57,29,610	4,46,59,973	4,59,24,478	4,47,19,425	7,81,144	4,39,38,281	12,05,053	4	2,979
(4) Difference ... Oudh ...	1,57,30,240	1,54,78,163	1,60,24,696	1,59,01,841	1,66,791	1,57,35,050	1,22,855	3	255
(1) Collections from Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	7,03,733	5,75,728	7,82,120	6,82,876	64,603	6,18,273	99,244	...	...
(1) Collections from Government estates. Oudh ...	31,625	30,131	57,071	46,350	3,728	42,622	10,721	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. N.-W. P. ...	24,646	24,634	3,976	3,976	...	3,976	...	...	...
(2) Income from sale of Government estates. Oudh ...	5,141	5,141	6,463	6,387	...	6,387	76	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. N.-W. P. ...	2,52,426	1,86,972	3,16,634	1,96,314	4,319	1,91,995	1,20,320	...	...
(3) Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above. Oudh ...	14,116	8,375	25,000	23,793	...	23,793	1,207	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ... N.-W. P. ...	4,67,10,417	4,54,47,307	4,70,27,208	4,56,02,591	8,50,066	4,47,52,525	14,24,617	4	2,979
GRAND TOTAL ... OUDH ...	1,57,81,122	1,55,21,810	1,61,13,230	1,59,78,371	1,70,519	1,58,07,852	1,34,859	3	255

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any item realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.

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	N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	*Total.*
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Demand for 1897-98 ...	4,57,29,610	1,57,30,240	6,14,59,850
Ditto 1898-99 ...	4,59,24,478	1,60,24,696	6,19,49,174
Increase ...	1,94,868	2,94,456	4,89,324
Increase.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By lapse or resumption of revenue-free tenures ...	6,702	9,111	15,813
„ revision of assessment at regular settlements,	2,52,080	3,65,330	6,17,410
„ alluvion	40,218	8,684	48,902
„ territorial transfer ...	20	...	20
„ progressive assessments,	662	29,861	30,523
„ land released from occupation	1,166	...	1,166
„ any other cause ...	6,274	260	6,534
Total ...	3,07,122	4,13,246	7,20,368
Decrease.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By revision of assessment at regular settlement ...	16,465	29,273	45,738
„ summary reductions ...	38,971	74,942	1,13,913
„ diluvion	26,931	11,536	38,467
„ territorial transfer ...	20	...	20
„ Government appropriations	10,970	2,746	13,716
„ grant of land free of revenue	...	...	...
„ any other cause ...	18,897	293	19,190
Total ...	1,12,254	1,18,790	2,31,044
Net increase ...	1,94,868	2,94,456	4,89,324

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces

Divisions.	Number.	District.	I.—Land Revenue.	II.—Opium.	IV.—Stamps.	V.—Excise.	VI.—Provincial Rates.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	91,021 14 9	...	46,565 14 0	1,82,471 10 2	16,975 7 7
	2	Saháranpur	15,18,012 6 1	...	2,28,300 13 0	1,94,600 7 9	2,48,695 0 10
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,43,806 3 0	...	1,58,421 12 0	64,043 4 1	2,61,732 0 11
	4	Meerut	24,66,579 10 8	...	3,28,391 7 6	3,06,9 6 5 0	4,01,033 3 10
	5	Bulandshahr ...	19,56,014 12 1	8 8 0	1,90,025 6 6	65,661 2 6	3 22,828 9 2
	6	Alígarh	21,15,020 5 10	8 8 0	3,22,781 6 0	98,181 2 0	3,40,383 14 10
	7	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...
AGRA.	8	Muttra	14,32,325 9 10	...	1,26,183 1 0	50,467 15 10	2,54,523 1 5
	9	Agra	17,56,073 11 2	34 0 0	2,57,853 11 9	1,56,213 14 2	2,89,445 7 6
	0	Farrukhabad ...	11,75,471 2 9	25 8 0	1,66,483 0 3	1,27,322 0 7	1,93,068 6 3
	11	Mainpuri	12,93,27 6 9	...	1,33,930 6 0	52,120 6 0	2,00,460 4 9
	2	Etáwah	13,30,638 3 7	8 8 0	96,051 2 0	46,333 11 0	2,18,877 2 11
	3	Etah	11,27,203 8 6	8 8 0	1,34,932 5 0	39,068 2 3	1,82,274 9 7
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	13,30,258 6 6	8 8 0	2,43,889 6 0	2,39 590 13 6	2,20,074 7 2
	15	Bijnor	12,16,565 12 10	...	1,39,863 2 0	68,475 12 0	2,38,289 11 4
	16	Budaun	13,04,031 8 7	0 10 0	1,87,091 8 0	51,739 12 6	2,11,107 0 5
	17	Moradabad	14,68,015 3 2	...	3,03,247 12 0	1,28,588 15 9	2,68,498 11 1
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	12,32,895 15 6	...	2,03,307 10 0	5,60,798 13 9	1,90,917 11 10
	19	Pilibhit	7,49,870 13 8	...	67,901 13 0	64,781 12 5	1,20,199 3 6
ALLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	23,26,684 5 7	...	3,10,593 4 0	4,96,874 13 9	3,38,091 12 5
	21	Fatehpur	14,77 942 5 11	...	63,698 3 6	56,272 10 3	2,27,604 12 10
	22	Bánda	11,29,490 8 11	...	56,186 2 3	40,025 5 6	2,32,198 6 4
	23	Hamírpur	10,17,203 8 1	...	34,591 14 0	30,160 4 6	1,70,148 13 10
	24	Allahabad	26,03,144 8 9	...	4,27,767 15 0	3,37,703 0 7	4,41,185 4 4
	25	Jhánsi	5,92,486 3 6	...	70,125 1 0	74,133 13 8	1,18,690 1 4
	26	Jalaun	10,08,475 7 11	...	52,634 9 9	26,748 8 0	1,87,912 14 3
BENARES.	27	Benares	9,03,509 11 6	17 0 0	2,42,060 10 0	4,77,952 4 5	1,30,542 15 11
	28	Mirzapur	11,22,884 13 4	8 8 0	1,53,301 3 0	1,96,604 7 0	1,45,470 10 8
	29	Jaunpur	13,67,796 3 4	...	2 02,170 3 0	1,34,474 11 6	2,15,217 8 2
	30	Gházipur	10,46,979 2 0	8 8 0	1,69,673 8 0	1,06,404 6 10	1,84,720 4 11
	31	Ballia	6,67,046 15 7	...	1,32,604 7 0	83,678 10 0	1,59,108 8 5
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	27,16,885 12 1	8 8 0	2,73,033 1 0	3,26,582 2 0	4,11,134 7 9
	33	Basti	20,20,096 8 3	8 8 0	1,14,660 8 6	48,927 4 0	3,27,932 3 6
	34	Azamgarh	19,04,595 10 6	...	1,68,969 8 0	1,00,363 1 4	2,92,535 9 1
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	6,03,700 13 5	...	1,06,837 0 9	1,46,801 3 3	90,328 1 0
	36	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	1,84,893 4 9	...	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	2,69,624 0 11	...	...	...	...
	38	Garhwál-Bhábar,	14,663 13 2	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	4,80,85,136 8 9	153 10 0	59,14,128 10 3	51,81,092 11 10	78,60,206 9 8
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	9,44,023 3 0	51 0 0	3,00,821 15 0	4,30,946 15 10	1,45,934 2 5
	40	Unao	17,19,618 11 7	...	1,15,588 10 0	1,95,279 2 3	1,89,517 11 7
	41	Rae Bareli	16,46,622 1 9	25 8 0	1,15,636 3 0	1,36,812 11 0	2,39,531 7 11
	42	Sitapur	15,71,444 5 10	17 0 0	1,22.577 0 0	1,44.939 13 5	2,19,663 14 3
	43	Hardoi	17,42.866 14 10	...	1,34.763 14 6	65 078 11 0	2,37,509 0 3
	44	Kheri	9,06,421 15 9	...	68,725 6 3	64,321 11 5	94,898 1 6
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	13,70.272 6 11	17 0 0	1,56.287 13 0	2,31,791 9 3	2,15,146 13 0
	46	Gonda	16,49.915 0 6	...	1.63 202 0 0	73.565 2 0	2.70,366 9 3
	47	Bahraich	10,72,321 12 6	8 8 0	1,05,928 5 0	74,345 2 0	1,58,799 15 2
	48	Sultánpur	15.20,484 3 9	...	1,18,116 9 3	1,18,117 10 9	2,27,147 4 10
	49	Partábgarh ...	15.83,585 4 4	...	1,20,495 13 0	94,168 9 7	1,78,366 8 2
	50	Bara Banki	20,05,943 12 7	...	1,20,901 6 0	90,065 11 6	2,98,695 12 3
	*	Total, Oudh ...	1,77,33,519 13 4	119 0 0	16,43,044 15 0	17,19,432 14 0	24,75,577 4 7
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	6,58,18,656 6 1	* 272 10 0	75,57,173 9 3	†69,00,525 9 10	1,03,35,783 14 3

* Proceeds of opium sold at cost price to District
† Includes Rs. 5,30.674-12-2 on account of cost
‡ Forest receipts for North-Western Provinces

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

and Oudh for the year 1899-1900, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments.*

VII.—Customs.	VIII.—Assessed Taxes.	IX.—Forests.	X.—Registration.	XI.—Tributes from Native States.	XII.—Interest.	XVIA.—Law and Justice: Courts of Law.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	54,073 2 9	...	2,195 11 0	...	5,444 1 11	4,804 6 1	1
...	70,705 9 7	...	16,261 4 0	...	425 11 0	7,407 0 11	2
...	52,947 11 4	...	14,929 11 0	...	386 3 9	8,799 15 2	3
...	1,38,293 11 3	...	19,017 4 0	...	28,677 6 3	12,162 3 7	4
...	48,967 15 7	...	11,814 13 0	...	1,580 0 3	7,521 3 1	5
...	83,457 14 11	...	13,334 9 9	...	1,807 1 7	10,715 4 4	6
...	3,473 12 6	...	...	...	55 13 9	...	7
...	54,249 8 8	...	10,212 15 0	...	2,465 15 7	5,940 5 9	8
...	1,12,334 0 0	...	16,986 6 3	10,000 0 0	55,044 13 2	10,418 12 4	9
...	45,400 14 4	...	8,679 6 8	...	1,242 7 4	6,928 2 7	10
...	29,751 0 11	...	6,732 8 6	...	793 4 3	6,982 15 9	11
...	33,812 15 5	...	5,304 0 0	...	1,167 1 1	5,696 2 9	12
...	33,519 12 4	...	7,108 11 0	...	1,959 5 11	10,599 12 10	13
...	72,215 0 0	...	12,095 14 0	...	1,869 0 5	13,465 15 11	14
...	30,535 3 0	...	11,143 4 0	...	1,304 9 5	8,775 15 10	15
...	37,886 12 4	...	10,791 13 0	...	759 6 4	9,098 3 4	16
...	57,636 14 1	...	17,389 8 0	...	511 5 9	8,867 2 2	17
...	51,094 10 10	...	7,412 5 0	...	2,760 3 0	10,686 12 4	18
...	22,299 10 2	...	7,077 5 0	...	766 5 7	4,797 7 9	19
50,727 5 0	1,68,407 0 9	...	11,392 9 0	...	19,554 1 7	11,362 2 5	20
...	22,718 8 2	...	3,471 6 0	...	4,458 14 7	5,591 6 9	21
...	16,855 9 6	...	2,919 10 3	...	13,492 2 4	7,287 13 9	22
...	14,855 5 3	...	2,212 2 8	...	3,864 5 11	3,467 13 11	23
...	1,53,667 8 2	...	11,504 4 0	...	64,911 14 7	59,090 2 3	24
...	56,788 7 4	...	2,275 13 0	...	3,050 12 7	5,753 6 3	25
...	18,266 9 4	...	2,316 2 9	...	4,001 12 6	2,366 1 6	26
...	92,373 14 6	...	13,857 10 0	...	92,738 8 3	14,078 9 5	27
...	56,956 0 4	...	12,675 0 0	...	2,373 8 11	6,493 8 8	28
...	37,284 7 6	...	10,996 1 0	...	1,175 12 1	9,102 12 7	29
...	44,173 15 7	...	7,963 15 9	...	849 5 10	5,602 9 6	30
...	32,983 0 1	...	9,349 1 0	...	3 10 9	7,429 2 0	31
...	1,32,593 2 7	...	21,818 5 0	...	4,257 1 7	14,819 0 10	32
...	26,829 8 8	...	14,934 9 0	...	911 6 8	8,188 8 8	33
...	36,646 15 10	...	9,097 2 6	...	2,082 11 11	11,742 9 5	34
...	38,376 12 11	...	3,743 1 0	...	20,178 11 11	11,116 6 3	35
...	99 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	36
...	323 2 6	...	...	...	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
50,727 5 0	19,82,855 15 8	...	3,33,014 2 1	10,000 0 0	3,46,925 2 4	3,37,160 0 8	
...	1,35,097 11 11	...	14,695 2 0	...	2,933 15 9	12,648 11 11	39
...	21,462 5 7	...	6,599 14 0	...	1,696 3 7	7,784 5 10	40
...	23,603 12 7	...	5,640 4 6	...	9,511 7 8	6,866 15 1	41
...	20,269 6 0	...	7,904 12 0	...	7,716 9 8	7,468 11 3	42
...	27,359 0 11	...	11,220 15 3	...	20,796 8 2	8,211 6 11	43
...	24,039 0 11	...	3,819 13 0	...	4,505 8 6	5,935 4 5	44
...	41,844 12 10	...	8,695 15 0	...	1,410 6 4	11,165 2 6	45
...	27,459 10 6	...	8,640 5 0	...	1,249 8 1	8,823 14 2	46
...	22,663 1 8	...	4,066 1 0	...	2,523 5 5	8,302 14 8	47
...	17,021 11 1	...	7,577 10 0	...	6,722 13 9	21,318 1 2	48
...	16,477 11 7	...	6,456 7 0	...	3,336 2 0	7,485 9 2	49
...	41,198 3 4	...	9,814 4 0	...	11,841 8 0	8,154 12 3	50
...	4,18,496 8 11	...	95,131 6 9	...	74,244 0 11	1,14,165 13 4	
50,727 5 0	24,01,352 8 7	‡16,14,740 12 11	4,28,145 8 10	10,000 0 0	4,21,169 3 3	4,51,325 14 0	

Boards' dispensaries.
price of opium at Rs. 8½ per sér.
and Oudh as shown in the books of the Accountant-General, including transfer adjustments.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLI

E.—

Statement showing the Gross Revenues in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Divisions.	Number.	District.	XVIB.—Law and Justice: Jails.	XVII.—Police.	XIX.—Education.	XX.—Medical.	XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.
		N.-W. PROVINCES.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
MEERUT.	1	Dehra Dún	1,948 0 0	2,768 13 1	1,304 8 0	6,039 13 8	528 3 1
	2	Saháranpur	2,415 8 10	8,692 9 4	7,299 10 6	3,930 0 0	24,453 11 2
	3	Muzaffarnagar ...	901 15 6	6,481 14 6	8,640 3 11	4,718 2 9	697 1 8
	4	Meerut	6,210 9 2	10,545 12 1	6,318 5 6	5,816 6 8	10,001 3 11
	5	Bulandshahr ...	1,576 6 10	10,583 9 4	10,020 13 3	5,013 13 0	628 5 10
	6	Aligarh	3,657 2 9	12,861 9 8	16,327 14 0	5,377 3 2	4,883 0 10
	7	Roorkee	...	192 10 0	40,648 3 2	869 1 3	...
ÁGRA.	8	Muttra	1,649 4 5	9,096 6 9	7,056 12 7	3,722 10 1	115 5 7
	9	Agra	44,904 14 10	14,348 3 7	3,480 6 9	4,376 14 0	16,901 10 3
	10	Farrukhabad ...	9,873 15 3	13,862 15 11	6,788 2 3	2,782 0 0	89 11 0
	11	Mainpuri	1,955 5 11	14,548 10 0	3,231 14 9	1,791 5 5	292 0 10
	12	Etáwah	1,659 4 1	15,817 5 5	6,929 1 0	2,267 8 7	196 1 4
	13	Etah	2,539 0 7	10,066 4 0	4,367 7 3	3,607 1 5	70 0 0
ROHILKHAND.	14	Bareilly	23,906 9 11	10,625 1 10	13,645 13 10	25,629 0 9	23 4 1
	15	Bijnor	1,440 10 7	8,719 15 9	7,832 4 6	3,570 6 0	82 2 11
	16	Budaun	3,216 11 0	8,574 1 3	8,596 4 4	4,890 11 9	4,974 7 10
	17	Moradabad	1,836 2 0	11,319 3 5	12,697 10 3	4,824 14 0	1,278 11 6
	18	Sháhjahánpur ...	2,319 0 6	9,819 5 8	9,206 4 0	3,140 12 3	158 13 7
	19	Pilibhít	...	5,048 6 3	9,369 9 4	1,618 2 5	...
ÁLLAHABAD.	20	Cawnpore	3,700 1 8	18,061 10 5	10,592 1 3	6,957 8 10	7,172 11 0
	21	Fatehpur	1,683 12 6	7,351 0 6	5,884 4 9	1,438 6 9	63 0 0
	22	Bánda	921 2 4	6,569 10 6	2,977 15 1	2,262 10 3	...
	23	Hamírpur	1,411 10 10	7,621 0 0	1,889 1 0	1,380 11 7	...
	24	Allahabad	24,288 14 2	14,952 12 2	36,823 10 3	8,482 1 5	30,567 2 3
	25	Jhánsi	2,999 1 1	11,639 0 11	2,565 2 0	3,788 15 7	2 0 0
	26	Jalaun	684 11 4	5,755 3 9	1,111 12 6	3,049 4 3	2 8 0
BENARES.	27	Benares	30,287 13 5	10,268 10 8	21,658 10 2	3,297 7 5	30 0 0
	28	Mirzapur	553 13 1	7,014 13 6	3,475 10 2	5,719 9 1	...
	29	Jaunpur	4,397 6 2	3,417 2 10	7,267 3 3	2,313 0 0	30 0 0
	30	Gházipur	3,989 9 4	6,564 5 11	3,214 12 3	3,000 5 6	9,168 15 11
	31	Ballia	152 5 3	6,210 4 10	6,240 1 3	2,368 6 3	...
GORAKHPUR.	32	Gorakhpur	4,579 4 6	21,155 11 5	5,327 5 2	7,335 10 3	30 0 0
	33	Basti	5,107 7 0	11,679 10 4	2,449 4 9	11,910 4 2	21 14 0
	34	Azamgarh	2,954 4 4	7,911 5 1	4,089 15 10	2,183 5 1	22 0 0
KUMAUN.	35	Naini Tal	1,234 9 0	11,980 10 5	12,357 14 6	8,034 9 10	1,121 9 9
	36	Departmental accounts. Tarái ...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	Kumaun-Bhábar,	...	...	...	...	...
	38	Garhwál-Bhábar...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	2,00,956 8 2	3,42,125 15 1	3,11,686 1 4	1,67,508 3 5	1,13,605 12 4
		OUDH.					
LUCKNOW.	39	Lucknow	43,753 3 5	16,257 12 2	6,164 5 9	8,024 5 0	17,571 14 9
	40	Unao	1,713 12 2	8,665 0 11	7,322 4 9	2,139 10 10	631 15 6
	41	Rae Bareli	2,996 2 0	8,547 10 1	7,677 4 3	4,912 6 11	718 9 9
	42	Sitapur	5,647 0 10	13,920 0 9	8,080 5 1	3,382 13 1	38 0 0
	43	Hardoi	3,766 7 5	8,606 11 5	7,927 11 1	4,039 1 6	104 3 0
	44	Kheri	5,848 6 10	10,338 11 10	5,604 7 8	2,106 0 5	2,306 7 3
FYZABAD.	45	Fyzabad	3,313 7 4	6,654 15 11	13,411 3 3	2,685 8 7	30 7 6
	46	Gonda	4,029 5 5	9,199 3 7	6,077 13 9	2,005 7 0	...
	47	Bahraich	5,402 6 10	13,530 8 10	5,573 5 2	2,919 0 5	30 0 0
	48	Sultánpur	2,651 12 11	6,983 12 11	5,757 11 4	2,435 0 3	...
	49	Partábgarh	2,384 13 11	5,655 5 1	5,883 4 9	2,455 4 0	...
	50	Bara Banki	1,935 2 7	7,397 0 5	7,945 1 8	1,928 7 3	...
		Total, Oudh ...	83,442 1 8	1,15,756 13 11	87,324 14 6	38,133 1 3	21,431 9 9
		GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	2,84,398 9 10	4,57,882 13 0	3,99,010 15 10	2,05,641 4 8	1,35,037 6 1

TICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

FISCAL.

for the year 1899-1900, *exclusive of Transfer Adjustments*—(concluded).

XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	XXV.—Miscellaneous.	XXIX.—Irrigation, Major Works.	XXX.—Irrigation, Minor Works, &c.	XXXII.—Civil Works.	TOTAL CIVIL HEADS.	Number.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
3,006 13 3	324 0 6	2,473 2 7	...	2,948 11 0	20,020 0 0	4,44,914 5 5	1
2,946 13 11	195 9 0	6,513 1 0	2,300 7 7	...	5,111 8 0	23,48,267 4 6	2
897 14 0	155 5 8	2,291 13 4	9,406 14 3	...	3,963 12 9	21,43,221 15 7	3
6,737 4 1	1,397 8 7	11,451 2 9	53,765 5 6	...	28,431 9 2	38,44,756 7 6	4
885 5 1	223 2 0	3,947 15 9	3,408 8 7	...	19,749 12 0	26,60,460 1 10	5
4,120 14 2	517 10 1	7,107 15 9	32,212 7 6	...	3,036 1 9	30,75,792 2 11	6
447 9 8	4,683 6 8	276 4 0	...	...	25 0 0	50,671 13 0	7
1,822 14 0	301 14 9	5,291 10 7	31,555 2 6	...	9,242 9 11	20 06,223 4 3	8
6,919 8 7	296 6 4	31,155 12 9	7,823 6 1	...	11,0 0 12 2	27,99,692 11 8	9
1,163 14 2	378 9 3	6,295 11 9	14,801 3 0	...	33,499 7 5	18,19,156 10 9	10
2,514 3 9	494 0 10	2,487 5 9	28,617 11 6	...	6,873 9 7	17,86,804 9 3	11
1,042 4 7	241 11 0	2,810 11 6	72.788 15 4	...	21,738 13 8	18,63,380 11 3	12
834 10 3	383 8 9	2,927 15 0	31,026 4 0	...	2,647 7 3	15,95,144 5 11	13
5,710 14 7	337 2 9	6,343 6 0	...	5,517 2 3	22,835 14 9	22,48,041 14 3	14
600 2 10	153 11 1	4,260 8 7	...	5,027 1 9	12,385 6 4	17,59,025 12 9	15
1,148 0 5	320 6 0	3,840 9 5	...	...	20,268 14 4	18,68,336 12 10	16
6,320 10 2	550 7 1	9,856 15 6	...	...	13,284 2 3	23,14,724 4 2	17
2,012 8 1	440 13 11	4,457 13 6	...	...	11,809 14 5	23,03,239 8 2	18
163 11 5	395 5 6	3,017 8 6	...	1,759 10 11	2,568 4 10	10,61,635 2 3	19
2,568 14 7	342 2 9	27,707 12 3	53,475 15 6	...	15,504 7 9	38,79,770 12 6	20
593 14 10	168 7 9	1,539 11 9	...	...	17,877 5 5	18,98,358 4 3	21
1,209 13 6	262 6 9	3,288 9 2	...	...	7,996 4 3	15,23,944 2 8	22
217 4 9	162 11 10	2,386 10 0	...	...	5,197 4 9	12,96,770 10 11	23
31,814 5 2	36,912 3 6	12,665 0 3	...	...	37,693 15 6	43,33,174 10 4	24
2,578 7 6	257 5 4	5,582 6 3	...	...	6 378 1 11	9,59,094 3 3	25
...	128 13 6	2,095 9 8	...	...	3,424 11 0	13,18,974 12 0	26
4,605 4 0	107 12 0	5,906 12 11	...	...	23,154 6 11	20,66,448 1 6	27
1,494 6 5	136 2 6	6,095 5 3	...	...	31,911 12 7	17,53,169 4 6	28
947 10 7	519 10 6	2,631 5 0	...	...	16,017 12 9	20,15,758 14 3	29
894 6 0	273 1 9	3,915 6 8	...	...	14,096 0 0	16,11,492 11 9	30
353 1 4	162 6 1	504 1 10	...	...	23,831 14 4	11,32,026 0 0	31
3,508 4 0	334 15 10	6,310 0 3	...	...	13,474 12 5	39,63,187 8 8	32
...	336 6 1	1,078 6 9	...	...	15,763 5 7	26,10,835 11 5	33
1,598 10 1	272 1 0	2,502 12 9	...	...	7,670 0 9	25,55,237 11 6	34
10,566 1 9	352 11 5	2,659 1 9	...	...	10,554 10 6	10,79,944 1 5	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,992 15 5	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,69,947 3 5	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,663 13 2	38
1,12,246 9 6	52,520 2 4	2,03,676 8 6	3,41,182 5 4	15,252 9 11	4,99,119 15 0	7,24,61,281 7 2	
14,208 1 6	33,417 15 11	46,069 14 10	...	...	13,429 10 6	21,86,050 1 8	39
420 6 0	155 4 4	2,189 12 9	...	...	443 5 3	22,81,228 8 11	40
344 14 3	107 13 2	10,900 10 2	...	...	1,386 9 9	22,20,842 7 10	41
2,664 10 4	169 6 6	1,658 4 0	...	...	11,579 0 9	21,49,141 1 9	42
1,245 13 4	115 15 0	4,118 11 11	...	...	4,177 9 3	22,81,908 11 9	43
570 10 0	79 6 5	6,559 14 6	...	...	16,276 9 10	12,22,357 8 6	44
4,588 14 4	197 8 5	30,115 15 0	...	...	10,918 2 9	21,08,548 1 11	45
5,525 14 4	116 2 2	25,181 0 3	...	...	11,581 1 3	22,66,938 1 3	46
1,579 7 4	282 11 3	2,599 8 3	...	...	10,167 1 0	14,91,043 2 6	47
855 12 11	192 4 3	1,659 0 3	...	...	12,363 13 4	20,69,405 4 9	48
235 2 11	200 7 7	2,787 1 5	...	...	3,328 8 9	20,33,302 1 3	49
902 4 7	262 1 9	8,995 11 7	...	..	9,986 0 5	26,25,967 4 2	50
33,141 15 10	35,297 0 9	1,42,835 8 11	...	...	1,05,637 8 10	2,49,36,732 8 3	
1,45,388 9 4	87,817 3 1	3,46,512 1 5	3,41,182 5 4	15,252 9 11	6,04,757 7 10	*9,90,12,754 12 4	

* Includes Rs. 16,14,740-12-11 on account of IX, Forest.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

Statement showing the value of Assignments or Alienations of Land-revenue in favour of grantees for the Revenue year 1898-99.

District.	Heading.	Number.	Area in acres.	Land revenue assigned or alienated.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Dehra Dún ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Saháranpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Muzaffarnagar ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Meerut ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1	27,034	47,349	Includes all sorts of *muáfi* for life maintenance and *jágírs*.
Bulandshahr ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1,287	43,789	63,242	
Aligarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Muttra ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	143	76,800	1,12,808	
Agra ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Farrukhabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	803	54,965	82,674	
Mainpuri ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	5	1,436	1,780	
Etáwah ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	328	10,873	17,760	
Etah ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Bareilly ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	452	37,923	7,990	The revenue that would be payable on the small *muáfi* plots has been roughly estimated.
Bijnor ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	3	2,024	1,500	
	(b) On other grounds	116	69,508	20,000 (normal revenue).	*Jágír* granted to Rája Sheoraj Singh of Káshipur, deceased, in 1866 in lieu of Chochapati estate.
Budaun ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Moradabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	1	75	159	*Vide* G. O. No. $\frac{1881}{II—280}$, dated 17th August 1899. The grant is for life, made in favour of Musammat Banni, widow of Wilayat Husain, eldest son of Muhammad Bakhsh, in mauza Dilru, Raipur, pargana Moradabad.
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1,642	17,314	17,958	
Pilibhít ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	594	9,380	11,470	Revenue assumed.
Cawnpore ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	25	387	724	
Fatehpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	* 67	691	...	* In perpetuity. Whole mahál ... 3; Share in mahál ... 64; Total ... 67
Bánda ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Hamírpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	887	18,487	13,416	
Allahabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Jhánsi ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Jalaun ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	† 230	32,418	33,237	† Consists of 60 *ubarí* mahálsand 170 half-*jama* holdings.
Benares ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Mirzapur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

Statement showing the value of Assignments or Alienations of Land-revenue in favour of grantees, for the Revenue year 1898-99—(concluded).

District.	Heading.	Number.	Area in acres.	Land revenue assigned or alienated.	Remarks.
				Rs.	
Jaunpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Gházipur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Ballia ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Gorakhpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Basti ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	97	30,170	35,187	Assigned.
Azamgarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Naini Tal ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Almora ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	1	1,647	600	
Total, N.-W. P. ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	4	2,099	1,659	
	(b) On other grounds	6,678	432,822	4,66,195	
Lucknow ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Unao ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	38	26,408	31,258	
Kheri ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	96	15,231	* 22,143	* 1. Perpetual *muáfi* ... Rs. 16,130; 2. Life *muáfi* ... ... 1,199; 3. Conditional *muáfi* ... 3,799; 4. Assigned revenue ... 1,015
Gonda ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	113	11,242	14,322	
Bahraich ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Sultánpur ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Partábgarh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	40	4,596	10,758	
Bara Banki ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	...	...	...	
Total, Oudh ...	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	...	...	...	
	(b) On other grounds	287	57,477	78,481	
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	(a) For the maintenance of public servants,	4	2,099	1,659	
	(b) On other grounds	6,965	490,299	5,44,676	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—Legislative.

1.—*Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1899-1900.

Title of Bill.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	In what stage.
1	2	3	4
1. The Oudh Settled Estates Bill.	Government ...	To make better provision for the preservation of certain estates and other immoveable property in Oudh.	Under consideration of a Select Committee (passed after the close of the year).
2. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Land Revenue Bill.	Ditto ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to land revenue and the jurisdiction of revenue officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Under consideration of a Select Committee.
3. The Oudh Rent Act, 1886, Amendment Bill.	Ditto ...	To amend the Oudh Rent Act, 1886, and the Oudh Laws Act, 1876.	Ditto ditto.

2.—*Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1899-1900, *and sanctioned as required by Law.*

Title of Act.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
1	2	3	4
1. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Court of Wards Act, 1899.	Government ...	To consolidate and amend the law relating to the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Passed on 22nd November 1899. Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd January 1900 and is now Act No. III of 1899.
2. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act, 1900.	Ditto ...	To make better provision for the Organization and Administration of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Passed on 20th December 1899. Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 20th February 1900 and is now Act No. I of 1900.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 1 (Civil, Revenue, and Criminal).

Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh on the last day of the year 1899, *with the cost of Tribunals.*

Provinces.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	Total number of Officers exercising Original or Appellate Jurisdiction.					Total number of cases decided.				Total Receipts of the Courts.	Total Charges of the Courts.	Remarks.
											Original.		Appeals.				
						Judges of Chief Court of Provinces.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Sq. miles.														Rs.	Rs.	
Civil Jurisdiction. Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	81,751	33,072,687	19	33	76	*6	...	21	32	68	90,099	45,440	9,350	502			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	12	12	25	†3	...	6	12	45	48,250	30,529	4,429	743			
Territory not subject to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.																	
(1) Kumaun Division	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	...	‡1	...	3	14	5	4,820	501	491	31			
(2) Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares.	984	452,062	1	1	2	§1	1	1	...	...	2,006	2,193	217	39			
(3) Non-regulation tracts of the Mirzapur district.	606	39,949	...	...	...	§1	...	...	...	...	34	...	2	...			
(4) Jaunsár Báwar	477	50,697	1	1	1	‖1	...	1	1	2	210	104	9	...	61,58,343	81,95,039	
Criminal Jurisdiction. Territory subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.	83,350	34,254,254	20	36	180	6	22	36	...	562	92,019	5,485	12,256	3,462			
Territory subject to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	23,992	12,650,831	6	12	...	3	6	12	71	165	32,172	2,983	3,042	766			
Revenue Jurisdiction. Territory not subject to the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, or the Board of Revenue.	13,742	1,181,567	1	3	9	‡1	...	3	10	3	731	5	87	...			
The remainder of the North-Western Provinces.	68,559	32,620,625	6	33	162	¶2	25	33	199	162	153,618	74,492	4,502	7,509			
Oudh	24,217	12,650,831	2	12	43		8	12	53	43	36,921	13,455	3,285	86			
Charges on account of buildings in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	468,359	
Total ...	107,502	46,905,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	460,880	175,187	37,580	13,138	61,58,343	86,63,398	

* Judges of the High Court.
† Judicial Commissioner.
‡ Commissioner of the Kumaun Division.
§ Commissioner of the Benares Division.
‖ Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
¶ Members of the Board of Revenue.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 2 (Criminal).

Statement of Offences reported and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted of each class of offence in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Description of offence.	Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons.					Remarks.
				Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	17	17	17	103	48	29	...	26	
Ditto relating to the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	1,798	1,558	1,548	7,987	2,587	5,043	26	331	
Ditto by or relating to public servants, Chapter IX	317	190	192	287	104	166	1	16	
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	3,247	2,982	2,962	4,451	1,576	2,757	7	111	
False evidence and offences against public justice, Chapter XI	2,281	2,043	2,016	2,706	1,056	1,511	7	132	
Offences relating to coin Chapter XII	235	229	232	280	99	170	1	10	
Ditto relating to Government stamps, Chapter XII	10	9	9	17	8	9	...	...	
Ditto relating to weights and measures, Chapter XIII	151	144	146	188	81	105	...	2	
Ditto affecting the public health, &c., Chapter XIV	1,823	1,657	1,638	3,749	831	2,910	...	8	
Ditto relating to religion, Chapter XV	205	100	90	215	159	56	...	...	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	1,880	1,789	1,802	2,451	770	1,448	21	212	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births	244	215	217	253	79	161	1	12	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	39,145	25,726	21,298	41,672	32,618	8,331	23	700	
Ditto affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	1,196	553	494	1,075	819	222	...	34	

Offences against property, Chapter XVII.	Criminal force and assault	8,180	5,365	4,512	8,340	6,277	1,886	5	172	
	Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour ...	575	334	323	549	243	272	9	25	
	Rape	253	189	192	237	110	106	2	19	
	Unnatural offence	125	116	119	150	57	87	1	5	
	Theft	16,631	13,466	13,197	17,869	5,222	12,195	25	427	
	Extortion	624	216	198	329	236	82	3	8	
	Robbery and dakáiti	1,508	1,000	1,001	2,822	1,218	1,252	32	320	
	Criminal misappropriation of property	369	211	188	257	119	131	...	7	
	Criminal breach of trust	1,585	1,030	990	1,149	488	601	16	44	
	Receiving of stolen property	3,784	3,675	3,682	4,863	1,191	3,548	12	112	
	Cheating	1,362	652	578	848	505	290	11	42	
	Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property	37	18	17	25	9	15	...	1	
	Mischief	6,836	4,148	3,367	6,511	4,979	1,357	4	171	
	Criminal trespass	13,040	10,193	9,865	14,768	6,745	7,611	37	375	
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		266	176	170	246	150	71	10	15	
Criminal breach of contract of service, Chapter XIX		38	26	24	49	24	25	...	...	
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX		4,552	2,208	1,810	2,410	2,028	325	1	56	
Defamation, Chapter XXI		710	307	289	475	380	89	...	6	
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance		1,424	542	464	830	621	201	...	8	
Offences under the Criminal Procedure Code and offences against special and local laws...		54,201	49,356	48,162	71,174	16,157	54,291	44	682	
Total ...		168,649	130,440	121,809	199,335	87,594	107,353	299	4,089	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 3 (Criminal).

Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Nature of proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485...	66	91	31	40	
2. Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	1,410	5,058	2,513	2,384	
3. Proceedings under Chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	2,988	4,746	731	3,844	
4. Proceedings against public nuisances, Chapter X	929	2,437	363	1,640	
5. Possession, Chapter XII	295	610	263	306	
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 560 (now section 250 of Act V of 1898).	1,158	1,230	44	1,186	
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII	140	148	84	63	
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXVI	1,479	1,492	1,137	333	
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	276	355	85	264	
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI; section 563 against convicted offenders released under section 562.	77	87	6	81	
Total ...	8,818	16,254	5,257	10,141	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 4 (Criminal).

Statement showing the General Results of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Class of Courts.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF.										Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.		Number of witnesses examined.
		Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	CONVICTED—												
				On regular trial.				*On summary trial.*				Committed or referred.				
				Sentenced.	Released on probation, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.		Sentenced.	Released on probation, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.	Youthful offenders dealt with under section 31 of Act VIII of 1897.						
						Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.			Discharged after admonition.	Delivered to parent or guardian, &c.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17
															N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Subordinate Magistrates. Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14 ...	4,278	5	2,350	1,734	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	38	77	2,462	7	3·02	6,084
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14...	11,779	22	4,407	5,386	2	1	...	1,733	5	...	2	98	123	6,029	4	7·48	13,021
Subordinate Magistrates. Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12 ...	146,072	225	68,659	57,498	276	9	28	10,120	81	5	14	6,230	2,927	84,851	9	8·30	336,284
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates, section 15 ...	33,085	8	9,586	13,301	...	...	...	9,876	...	...	...	51	263	24,741	4	4·46	22,016
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347, 349, and 562, Criminal Procedure Code.	2,369	...	210	1,866	150	15	9	81	...	...	2	19	17	1,544	3	1·37	88
Chief Magistrates of Districts	2,798	17	818	854	13	7	3	782	10	...	...	203	91	1,583	11	12·27	7,379
Deputy Commissioners under section 30, Act V of 1898.	127	1	25	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	79	...	14·89	683
Courts of Session	5,576	22	1,552	3,411	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	583	2,716	37	34·76	22,939
High Court	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	32	...	9
Total	206,086	300	87,607	84,143	441	34	40	22,666	97	5	18	6,647	4,088	124,007	9	21·11	408,503

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 5 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Class of Tribunals.	Persons sentenced to								Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Detail of punishment.																Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
				Imprisonment.							Fine.									Imprisonment.					Whipped.			
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.			Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation, under section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	15 days and under.	Six months and under.	Two years and under.	Seven years and under.	Above seven years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
																	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
Subordinate Magistrates. — Unpaid Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	268	32	...	1,389	58	37	1	1,325	59	4	1	...	...	4,566	4,418	667	95	153	53	...	...	28	22	8	...
Subordinate Magistrates. — Stipendiary Special Magistrates, section 14.	...	...	...	609	91	4	6,419	219	45	12	6,167	241	7	2	...	2	23,756	20,314	1,593	256	374	79	3	...	48	121	50	2
Subordinate Magistrates. — Other Stipendiary Magistrates, section 12.	...	...	...	22,553	1,325	...	36,444	6,179	5,842	3,423	30,664	5,247	400	123	9	1	2,99,918	2,50,618	33,364	3,083	12,427	10,769	104	...	1,596	3,235	1,348	38
Subordinate Magistrates. — Benches of Magistrates, section 15.	...	...	...	332	103	...	22,748	...	...	...	22,586	157	3	2	...	...	24,312	23,622	870	234	201	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District and Divisional Magistrates' cases referred under sections 347, 349, and 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	3	397	20	...	73	1,485	29	1	52	19	1	1	...	...	856	733	124	88	201	127	2	...	662	712	111	17
Chief Magistrates of Districts.	...	...	...	634	92	...	742	119	207	129	531	172	22	16	1	...	15,900	11,723	1,076	128	374	280	29	...	36	60	23	11
Section 34	...	...	...	86	...	...	4	19	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1,540	340	40	...	3	19	64	...	...	9	10	...
Courts of Session ...	43	359	14	2,517	27	11	180	117	73	210	14	101	27	31	5	2	20,726	8,221	2,002	13	184	530	1,668	327	4	42	71	...
High Court	105	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	148	359	14	27,398	1,690	15	67,999	8,196	6,233	3,776	61,339	5,997	464	178	16	5	3,91,574	3,19,989	39,737	3,897	13,918	11,857	1,871	327	2,374	4,201	1,621	68

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 6 (Criminal).

Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Tribunals.	Number of persons.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.		Remarks.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped or transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further inquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		14
												N.-W. P.	*Oudh.*	
Appeals.														
To Chief Magistrates of Districts	6,555	1	828	3,499	3	653	1,144	...	153	3	271	11	10·99	
To Courts of Sessions	13,007	43	3,760	5,763	...	1,347	1,430	18	137	13	496	17	11·30	
To Superior Courts ... By persons convicted	2,736	5	551	1,489	...	275	151	...	51	...	214	28	38·16	
To Superior Courts ... By Government from judgments of acquittal.	38	...	...	4	...	...	22	...	5	...	7	48	62·5	
Total ...	22,336	49	5,139	10,755	3	2,275	2,747	18	346	16	988	17	15·58	
Revisions.														
By Chief Magistrates of Districts	591	1	2,768	355	...	...	78	23	529	125	161	15	11·21	
By Courts of Sessions	1,938	7	2,664	151	...	...	107	17	193	271	155	22	7·77	
By Superior Courts	1,897	...	451	800	126	172	223	33	100	...	125	32	36·99	
Total ...	4,426	8	5,883	1,306	126	172	408	73	822	396	441	22	17·22	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 7 (Civil).

Statement showing the number and description of Civil and Revenue Suits instituted in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Tribunals.	Suits for money or moveable property.	*Suits under the Rent Law.*								*Title and other suits.*							
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancelment of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distraint.	Damages for extortion or withholding receipts or on account of illegal restraint or other cause.	For *pattahs* or *kabuliyats*.	For ejectment or recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the rent law not included above.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
1.—*Civil Courts.*																	
Unpaid Tribunals	2,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	45,586	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,934	2,320	1,420	15,452	4	275	11	559
Small Cause Courts	54,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	1,329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	748	424	294	1,507	3	22	...	65
Chief Courts of Districts	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	6	3	6	7	...
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	104,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,685	2,746	1,714	16,965	10	303	18	666
2.—*Revenue Courts.*																	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	117,059	2	2,795	98	1	...	244	9,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	30,376	7,027	2,276	500	130	99,806	607	10,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	147,435	7,029	5,071	598	131	99,806	851	19,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 8 (Civil).

Statement showing number and value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Not exceeding Rs. 50.	Not exceeding Rs. 100.	Not exceeding Rs. 500.	Not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 5,000.	Not exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits, the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—Civil Courts.										Rs.	
Unpaid Tribunals	873	1,583	312	164	...	...	...	...	...	90,528	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals	5,262	27,313	17,166	20,428	3,392	767	90	108	35	1,62,37,887	
Small Cause Courts	11,049	30,672	8,550	4,029	...	...	...	...	...	21,19,617	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts,	75	635	397	482	110	2,160	290	228	15	3,03,62,229	
Chief Courts of Districts	2	30	17	17	3	20	1	2	5	94,525	
Total ...	17,261	60,233	26,442	25,120	3,505	2,947	381	338	55	4,89,04,786	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	21	27	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	
Other Subordinate Courts	50,012	66,976	11,554	313	6	7	...	...	8,009	24,24,735	
District Courts	16,277	24,332	12,646	10,583	949	495	12	4	78,278	48,47,428	
Total ...	66,310	91,335	24,204	10,896	955	502	12	4	86,287	72,73,254	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 9 (Civil).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Part I.—Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
Courts in the Interior.																		
I.—Civil Courts.														*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	*N.-W. P.*	*Oudh.*	
Unpaid Tribunals	3,218	...	716	644	465	257	61	5	3	487	208	372	46	...	40·43	...	36·76	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	82,266	...	10,428	14,557	3,554	19,878	521	655	230	17,411	6,708	8,324	2,055	69	78·61	28	37·48	
Small Cause Courts	58,463	...	10,893	11,356	4,851	13,778	516	149	75	9,252	3,478	4,115	372	32	46·47	25	28·39	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	9,329	...	736	939	356	1,143	54	67	18	2,704	1,144	2,168	1,046	154	146·34	53	94·03	
Chief Courts of Districts	137	...	15	18	1	29	1	1	...	36	14	22	11	81	283·3	44	86·0	
Total ...	153,413	...	22,788	27,514	9,227	35,085	1,153	877	326	29,890	11,552	15,001	3,530	68	69·17	28	32·64	
Superior Courts...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	153,414	...	22,788	27,514	9,227	35,085	1,153	877	326	29,890	11,552	15,002	3,531	68	69·17	28	32·64	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	132,321	...	12,894	8,894	20,873	47,342	7,534	55	23	20,713	4,037	9,956	77	1 10	1 22	0 24	0 23	
District Courts	81,549	...	4,719	10,693	4,610	13,985	3,501	125	41	20,860	10,371	12,644	4,704	2 14	1 24	2 4	1 5	
Total ...	213,870	...	17,613	19,587	25,483	61,327	11,035	180	64	41,573	14,408	22,600	4,781	1 28	1 15	1 4	0 28	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENT No. 9 (CIVIL).

Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES (JUDICIAL).

Class of Courts.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	Number of suits disposed of—										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.				Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Without contest.				On reference to arbitration.		With contest.				Contested.		Uncontested.		
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.	N.-W. P.	Oudh.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	241	...	54	13	5	3	3	...	...	87	38	38	7	...	46·39	...	44·47	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals...	42,349	...	5,046	1,251	808	19,390	1,121	25	22	6,216	5,568	2,902	426	35	35·84	21	30·85	
Small Cause Courts... ...	4,057	...	894	183	56	362	109	1	...	1,073	1,058	321	40	33	33·48	24	24·12	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,105	...	1,145	187	125	3,150	208	4	4	2,223	1,768	1,291	432	70	47·23	31	33·53	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	3,716	...	584	35	22	1,391	193	3	1	571	373	543	210	93	114·22	52	90·20	
Total ...	60,468	...	7,723	1,669	1,016	24,296	1,634	33	27	10,170	8,805	5,095	1,115	45	43·51	24	34·30	
Superior Courts	452	...	3	...	...	296	29	...	...	39	46	39	13	97	...	12	...	
Total ...	60,920	...	7,726	1,669	1,016	24,592	1,663	33	27	10,209	8,851	5,134	1,128	45	43·51	24	34·30	
II.—Revenue Courts.														M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	M. d.	
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	4,648	...	1,265	1,284	62	157	481	55	...	985	131	228	9	1 0	...	0 27	...	
District Courts	87,690	...	39,116	1,631	2,374	31,367	2,956	17	10	4,790	1,271	4,158	738	2 9	1 7	1 27	1 2	
Total ...	92,338	...	40,381	2,915	2,436	31,524	3,437	72	10	5,775	1,402	4,386	747	1 27	1 7	1 26	1 2	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.			N.-W. P.	Oudh.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.																		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ...	7,531	...	4	226	89	27	35	13	3,555	790	1,066	346	1,380	831	192	90·34	232	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	9,234	...	47	224	90	15	19	4	2,286	541	625	192	5,189	3,410	184	264·15	223	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	16,765	...	51	450	179	42	54	17	5,841	1,331	1,671	538	6,569	4,241	189	146·6	455	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	1,181	...	1	39	19	14	7	3	327	67	97	34	573	452	611	388·26	22	
Chief Courts of Provinces ... { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	3,412	...	97	81	65	2	12	...	868	89	257	102	1,839	1,300	419	238·03	31	
Appeals under section 10 of Letters Patent of High Court, North-Western Provinces.	89	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	36	2	13	1	22	15	134	...	...	
Total ...	4,682	...	98	120	99	16	19	3	1,231	158	367	137	2,434	1,767	453	24·32	53	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	4,838	...	69	91	49	13	25	8	2,450	398	1,022	295	418	28	1 11	1 4	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	1,264	...	70	34	25	...	10	...	537	28	206	37	317	221	2 16	3 21	...	
District Judges' Appellate Courts	3,665	...	39	110	33	8	9	3	893	363	192	104	1,911	601	8 19	5 5	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Board of Revenue	693	...	291	2	18	8	7	...	157	52	7	1	150	70	2 20	1 23	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... { Appeals from original decrees ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	10 18	...	
Judicial Commissioner ... { Appeals from appellate decrees ...	200	...	1	2	4	...	...	...	71	12	13	9	88	51	...	6 14	...	
High Court	255	...	12	6	1	...	...	...	50	7	11	8	160	79	10 12	...	...	
Total ...	10,919	...	482	245	130	29	51	11	4,159	861	1,451	455	3,045	1,051	3 2	3 4	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 10 (Civil).

Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Part II.—Miscellaneous (Judicial) Cases before Appellate Courts.

Class of Courts.	Total number of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Appeals summarily rejected.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.		Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
Appeals from Original Decrees.															*N.-W.P.*	*Oudh.*		
A.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	341	...	1	10	2	...	...	2	158	18	54	56	40	9	168	55·03	1	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts and Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces.	574	...	39	39	15	1	5	3	251	10	80	20	111	43	98	82·00	6	
Total ...	915	...	40	49	17	1	5	5	409	28	134	76	151	52	106	65·54	7	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from original decrees ...	342	...	3	11	19	...	3	...	108	3	56	21	118	24	128	99·04	...	
Chief Courts of Provinces. — Appeals from appellate decrees ...	91	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	31	...	8	5	38	20	...	108·49	...	
Applications for revision under section 622 of Act XIV of 1882.	297	...	80	8	22	...	...	...	46	8	17	11	105	46	...	88·96	...	
Total ...	730	...	83	20	49	...	3	...	185	11	81	37	261	90	128	98·10	...	
B.—Revenue Courts.															M. d.	M. d.		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	146	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	74	4	38	1	25	6	2 7	...	...	
Commissioners' Appellate Courts	6,104	...	1,452	119	154	8	52	48	1,502	248	581	406	1,534	660	2 20	2 22	...	
Courts at the Presidency or seat of Government.																		
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Appeals from original decrees...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	3 0	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Appeals from appellate decrees,	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	3 2	...	
Court of Judicial Commissioner. — Applications for revision, section 622, Criminal Procedure Code.	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 26	...	
Board of Revenue	3,350	...	1,887	...	610	64	222	94	13	1	1	2	456	62	2 10	...	...	
Total ...	9,617	...	3,344	121	765	72	274	142	1,595	253	620	409	2,022	730	2 16	2 20	...	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 11 (Civil).

Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Application for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Class of Courts.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Court.	Applications disposed of— By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.	Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized— With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.	Number of applications: On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property: Was sold.	On which moveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released.	On which immoveable property: Was sold.	On which immoveable property: Was dealt with under section 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	On which immoveable property: Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	On which possession was given: Of moveables.	On which possession was given: Of immoveables.	On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Courts in the interior.								Rs.	Rs.													
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unpaid Tribunals ...	922	15	235	173	383	116	29	6,041	785	...	2	98	180	14	...	15	...	5	...	...	108	
Paid Sub-divisional Tribunals,	*95,224	4,611	19,203	16,055	43,534	11,842	4,332	27,03,460	1,49,248	366	878	2,279	4,485	7,176	25	4,561	104	4,569	39	68	2,602	
Small Cause Courts ...	38,533	1,179	5,189	5,182	23,572	3,411	376	2,73,874	25,548	175	546	1,462	3,607	10	...	4	2	...	1	12	3,849	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	†15,560	1,070	3,148	2,694	5,467	3,186	1,536	43,61,543	2,72,436	27	68	387	518	1,419	47	628	23	908	19	10	847	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	397	136	75	40	83	63	13	1,81,624	10,415	2	...	2	7	19	6	5	...	1	...	...	18	
Total ...	150,636	7,011	27,850	24,144	73,039	18,618	6,286	75,26,542	4,58,432	570	1,494	4,228	8,797	8,638	78	5,213	129	5,483	59	90	7,424	
II.—Revenue Courts.																						
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	47	...	16	4	22	5	1	550	6	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts ...	58,106	159	23,310	9,406	19,772	5,459	394	5,67,415	37,598	215	646	8,110	16,039	1,060	...	1,146	...	...	...	...	6,223	
District Courts	30,177	245	10,448	5,009	9,961	4,514	1,298	7,44,842	86,978	190	297	5,122	5,461	529	...	472	...	...	...	...	5,257	
Chief Courts of Districts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	88,330	404	33,774	14,419	29,755	9,978	1,693	13,12,807	1,24,582	405	943	13,233	21,511	1,589	...	1,618	...	...	...	...	11,480	

* Difference of 11 between column 2 and columns 3 to 7 is due to the fact that 11 cases were transferred to Collectors after proceedings were taken in part satisfaction, which have been shown twice, once in column 3 and once in column 5.

† Difference of 5 (for above reason).

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 12 (Civil).

Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1882, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1899.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers to which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	*Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.*		*Gross amount of insolvents' assets realized and disbursed.*		Remarks.
	Total number of hearings.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	*Granted.*		*Rejected.*			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver being appointed.	A receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	120	33	11	19	24	...	...	33	8	6	74,332	10,130	10,190	10,253	
Chief Courts of Districts	197	38	14	26	72	4	...	43	5	16	99,421	22,819	32,787	31,512	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	317	71	25	45	96	4	...	76	13	22	1,73,753	32,949	42,977	41,765	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Statement No. 13 (Civil and Criminal).

Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1899.

Classes of Courts in which jurors or assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Jury Trials.								Assessors' Trials.								Remarks.
		Cases tried.	Cases in which the Judge—		Persons tried.	Persons in whose cases the Judge—				Cases tried.	Cases in which the Judge—			Persons tried.	Persons in whose cases the Judge—			
			Approved of the verdict.	Did not approve of the verdict.		Approved of the verdict.	Did not approve of the verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.	Did not make reference under section 364, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one assessor.	Differed from both assessors.		Agreed with all the assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the assessors.	Differed from all the assessors.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
I.—Civil Courts.																		
Chief Courts of Districts acting under Act X of 1870. Assessors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Civil Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
II.—Criminal Courts.																		
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, Criminal Procedure Code.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Sessions, North-Western Provinces. Jurors ...	5	...	...	...	163	158	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessors...	2 or more.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,357	2,318	443	596	
Courts of Sessions, Oudh ... Jurors ...	2·88	31	30	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Assessors...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	515	420	34	61	...	...	...	...	
High Court's Original Criminal Jurisdiction...	Jurors 9	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, Criminal Courts ...	...	31	30	1	166	161	...	6	...	515	420	34	61	3,357	2,318	443	596	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900.

Number.	Districts.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting immovable property—Book I.						
			Compulsory.						
			Instruments of gift [section 17, clause *(a)*].	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *(b)* and *(c)* of Act III of 1877, or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual leases [section 17, clause *(d)*].	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause *(d)*.
	1	2	3	4 *(a)*	4 *(b)*	5	6	7	8
	N.-W. Provinces.								
1	Dehra Dún	4	10	151	34	147	22	57	22
2	Saháranpur	9	201	2,664	973	4,443	331	102	2,195
3	Meerut	8	172	1,501	311	3,216	167	4	1,312
4	Aligarh	15	195	1,927	877	4,488	563	45	2,684
5	Agra	14	99	1,444	790	2,890	621	89	887
6	Farrukhabad	7	129	674	714	926	245	36	251
7	Mainpuri	10	127	734	613	1,092	488	27	332
8	Bareilly	8	105	1,052	776	849	679	15	887
9	Moradabad	18	179	2,930	2,101	4,141	918	87	2,285
10	Sháhjahánpur	5	61	563	577	771	131	6	235
11	Cawnpore	14	184	1,199	500	1,186	355	21	253
12	Bánda	14	112	585	334	613	136	13	68
13	Allahabad	10	152	746	431	1,170	154	28	143
14	Jhánsi	11	68	601	402	529	76	14	34
15	Benares	4	125	994	834	1,558	133	236	183
16	Mirzapur	7	101	785	745	1,996	154	70	538
17	Jaunpur	6	117	988	641	1,952	136	76	133
18	Gházipur	8	109	1,099	568	3,331	106	354	311
19	Gorakhpur	12	369	2,886	915	4,098	943	44	1,978
20	Azamgarh	6	173	722	380	1,380	103	9	139
21	Naini Tal	4	9	141	25	79	13	...	16
22	Almora	4	66	383	65	171	18	85	7
23	Garhwál	4	62	111	16	23	6	61	...
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	202	2,925	24,880	13,622	41,049	6,498	1,479	14,893
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	6	150	985	955	1,202	183	...	151
25	Hardoi	20	154	1,296	729	2,828	310	20	155
26	Sitapur	14	114	422	236	1,292	263	14	241
27	Gonda	13	117	618	273	1,140	407	37	1,223
28	Fyzabad	15	197	1,114	614	2,952	313	80	266
29	Rae Bareli	19	235	1,190	441	3,207	179	163	171
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	87	967	5,625	3,248	12,621	1,655	314	2,207
	Total, United Provinces...	289	3,892	30,505	16,870	53,670	8,153	1,793	17,100

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE				
		Compulsory—(concluded).				
		Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (*a*) and (*b*).
	1	9	10	11	12	13
	N.-W. PROVINCES.		Rs. a. p.			
1	Dehra Dún	443	1,268 7 0	...	7	10
2	Saháranpur	10,909	22,061 2 0	...	1,796	388
3	Meerut	6,683	14,227 9 0	...	1,030	66
4	Aligarh	10,779	21,811 5 0	...	1,906	391
5	Agra	6,820	14,300 12 0	...	1,612	500
6	Farrukhabad	2,975	5,378 7 0	...	644	186
7	Mainpuri	3,413	7,257 13 0	...	499	181
8	Bareilly	4,363	8,772 10 0	...	503	503
9	Moradabad	12,641	24,825 7 0	...	3,962	1,040
10	Sháhjahánpur	2,344	4,556 3 0	...	578	110
11	Cawnpore	3,698	9,608 11 0	...	320	54
12	Bánda	1,861	3,831 0 0	...	235	37
13	Allahabad	2,824	7,058 5 0	...	428	26
14	Jhánsi	1,724	3,352 13 0	...	234	27
15	Benares	4,063	8,938 2 0	...	1,032	33
16	Mirzapur	4,389	9,015 3 0	...	1,290	87
17	Jaunpur	4,043	8,604 13 0	...	999	31
18	Gházipur	5,878	14,172 2 0	...	900	38
19	Gorakhpur	11,233	28,149 9 0	...	1,775	970
20	Azamgarh	2,906	6,359 2 0	...	1,357	101
21	Naini Tal	283	827 14 0	...	12	...
22	Almora	795	1,500 13 0	...	32	23
23	Garhwál	279	639 11 0	...	2	1
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	105,346	2,26,517 13 0	...	21,153	4,803
	OUDH.					
24	Lucknow	3,626	8,596 12 0	...	738	35
25	Hardoi	5,492	12,439 15 0	...	1,484	160
26	Sitapur	2,582	7,029 6 0	...	581	90
27	Gonda	3,815	8,050 14 0	...	402	181
28	Fyzabad	5,536	12,431 3 0	...	1,551	154
29	Rae Bareli	5,586	13,701 12 0	...	1,263	63
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	26,637	62,249 14 0	...	6,019	683
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	131,983	2,88,767 11 0	...	27,172	5,486

PROTECTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899-1900—(continued).

PROPERTY, BOOK I—*(concluded)*.						
Optional.						
Instruments of lease for one year or less [section 18, clause *(e)*] and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso of section 17.	Awards [section 17, clause *(i)*].	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Total value of immovable property transferred.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	...	...	...	18	13 8 0	7,51,066 13 2
716	14	...	...	2,914	1,982 4 0	50,44,012 15 11
495	12	...	...	1,603	1,175 11 0	33,34,135 13 2
817	25	23	...	3,167	2,313 15 0	69,20,107 4 9
386	10	19	7	2,534	1,859 10 0	38,13,376 12 3
51	19	12	...	912	777 12 0	11,91,883 3 5
30	15	118	4	847	963 1 0	20,38,900 1 11
45	15	...	...	1,066	796 4 0	33,64,114 3 2
596	73	276	1	5,948	4,321 13 0	77,78,761 4 7
56	6	19	...	769	537 6 0	13,20 495 8 3
24	15	109	9	531	785 1 0	40,72,523 14 9
9	1	...	24	306	245 14 0	8,44,505 9 5
4	4	5	1	468	468 8 0	24,91,663 1 8
9	5	...	...	275	226 10 0	6,85,197 6 10
36	13	3	...	1,117	977 1 0	23,89,064 4 8
63	6	45	...	1,491	1,398 0 0	18,93,048 1 3
16	...	...	...	1,046	819 10 0	24,84,701 12 5
12	...	3	...	953	927 7 0	27,61,433 2 0
19	15	133	109	3,021	3,510 0 0	62,98,965 12 2
2	2	...	...	1,462	1,186 8 0	14,36,245 1 6
1	...	...	1	14	12 5 0	2,87,177 9 4
4	...	...	...	59	38 4 0	3,59,434 11 2
...	...	...	...	3	3 0 0	1,02,996 9 10
3,392	250	770	156	30,524	25,339 8 0	6,16,63,811 1 6
25	...	57	...	855	764 1 0	1,93,82,367 5 10
42	4	41	49	1,780	1,388 3 0	28,37,341 12 6
31	3	72	5	782	659 4 0	30,93,411 5 10
245	1	47	13	889	685 5 0	43,11,794 0 4
34	1	89	...	1,829	1,294 12 0	37,55,886 2 4
20	2	40	8	1,396	1,221 15 0	43,60,857 6 8
397	11	346	75	7,531	6,013 8 0	3,76,91,658 1 6
3,789	261	1,116	231	38,055	31,353 0 0	9,93,55,469 3 0

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-

1.—*Statement of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the*

Number.	Districts.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.
		Compulsory. Instruments of gift of movable property [section 123, clause (2) of the Transfer of Property Act].	Instruments of sale, &c., of movable property [clause (*d*), section 18].	Obligations for the payment of money [section 18, clause (*f*)].	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.		
	1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	N.-W. Provinces.						Rs. a. p.		
1	Dehra Dún	...	56	16	75	147	345 14 0	...	15
2	Saháranpur	3	415	1,354	626	2,398	2,695 1 0	...	112
3	Meerut	1	105	250	286	642	992 12 0	...	63
4	Aligarh	...	509	836	671	2,016	2,721 10 0	...	83
5	Agra	1	507	680	566	1,754	2,119 15 0	1	100
6	Farrukhabad	...	97	93	347	537	799 13 0	2	38
7	Mainpuri	...	175	164	478	817	1,307 13 0	...	41
8	Bareilly	...	386	1,993	8,709	11,088	6,840 7 0	...	22
9	Moradabad	2	949	1,721	862	3,534	3,188 3 0	...	45
10	Sháhjahánpur	...	119	261	393	773	806 1 0	1	5
11	Cawnpore	3	74	78	454	609	1,454 13 0	2	70
12	Bánda	...	17	47	164	228	477 2 0	...	2
13	Allahabad	2	39	36	171	248	619 11 0	1	46
14	Jhánsi	5	33	35	148	221	428 2 0	...	2
15	Benares	4	41	94	320	459	1,009 0 0	...	230
16	Mirzapur	1	70	190	213	474	734 4 0	...	66
17	Jaunpur	...	15	106	182	303	543 5 0	1	7
18	Gházipur	...	44	93	145	282	584 13 0	...	16
19	Gorakhpur	1	50	186	617	854	1,530 5 0	...	48
20	Azamgarh	...	30	38	178	246	398 4 0	...	2
21	Naini Tal	...	7	4	50	61	152 6 0	1	11
22	Almora	...	3	2	39	44	87 6 0	1	31
23	Garhwál	2	...	...	16	18	37 9 0	...	2
	Provincial Total, N.-W. P. ...	25	3,741	8,277	15,710	27,753	29,874 9 0	10	1,057
	Oudh.								
24	Lucknow	4	79	328	660	1,071	2,260 2 0	1	89
25	Hardoi	1	179	828	498	1,506	1,719 14 0	1	47
26	Sitapur	6	112	573	647	1,338	1,743 1 0	...	85
27	Gonda	2	38	309	577	926	1,649 9 0	1	34
28	Fyzabad	1	53	1,053	741	1,848	2,070 8 0	...	69
29	Rae Bareli	1	37	620	584	1,242	1,995 3 0	...	103
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	15	498	3,711	3,707	7,931	11,438 5 0	3	427
	Total, United Provinces ...	40	4,239	11,988	19,417	35,684	41,312 14 0	13	1,484

PROTECTION.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899-1900—(concluded).

Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	7	...	5	25	195	1,663 11 0	462 0 0	1,499 5 9	
...	2	1	57	150	3,619	27,009 7 0	4,181 8 0	10,793 0 3	
2	...	...	25	106	1,934	16,555 0 0	2,373 4 0	7,144 7 4	
1	...	...	34	166	3,860	27,069 8 0	5,123 9 9	14,175 7 4	
1	...	1	11	129	1,451	18,543 9 0	2,622 12 2	11,106 15 8	
...	...	2	14	37	1,609	7,052 3 0	1,622 3 8	5,027 7 1	
1	...	...	25	85	1,492	9,640 7 0	2,391 1 6	7,078 5 8	
...	...	...	33	72	1,963	16,464 0 0	2,697 5 0	8,241 8 5	
1	...	...	89	146	5,092	32,451 8 0	6,873 1 0	17,298 3 7	
...	3	1	14	34	1,125	5,911 4 0	1,496 1 0	4,134 11 2	
...	6	1	25	117	1,378	12,031 2 0	2,677 12 0	8,414 15 5	
...	1	...	10	37	417	4,558 12 0	572 13 11	4,524 4 4	
...	1	...	9	87	1,030	8,267 5 0	1,974 6 0	6,795 13 3	
...	...	2	22	17	409	4,012 5 0	579 10 9	4,323 10 4	
1	1	...	22	158	998	11,491 4 0	2,261 6 0	7,003 4 6	
1	2	4	37	58	732	11,324 0 0	1,351 0 0	5,251 7 6	
...	...	...	38	44	567	9,986 2 0	1,009 15 0	5,035 7 7	
1	3	2	69	50	982	15,727 6 0	1,585 10 9	7,391 5 2	
3	5	...	152	116	2,210	33,327 15 0	3,409 15 0	13,022 1 1	
...	...	...	15	27	997	7,949 10 0	1,146 8 6	4,880 4 0	
...	...	...	5	18	40	1,019 6 0	145 1 0	1,032 12 6	
...	...	...	2	6	145	1,697 5 0	127 2 0	1,196 9 4	
1	...	...	...	1	27	688 8 0	35 11 0	527 11 0	
13	31	14	713	1,686	32,272	2,84,441 9 0	46,719 14 0	1,55,899 2 3	
1	5	...	10	142	1,254	11,859 10 0	2,717 8 0	7,980 3 8	
...	4	...	10	119	1,693	15,662 0 0	2,158 13 3	9,949 12 2	
...	4	4	12	193	1,043	9,630 2 0	2,084 7 0	6,985 9 7	
...	4	...	33	134	997	10,464 3 0	2,232 3 0	6,784 12 4	
...	...	...	16	129	1,275	15,964 0 0	2,501 3 0	10,053 9 0	
...	5	1	29	91	1,170	17,170 10 0	2,503 11 6	10,990 1 3	
1	22	5	110	808	7,432	80,750 9 0	14,197 13 9	52,744 0 0	
14	53	19	823	2,494	39,704	3,65,192 2 0	60,917 11 9	2,08,643 2 3	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial (Registration), North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the aggregate value of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900.

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.			
		Deeds of gift.			
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
	1	2		3	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	North-Western Provinces.				
1	Dehra Dún	17	10	65,069 0 0	5,517 0 0
2	Saháranpur	185	201	1,56,460 0 0	2,35,603 5 0
3	Meerut	133	172	1,61,718 6 0	1,69,220 0 0
4	Aligarh	174	195	1,89,798 7 10	2,37,582 7 0
5	Agra	116	99	1,28,164 0 0	72,373 4 0
6	Farrukhabad	114	129	1,02,285 10 8	70,339 0 0
7	Mainpuri	112	127	61,842 0 0	1,01,695 6 4
8	Bareilly	106	105	1,23,522 0 0	1,49,178 7 0
9	Moradabad	172	179	3,51,422 2 11	1,88,277 0 0
10	Sháhjahánpur	51	61	47,329 0 0	22,661 8 0
11	Cawnpore	185	184	1,52,440 13 4	1,93,010 5 6
12	Bánda	86	112	32,678 0 0	40,430 0 0
13	Allahabad	185	152	1,34,464 8 0	1,06,543 8 0
14	Jhánsi	65	68	67,722 3 9	40,396 8 8
15	Benares	134	125	77,646 0 0	73,900 8 0
16	Mirzapur	101	101	45,795 10 8	45,477 8 0
17	Jaunpur	110	117	56,765 15 0	1,64,471 8 0
18	Gházipur	82	109	62,782 12 3	1,24,109 13 0
19	Gorakhpur	279	369	3,11,617 7 10	3,25,792 7 0
20	Azamgarh	170	173	80,852 1 2	92,555 13 6
21	Naini Tal	14	9	6,148 0 0	3,350 0 0
22	Almora	48	66	10,828 0 0	17,974 0 0
23	Garhwál	41	62	13,729 0 0	22,995 0 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	2,680	2,925	24,41,081 3 5	25,03,454 5 0
	Oudh.				
24	Lucknow	115	150	3,20,890 0 0	1,96,551 8 8
25	Hardoi	137	154	70,436 15 9	1,07,984 1 0
26	Sitapur	114	114	1,03,038 5 4	93,824 4 10
27	Gonda	111	117	67,074 0 0	1,25,193 4 0
28	Fyzabad	189	197	1,93,576 8 0	3,90,938 8 0
29	Rae Bareli	200	235	6,45,109 14 4	3,40,648 10 0
	Provincial Total, Oudh	866	967	14,00,125 11 5	12,55,140 4 6
	Total, United Provinces	3,546	3,892	38,41,206 14 10	37,58,594 9 6

Number.	Districts.	Affecting immovable property.			
		Deeds of sale or exchange (Rs. 100 and upwards).			
		Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.	
	1	4		5	
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.
	North-Western Provinces.				
1	Dehra Dún	153	151	4,13,662 5 0	4,16,583 6 6
2	Saháranpur	2,438	2,664	16,64,648 12 0	16,59,087 8 11
3	Meerut	1,449	1,501	10,83,284 14 3	9,78,273 3 1
4	Aligarh	1,784	1,927	17,02,334 15 0	18,90,796 7 6
5	Agra	1,470	1,444	17,60,859 0 7	10,90,940 1 4
6	Farrukhabad	635	674	4,89,602 9 0	4,31,452 1 0
7	Mainpuri	714	734	7,21,913 14 4	6,55,117 13 8
8	Bareilly	910	1,052	10,25,488 1 5	13,72,638 1 8
9	Moradabad	2,840	2,930	29,79,649 4 11	27,66,480 5 4
10	Sháhjahánpur	509	563	5,57,980 8 5	4,08,588 6 4
11	Cawnpore	1,134	1,199	9,81,155 6 1	13,54,681 6 9
12	Bánda	621	585	2,91,843 7 0	3,08,952 1 6
13	Allahabad	718	746	7,11,231 8 5	9,91,110 10 5
14	Jhánsi	639	601	3,33,288 1 8	2,92,088 9 2
15	Benares	904	994	9,19,658 5 4	9,51,487 11 2
16	Mirzapur	888	785	5,27,864 2 4	5,14,570 12 4
17	Jaunpur	837	988	4,19,158 7 8	8,14,933 15 0
18	Gházipur	1,012	1,099	6,54,128 15 5	7,00,615 2 7
19	Gorakhpur	2,629	2,886	23,19,177 15 10	22,96,972 15 4
20	Azamgarh	687	722	4,49,677 4 6	4,09,760 3 7
21	Naini Tal	155	141	6,38,306 4 0	1,41,813 9 4
22	Almora	381	383	1,64,822 12 6	1,71,025 0 5
23	Garhwál	120	111	59,588 8 0	50,243 15 0
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces	23,627	24,880	2,08,69,325 7 8	2,06,68,213 7 11
	Oudh.				
24	Lucknow	887	985	8,73,418 11 10	86,76,242 7 4
25	Hardoi	1,143	1,296	9,12,221 3 2	9,41,268 5 4
26	Sitapur	438	422	7,33,497 1 1	7,62,973 7 11
27	Gonda	617	618	23,22,829 9 3	20,99,520 5 3
28	Fyzabad	1,091	1,114	10,78,612 7 11	7,77,816 9 8
29	Rae Bareli	971	1,190	9,70,367 7 11	12,86,634 14 7
	Provincial Total, Oudh	5,147	5,625	68,90,946 9 2	1,45,44,456 2 1
	Total, United Provinces	28,774	30,505	2,77,60,272 0 10	3,52,12,669 10 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—JUDICIAL (REGISTRATION), NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

2.—*Statement showing the aggregate value of Deeds registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the years* 1898-99 *and* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Number.	Districts.	AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY—*(concluded).* *Deeds of sale or exchange (less than Rs. 100).* Number of deeds.		Aggregate value.		Remarks.
	1	6		7		
		1898-99.	1899-1900.	1898-99.	1899-1900.	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Dehra Dún ...	20	34	1,016 0 0	2,256 0 0	
2	Saháranpur ...	806	973	52,051 1 7	63,693 0 3	
3	Meerut ...	251	311	16,857 5 5	19,770 9 9	
4	Aligarh ...	856	877	50,313 7 0	55,277 11 11	
5	Agra ...	733	790	40,128 14 3	57,416 8 9	
6	Farrukhabad ...	706	714	37,867 4 6	37,874 4 3	
7	Mainpuri ...	598	613	30,771 8 1	32,995 10 0	
8	Bareilly ...	755	776	41,804 7 5	45,605 2 10	
9	Moradabad ...	1,897	2,101	1,04,196 13 8	1,14,972 11 6	
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	500	577	28,813 11 6	32,552 0 1	
11	Cawnpore ...	484	500	34,007 12 0	28,764 8 5	
12	Bánda ...	326	334	18,348 15 6	19,739 14 4	
13	Allahabad ...	408	431	21,488 4 8	24,359 12 3	
14	Jhánsi ...	409	402	26,540 10 3	28,152 12 0	
15	Benares ...	825	825	47,660 2 11	54,951 13 0	
16	Mirzapur ...	765	744	47,063 12 3	47,600 10 1	
17	Jaunpur ...	618	641	39,541 8 0	45,093 10 0	
18	Gházipur ...	550	568	38,099 8 9	38,471 4 4	
19	Gorakhpur ...	786	915	52,362 4 3	62,827 13 6	
20	Azamgarh ...	316	380	20,347 7 3	24,605 9 3	
21	Naini Tal ...	38	25	1,784 0 0	1,272 0 0	
22	Almora ...	60	65	3,933 0 0	5,070 0 0	
23	Garhwál ...	23	16	1,677 0 0	975 8 0	
	Provincial Total, N.-W. Provinces ...	12,730	13,622	7,56,674 15 3	8,44,298 14 6	
	OUDH.					
24	Lucknow ...	901	955	54,412 13 6	46,469 2 3	
25	Hardoi ...	644	729	33,279 13 2	36,511 1 9	
26	Sitapur ...	244	236	11,124 13 9	10,753 0 11	
27	Gonda ...	239	273	12,184 15 0	11,891 13 8	
28	Fyzabad ...	566	614	24,670 0 6	49,961 8 3	
29	Rae Bareli ...	402	441	21,232 6 9	24,322 6 3	
	Provincial Total, Oudh ...	2,996	3,248	1,56,904 14 8	1,79,909 1 1	
	TOTAL, UNITED PROVINCES ...	15,726	16,870	9,13,579 13 11	10,24,207 15 7	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Bareilly Central Prison	Convicts	2,286	...	2,286	1,079	...	1,079	3,365	...	3,365	1,063	...	1,063	2,302	...	2,302	2,254	...	2,254	2,257	...	2,257
		Under-trial	6	...	6	2	...	2	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2	Agra ditto	Convicts	2,197	34	2,231	1,050	92	1,142	3,247	126	3,373	989	49	1,038	2,258	77	2,335	2,077	43	2,120	2,080	44	2,124
		Under-trial	6	...	6	4	23	27	10	23	33	10	20	30	...	3	3	3	1	4			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
3	Fatehgarh ditto	Convicts	1,706	56	1,762	1,120	33	1,153	2,826	89	2,915	684	59	743	2,142	30	2,172	1,912	46	1,958	1,913	47	1,960
		Under-trial	2	2	4	1	26	27	3	28	31	3	26	29	...	2	2	1	1	2			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4	Allahabad ditto	Convicts	2,063	88	2,151	1,140	33	1,173	3,203	121	3,324	1,173	44	1,217	2,030	77	2,107	2,054	81	2,135	2,057	81	2,138
		Under-trial	5	...	5	2	...	2	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	3	...	3			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5	Benares ditto	Convicts	2,148	148	2,296	887	162	1,049	3,035	310	3,345	1,043	179	1,222	1,992	131	2,123	1,941	147	2,088	1,943	149	2,092
		Under-trial	4	5	9	4	66	70	8	71	79	7	68	75	1	3	4	2	2	4			
		Civil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6	Lucknow ditto	Convicts	1,626	83	1,709	697	117	814	2,323	200	2,523	525	135	660	1,798	65	1,863	1,688	68	1,756	1,696	70	1,766
		Under-trial	16	1	17	6	73	79	22	74	96	22	70	92	...	4	4	8	2	10			
		Civil	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7	Dehra Dún District Jail	Convicts	44	2	46	235	13	248	279	15	294	211	14	225	68	1	69	66	1	67	76	2	78
		Under-trial	13	3	16	166	9	175	179	12	191	166	12	178	13	...	13	8	1	9			
		Civil	3	...	3	16	...	16	19	...	19	17	...	17	2	...	2	2	...	2			
8	Saháranpur ditto	Convicts	264	4	268	742	13	755	1,006	17	1,023	682	16	698	324	1	325	285	4	289	310	4	314
		Under-trial	24	3	27	411	8	419	435	11	446	409	10	419	26	1	27	22	...	22			
		Civil	2	...	2	37	1	38	39	1	40	38	1	39	1	...	1	3	...	3			
9	Muzaffarnagar ditto	Convicts	142	3	145	624	15	639	766	18	784	614	18	632	152	...	152	151	3	154	187	4	191
		Under-trial	33	...	33	488	10	498	521	10	531	484	8	492	37	2	39	31	1	32			
		Civil	2	...	2	48	...	48	50	...	50	44	...	44	6	...	6	5	...	5			
10	Meerut ditto	Convicts	544	15	559	1,112	20	1,132	1,656	35	1,691	1,151	33	1,184	505	2	507	532	12	544	601	14	615
		Under-trial	65	1	66	1,063	17	1,080	1,128	18	1,146	1,050	16	1,066	78	2	80	58	2	60			
		Civil	8	...	8	103	...	103	111	...	111	103	...	103	8	...	8	11	...	11			

11	Bulandshahr	ditto	...	Convicts ...	196	4	200	883	32	915	1,079	36	1,115	812	30	842	267	6	273	238	7	245	293	9	302
				Under-trial	49	...	49	1,081	29	1,110	1,130	29	1,159	1,102	29	1,131	28	...	28	50	2	52			
				Civil ...	3	...	3	60	...	60	63	...	63	58	...	58	5	...	5	5	...	5			
12	Aligarh	ditto	...	Convicts ...	349	2	351	899	40	939	1,248	42	1,290	886	38	924	362	4	366	363	5	368	417	6	423
				Under-trial	30	1	31	792	22	814	822	23	845	781	20	801	41	3	44	43	1	44			
				Civil ...	13	...	13	95	...	95	108	...	108	92	...	92	16	...	16	11	...	11			
13	Muttra	ditto	...	Convicts ...	261	8	269	718	11	729	979	19	998	777	18	795	202	1	203	231	4	235	279	5	284
				Under-trial	31	...	31	842	27	869	873	27	900	834	26	860	39	1	40	44	1	45			
				Civil ...	4	...	4	35	...	35	39	...	39	38	...	38	1	...	1	4	...	4			
14	Agra	ditto	...	Convicts ...	516	...	516	752	...	752	1,268	...	1,268	856	...	856	412	...	412	473	...	473	531	...	531
				Under-trial	49	...	49	1,061	...	1,061	1,110	...	1,110	1,046	...	1,046	64	...	64	49	...	49			
				Civil ...	14	...	14	92	...	92	106	...	106	102	...	102	4	...	4	9	...	9			
15	Fatehgarh	ditto	...	Convicts ...	362	...	362	741	...	741	1,103	...	1,103	823	...	823	280	...	280	328	...	328	374	...	374
				Under-trial	43	...	43	751	...	751	794	...	794	750	...	750	44	...	44	44	...	44			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22	21	...	21	1	...	1	2	...	2			
16	Mainpuri	ditto	...	Convicts ...	287	9	296	620	17	637	907	26	933	583	25	608	324	1	325	315	7	322	338	8	346
				Under-trial	16	...	16	589	14	603	605	14	619	592	13	605	13	1	14	21	1	22			
				Civil ...	2	...	2	28	...	28	30	...	30	26	...	26	4	...	4	2	...	2			
17	Etáwah	ditto	...	Convicts ...	265	13	278	668	19	687	933	32	965	657	28	685	276	4	280	246	5	251	277	6	283
				Under-trial	15	1	16	770	11	781	785	12	797	742	12	754	43	...	43	28	1	29			
				Civil ...	7	...	7	21	...	21	28	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	3	...	3			
18	Etah	ditto	...	Convicts ...	302	5	307	942	20	962	1,244	25	1,269	983	24	1,007	261	1	262	268	4	272	323	5	328
				Under-trial	29	...	29	953	14	967	982	14	996	900	13	913	82	1	83	52	1	53			
				Civil ...	2	...	2	35	...	35	37	...	37	33	...	33	4	...	4	3	...	3			
19	Bareilly	ditto	...	Convicts ...	764	67	831	1,878	80	1,958	2,642	147	2,789	1,948	103	2,051	694	44	738	773	50	823	839	52	891
				Under-trial	63	1	64	1,156	41	1,197	1,219	42	1,261	1,162	41	1,203	57	1	58	64	2	66			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29	28	...	28	1	...	1	2	...	2			
20	Bijnor	ditto	...	Convicts ...	195	4	199	529	21	550	724	25	749	495	18	513	229	7	236	211	6	217	260	7	267
				Under-trial	39	3	42	606	19	625	645	22	667	589	22	611	56	...	56	47	1	48			
				Civil ...	5	...	5	28	...	28	33	...	33	30	...	30	3	...	3	2	...	2			
21	Budaun	ditto	...	Convicts ...	264	4	268	987	31	1,018	1,251	35	1,286	901	28	929	350	7	357	308	7	315	362	8	370
				Under-trial	61	1	62	840	27	867	901	28	929	852	27	879	49	1	50	51	1	52			
				Civil ...	4	...	4	34	...	34	38	...	38	37	...	37	1	...	1	3	...	3			
22	Moradabad	ditto	...	Convicts ...	316	11	327	946	24	970	1,262	35	1,297	980	22	1,002	282	13	295	293	14	307	394	15	409
				Under-trial	78	...	78	1,220	25	1,245	1,298	25	1,323	1,200	25	1,225	98	...	98	92	1	93			
				Civil ...	6	...	6	100	...	100	106	...	106	102	...	102	4	...	4	9	...	9			
23	Sháhjahánpur	ditto	...	Convicts ...	245	10	255	954	20	974	1,199	30	1,229	848	25	873	351	5	356	284	8	292	333	9	342
				Under-trial	43	1	44	835	19	854	878	20	898	828	20	848	50	...	50	45	1	46			
				Civil ...	4	...	4	52	...	52	56	...	56	52	...	52	4	...	4	4	...	4			
24	Cawnpore	ditto	...	Convicts ...	266	11	277	1,085	54	1,139	1,351	65	1,416	1,068	55	1,123	283	10	293	280	14	294	329	16	345
				Under-trial	30	3	33	1,034	43	1,077	1,064	46	1,110	1,000	43	1,043	64	3	67	47	2	49			
				Civil ...	1	...	1	28	...	28	29	...	29	29	...	29	...	...	...	2	...	2			

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899—(contd.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
25	Fatehpur District Jail	Convicts	295	5	300	658	33	691	953	38	991	702	30	732	251	8	259	295	9	304	316	10	326
		Under-trial	9	...	9	423	19	442	432	19	451	411	19	430	21	...	21	20	1	21			
		Civil	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1			
26	Bánda ditto	Convicts	226	21	247	672	114	786	898	135	1,033	649	120	769	249	15	264	218	20	238	246	22	268
		Under-trial	37	...	37	526	53	579	563	53	616	542	50	592	21	3	24	28	2	30			
		Civil	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	9	...	9	1	...	1	...	...	...			
27	Karwi 5th Class Jail	Convicts	24	...	24	231	15	246	255	15	270	232	14	246	23	1	24	27	1	28	34	1	35
		Under-trial	9	...	9	258	12	270	267	12	279	253	11	264	14	1	15	7	...	7			
		Civil	...	...	...	8	...	8	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
28	Hamírpur District Jail	Convicts	105	10	115	253	31	284	358	41	399	226	30	256	132	11	143	96	7	103	111	8	119
		Under-trial	8	2	10	245	22	267	253	24	277	246	24	270	7	...	7	15	1	16			
		Civil	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...			
29	Allahabad ditto	Convicts	566	50	616	1,640	172	1,812	2,206	222	2,428	1,730	178	1,908	476	44	520	587	47	634	643	51	694
		Under-trial	67	6	73	1,193	94	1,287	1,260	100	1,360	1,204	95	1,299	56	5	61	53	4	57			
		Civil	1	...	1	36	...	36	37	...	37	37	...	37	...	...	...	3	...	3			
30	Jhánsi ditto	Convicts	195	11	206	603	72	675	798	83	881	557	65	622	241	18	259	212	14	226	242	15	257
		Under-trial	26	...	26	677	37	714	703	37	740	635	37	672	68	...	68	30	1	31			
		Civil	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...			
31	Orai ditto	Convicts	127	2	129	410	47	457	537	49	586	391	42	433	146	7	153	150	7	157	165	8	173
		Under-trial	22	...	22	366	30	396	388	30	418	376	27	403	12	3	15	14	1	15			
		Civil	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12	12	...	12	...	...	...	1	...	1			
32	Lalitpur 5th Class Jail	Convicts	84	4	88	208	27	235	292	31	323	205	25	230	87	6	93	70	5	75	81	6	87
		Under-trial	5	...	5	387	19	406	392	19	411	377	18	395	15	1	16	11	1	12			
		Civil	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...			
33	Benares District Jail	Convicts	474	...	474	1,020	...	1,020	1,494	...	1,494	1,117	...	1,117	377	...	377	408	...	408	441	...	441
		Under-trial	43	...	43	1,033	...	1,033	1,076	...	1,076	1,051	...	1,051	25	...	25	28	...	28			
		Civil	3	...	3	49	...	49	52	...	52	50	...	50	2	...	2	5	...	5			
34	Mirzapur ditto	Convicts	274	17	291	608	28	636	882	45	927	659	40	699	223	5	228	201	6	207	239	8	247
		Under-trial	61	2	63	712	65	777	773	67	840	748	61	809	25	6	31	33	2	35			
		Civil	5	...	5	56	...	56	61	...	61	51	...	51	10	...	10	5	...	5			

35	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	308	18	326	627	84	711	935	102	1,037	706	82	788	229	20	249	284	18	302	304	19	323
		Under-trial	9	1	10	608	52	660	617	53	670	604	52	656	13	1	14	16	1	17			
		Civil ...	6	...	6	63	...	63	69	...	69	68	...	68	1	...	1	4	...	4			
36	Gházipur ditto ...	Convicts ...	494	17	511	1,047	86	1,133	1,541	103	1,644	984	72	1,056	557	31	588	507	25	532	537	27	564
		Under-trial	54	1	55	634	43	677	688	44	732	653	43	696	35	1	36	28	2	30			
		Civil ...	4	...	4	31	...	31	35	...	35	32	...	32	3	...	3	2	...	2			
37	Korantadih 5th Class Jail,	Convicts ...	23	6	29	436	23	459	459	29	488	438	27	465	21	2	23	30	3	33	42	4	46
		Under-trial	6	1	7	351	13	364	357	14	371	345	14	359	12	...	12	11	1	12			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1			
38	Gorakhpur District Jail	Convicts ...	423	28	451	1,351	120	1,471	1,774	148	1,922	1,351	128	1,479	423	20	443	433	22	455	493	26	519
		Under-trial	52	5	57	1,370	96	1,466	1,422	101	1,523	1,363	95	1,458	59	6	65	59	4	63			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12	10	...	10	2	...	2	1	...	1			
39	Kassia 5th Class Jail ...	Convicts ...	41	2	43	254	31	285	295	33	328	271	28	299	24	5	29	23	3	26	35	3	38
		Under-trial,	12	...	12	300	18	318	312	18	330	275	18	293	37	...	37	12	...	12			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	5	...	5	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...			
40	Basti District Jail ...	Convicts ...	347	14	361	718	59	777	1,065	73	1,138	789	61	850	276	12	288	338	14	352	370	15	385
		Under-trial	48	1	49	696	31	727	744	32	776	716	31	747	28	1	29	31	1	32			
		Civil ...	5	...	5	9	...	9	14	...	14	13	...	13	1	...	1	1	...	1			
41	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	308	21	329	1,141	158	1,299	1,449	179	1,628	1,128	163	1,291	321	16	337	307	20	327	339	23	362
		Under-trial	23	5	28	975	66	1,041	998	71	1,069	957	71	1,028	41	...	41	31	3	34			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	19	...	19	19	...	19	19	...	19	...	...	...	1	...	1			
42	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	76	3	79	205	5	210	281	8	289	224	8	232	57	...	57	71	2	73	76	2	78
		Under-trial	1	2	3	63	3	66	64	5	69	55	5	60	9	...	9	4	...	4			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5	4	...	4	1	...	1	1	...	1			
43	Pauri (Garhwál) 5th Class Jail.	Convicts ...	12	3	15	55	9	64	67	12	79	56	12	68	11	...	11	9	1	10	12	1	13
		Under-trial	...	...	...	49	3	52	49	3	52	48	3	51	1	...	1	3	...	3			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44	Lucknow District Jail ...	Convicts ...	569	2	571	866	1	867	1,435	3	1,438	992	3	995	443	...	443	527	...	527	567	...	567
		Under-trial	29	...	29	972	...	972	1,001	...	1,001	951	...	951	50	...	50	38	...	38			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19	18	...	18	1	...	1	2	...	2			
45	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	230	13	243	772	52	824	1,002	65	1,067	711	49	760	291	16	307	254	13	267	289	15	304
		Under-trial	30	1	31	642	36	678	672	37	709	663	36	699	9	1	10	33	2	35			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28	26	...	26	2	...	2	2	...	2			
46	Rae Bareli ditto ...	Convicts ...	465	13	478	716	47	763	1,181	60	1,241	621	49	670	560	11	571	435	14	449	458	15	473
		Under-trial	19	5	24	537	28	565	556	33	589	529	32	561	27	1	28	23	1	24			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...			
47	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	690	17	707	817	32	849	1,507	49	1,556	988	38	1,026	519	11	530	578	13	591	617	14	631
		Under-trial	27	...	27	833	40	873	860	40	900	810	39	849	50	1	51	38	1	39			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11	11	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	1			
48	Hardoi ditto ...	Convicts ...	350	5	355	828	51	879	1,178	56	1,234	806	48	854	372	8	380	356	8	364	388	9	397
		Under-trial	62	3	65	805	32	837	867	35	902	854	34	888	13	1	14	31	1	32			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15	13	...	13	2	...	2	1	...	1			

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

Statement showing the distribution of the Prisoners of all classes confined in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899—(concld.).

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10		
Serial number.	Station and place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.			Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
49	Kheri District Jail ...	Convicts ...	273	15	288	657	51	708	930	66	996	603	51	654	327	15	342	283	14	297	319	15	334
		Under-trial	17	...	17	837	42	879	854	42	896	839	42	881	15	...	15	35	1	36			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8	7	...	7	1	...	1	1	...	1			
50	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	467	13	480	820	70	890	1,287	83	1,370	810	60	870	477	23	500	447	20	467	493	23	516
		Under-trial	56	4	60	822	65	887	878	69	947	843	68	911	35	1	36	45	3	48			
		Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15	15	...	15	...	...	...	1	...	1			
51	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	513	21	534	923	81	1,004	1,436	102	1,538	914	89	1,003	522	13	535	519	18	537	575	19	594
		Under-trial	19	2	21	1,008	48	1,056	1,027	50	1,077	982	47	1,029	45	3	48	49	1	50			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	77	...	77	79	...	79	74	...	74	5	...	5	7	...	7			
52	Bahraich ditto ...	Convicts ...	368	18	386	687	60	747	1,055	78	1,133	650	68	718	405	10	415	355	16	371	400	17	417
		Under-trial	46	....	46	944	52	996	990	52	1,042	966	48	1,014	24	4	28	44	1	45			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	1	...	1			
53	Sultánpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	341	12	353	625	72	697	966	84	1,050	694	59	753	272	25	297	305	17	322	336	19	355
		Under-trial	43	1	44	494	48	542	537	49	586	515	47	562	22	2	24	30	2	32			
		Civil ...	2	...	2	11	...	11	13	...	13	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	...	1			
54	Partábgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	217	22	239	423	54	477	640	76	716	408	67	475	232	9	241	225	18	243	237	19	256
		Under-trial	7	2	9	362	32	394	369	34	403	364	34	398	5	...	5	10	1	11			
		Civil ...	3	...	3	17	...	17	20	...	20	20	...	20	...	...	...	2	...	2			
55	Bara Banki ditto ...	Convicts ...	363	13	376	817	68	885	1,180	81	1,261	813	64	877	367	17	384	392	15	407	439	17	456
		Under-trial	49	2	51	1,028	58	1,086	1,077	60	1,137	1,026	59	1,085	51	1	52	45	2	47			
		Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18	17	...	17	1	...	1	2	...	2			
	Total ...	Convicts ...	26,856	977	27,833	42,376	2,620	44,996	69,232	3,597	72,829	42,177	2,731	44,908	27,055	866	27,921	26,513	926	27,439	28,313	992	29,305
		Under-trial	1,646	72	1,718	34,827	1,680	36,507	36,473	1,752	38,225	34,744	1,681	36,425	1,729	71	1,800	1,671	66	1,737			
		Civil ...	129	...	129	1,446	1	1,447	1,575	1	1,576	1,477	1	1,478	98	...	98	129	...	129			
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	28,631	1,049	29,680	78,649	4,301	82,950	107,280	5,350	112,630	78,398	4,413	82,811	28,882	937	29,819	28,313	992	29,305	28,313	992	29,305

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
							RECEIVED FROM OTHER JAILS.													TRANSFERRED TO OTHER JAILS.			
							A. *To undergo sentence.*						B. *In transit for transportation or to other Jails.*							A.		B.	
Provinces.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the year.		Total.		From Jails in the Province.		From Subsidiary Jails to District Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		From Jails in the Province.		From Jails outside the Province.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	26,856	977	31,787	2,191	58,643	3,168	10,139	404	...	...	110	...	337	25	3	...	69,232	3,597	72,829	10,315	404	575	41

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		B.		C.		D. *By order of Government.*																		
							(a)		(b)																
Provinces.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of the present year.		Daily average strength.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	2,729	82	18,891	1,854	8,957	320	10	...	4	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	104	5	576	24	27,055	866	26,513	926	27,439

NOTE.—Column 5 includes 113 male convicts received from other Provinces.

Column 7 includes the undermentioned convicts:—

	M.	F.
Sent to Alipur Jail for transportation	226	14
Sent to other Provinces	15	...
Transferred, but failed to reach the Jails to which they were sent by the end of 1899 ...	23	...
Total	264	14

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—Statement showing the religion, age, state of education, and previous occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899.

| 1 | 2 | | |

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

3.—*Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899, *and those remaining on the* 31*st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.*

1	2																					3		
	Numbers according to length of sentence.																							
Provinces.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one month and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.		G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	6,167	953	5,057	527	5,208	334	7,871	162	4,401	121	1,853	42	742	10	30	...	271	36	50	1	137	5	31,787	2,191	33,978

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899 *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Provinces.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			*Youthful offenders under* 15 *years of age (Reformatory Schools Act,* 1897*).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	31,787	2,191	33,978	1,976	87	889	23	726	24	3,591	134	3,725	11·29	6·11	10·96	205	48	253	72	5	77

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Statement showing the offences committed by the Convicts and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

1	2	3	4										5	6						
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.											PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.						
			a. Relating to work.		*b.* Relating to prohibited articles.		*c.* Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		*d.* All other breaches of Jail Rules.		*e.* Total.			By Superintendents.						
														Minor.						
Provinces.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	(1) Dealt with by minor punishments.	(2) Dealt with by major punishments.	By Criminal Courts.	*a.* Warnings.	*b.* Penal diet.	*c.* Separate cellular and solitary confinements.	*d.* Handcuffing and link-fetters.	*e.* Other punishments.	*f.* Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	27,439	24	17,218	3,487	3,313	712	180	362	12,123	2,339	32,834	6,900	24	12,975	1,825	1,349	5,255	11,449	32,853

1	7							8	9	10	11	12	13
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED—*(concluded)*. By Superintendents—*(concluded)*. *Major*.												
	a.	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*						
Provinces.	Separate cellular and solitary confinements.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishments.	Combination of minor punishments.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand Total of punishments.	Ratio of column 6*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*g* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	648	165	4,503	326	223	1,051	6,915	39,792	119·73	25·20	145·01	0·81	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.*

1	2				3				4						5						
	Daily average number of prisoners.				*Establishment.*				*Dieting charges.*						*Hospital charges.*						
					A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
Provinces.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil prisoners.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extra or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospitals.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	27,439	1,737	129	29,305	4,16,314	133	4,16,447	14 3 4	5,69,339	12,307	8,032	33	5,89,711	20 3 4	41,571	4,521	12,680	575	59,347	2 0 4	53 8 5

N.B.—A sum of Rs. 39,922 was spent on account of the Office of Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(continued).

1	6		7					8				9								10	
Provinces.	*Clothing and bedding of prisoners.*		*Sanitation charges.*					*Charges for moving prisoners.*				*Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.*								*Travelling allowance.*	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.
	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges and road subsistence of convicts.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payment as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	73,351	2 8 2	3,045	4,597	210	7,852	0 4 3	23,752	8,227	31,979	1 1 5	9,071	7,483	6,268	253	901	3,980	27,956	0 15 3	2,389	0 1 3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

6.—*Statement showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899, *excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs*—(concluded).

1	11								12													13	
	Contingencies.								*Extraordinary charges for live-stock, and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.*													*Grand Total of Expenditure.*	
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		A.	B.
Provinces.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegram and telephone charges.	Current office expenses, including country stationery.	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Conservancy and water-supply dead stock.	Dietary dead stock.	Hospital dead stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead stock.	Disciplinary dead stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant, excluding maintenance.	Draught cattle, excluding keep (which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		Grand Total of Expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	742	3,074	883	855	500	16,568	22,622	0 12 4	47	822	412	17	17	2,347	1,350	60	197	705	5,974	0 3 3		12,37,628	42 3 8

				Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Add cost of tents purchased	...	...	...	...	600	
Add cost of mounted police over the Benares Central Prison	...	...	...	...	294	
Total	...	...	...	...	12,38,522	42 4 2
Deduct amount realized from Native States during the year	...	...	...	...	1,015	
Net amount	...	...	...	...	12,37,507	42 3 7

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as—		
						On prison duties.						*On Jail buildings.*				K.	L.				
						A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Additions and alterations.		New Jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
Provinces.	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed on preparing articles for use or consumption in jail, *e.g.* wheat-grinding, manufacture of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works.	Other extra-mural labour.	Average number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures (7K).
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	212·26	27,163·00	1,035·10	1,835·50	354·86	19·51	1,903·88	2,818·82	1,570·17	3,756·06	1,676·55	915·27	...	...	...	11,280·00	...	...	...	7·00	10·37	41·52

NOTE 1.—The total of columns 4 to 8 does not agree with column 3 as the former includes 2·72 non-labouring prisoners shown in column 2 who elected to labour.
NOTE 2.—Column 7B. excludes 3,948 convict night watchmen who, according to their day duties, were shown in other columns.
NOTE 3.—Prisoners shown in column 6 were not employed for reasons given below:—
Prisoners on penal diet, new admissions under observation, condemned prisoners, prisoners who were handcuffed and under anthropometrical measurement, prisoners sent to court and those under sentence of transportation.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Statement showing the sickness and mortality among Prisoners of all classes in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
Provinces.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trials, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.			Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	29,089	2,002	31,091	28,313	992	29,305	33,515	1,453	34,968	22,359	847	23,206	1,058·65	50·20	1,108·85	624	28	652

1	8												9
	Ratio per mille of average strength.												
	A.			B.			C.			D.			
Provinces.	Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from all causes, except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.			Remarks.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh	789·7	853·8	791·8	37·3	50·6	37·8	22·0	28·2	22·2	22·0	28·2	22·2	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Lock-ups of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Provinces.	Number remaining at the close of the previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Average daily number.			Released.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,646	72	34,827	1,680	36,473	1,752	38,225	1,671	66	1,737	13,626	609	14,235

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Provinces.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December 1899.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,708	1,011	20,719	1,364	57	...	...	46	4	1,729	71	1,800

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.,	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.,	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	2	2	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	5	1	1
3*a*	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps...	...	3	...	1
3*b*	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes,	...	8	2	...
3*c*	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes,	...	2	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	17	3	2
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	10	68	7	11
6	143 to 153, 157 158, and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	12	303	123	66
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	5	...	...
		Total ...	23	413	138	81
	CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8						
9		Murder ... (by thags)	...	1	...	1
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ... („ dakáits)	...	2	1	1
11		Murder ... („ robbers)	..	...	...	...
12		Murder ... („ poisons)	...	1	1	...
		Other murders	...	14	4	6
13	307	Attempt at murder	...	16	7	5
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	11	5	2
15	376	Rape by person other than the husband ...	4	55	28	15
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	8	3	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	3	2	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	10	5	2
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	5	1	2
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	24	536	202	81
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	23	10	4
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2	42	12	8
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	3	119	53	20
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	6	210	88	75
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	2	61	16	7
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	8	5	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves...	...	2	...	1
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	9	235	80	43
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt,	...	9	3	4
		Total ...	53	1,371	526	280
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	1	28	9	9
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti ...	1	10	7	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	...	2	2	...
		Robbery with hurt. by other means	...	13	5	5
		Robbery ... in dwelling-house	8	79	45	24
33	392, 393	Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	...	51	26	13
		Robbery ... (other robberies)	4	246	126	75
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	13	327	172	48
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	1	75	34	16
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	5	131	65	36

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1899.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*			
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded, &c.
2	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
1	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...		...	
1	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
5	1	13	...	...	8	4	...	1	...	...	
12	4	67	...	3	20	33	2	4	...	1	4 compounded, &c.
28	46	146	1	4	35	49	17	17	...	7	16 ditto.
...	...	6	...	...	3	3	...	...		...	
50	51	247	1	7	73	94	20	22	...	8	21 compounded and 1 committed to Sessions.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	5	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	
3	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	
9	19	12	...	...	7	1	...	...	...	4	
1	1	4	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1 in default.
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	1	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	
69	64	294	3	4	85	42	9	15	...	15	121 compounded, &c.
1	1	13	2	...	1	2	1	2	...	1	4 ditto.
10	8	24	...	1	7	6	3	...	...	2	5 ditto.
23	23	46	...	2	18	8	3	1	...	4	10 ditto.
24	71	57	...	1	19	5	9	4	...	10	8 compounded and 1 committed to Sessions.
6	12	35	...	...	17	1	2	3	...	9	3 compounded, &c.
1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
40	40	124	4	3	43	44	2	8	...	8	12 compounded, &c.
2	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	
193	264	634	10	14	207	112	31	37	...	57	163 compounded, 2 committed to Sessions, 1 in default.
7	10	10	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	2	2 committed to Sessions.
1	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	5	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	
...	21	21	...	2	2	1	2	1	...	2	11 compounded, &c.
4	14	11	...	...	2	...	5	3	...	...	1 compounded.
22	69	55	3	...	31	1	1	1	...	7	11 compounded, &c.
50	53	115	...	3	36	21	4	10	...	17	24 ditto.
7	9	33	...	2	12	2	4	3	...	2	8 ditto.
13	30	41	...	...	16	5	8	5	...	7	

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases instituted by complaint to a*

PART I.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	4	116	49	21
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually,	...	1	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	1	...	...
		Total ...	37	1,080	540	247
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	37	777	382	60
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	6	4	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	..	10	6	...
		Total ...	37	793	392	60
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	...	20	7	3
44	379 to 382	Theft { (of cattle)	9	242	74	62
		{ (ordinary)	102	3,260	1,385	758
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	24	755	299	131
45*a*	409, ...	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	5	90	11	10
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	10	149	68	17
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	...	63	23	6
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	75	5,025	1,922	187
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	3	4	4	1
		Total ...	228	9,608	3,793	1,175
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	4	119	53	28
50	Cases under Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	20	254	58	50
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	4	1	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	...	36	2	1
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	...	55	...	1
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878) ...	2	46	3	1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	4	1,475	26	19
		Total ...	30	1,989	143	100
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable—* (Detail.)					
	Act XXVII of 1878. (Amended by Act III of 1886).	Offences against Ferries Act...	...	1	...	...
		Ditto Stamp Act...	3	33	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Ditto Stage Carriage Act, &c., &c. ...	1	36	1	...
	Act IV of 1884	Ditto Explosives Act	...	3	...	1
	Act V of 1861	Ditto Police Act...	...	63	5	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Ditto Cantonment Act	4	111	...	...
	Act VIII of 1870	Ditto Infanticide Act	1	2	...	...
	Act VII of 1878	Ditto Forest Laws	...	31	...	6
		Total ...	9	280	6	7
		GRAND TOTAL ...	417	15,535	5,538	1,950
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	433	16,742	5,998	2,263

PROTECTION.

LICE.

Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1899—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.				Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
					Not referred to the Police for investigation.		*Referred to the Police for investigation.*				
					Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
10	23	48	...	...	21	10	4	...	...	4	9 compounded, &c.
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
117	235	342	4	9	127	41	29	23	...	42	65 compounded, &c., and 2 committed to Sessions.
81	86	346	14	3	103	43	7	7	...	25	142 compounded, 1 died, and 1 escaped.
1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
82	86	352	14	3	105	44	7	7	...	26	144 compounded, &c., 1 died, and 1 escaped.
4	4	9	1	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	3 compounded, &c.
44	66	111	1	1	34	30	11	8	...	7	19 ditto.
285	715	1,262	30	15	530	301	76	49	...	94	163 compounded, 2 escaped, and 2 in default.
99	147	333	6	5	145	84	14	16	...	33	23 compounded, 5 escaped, and 2 in default.
26	2	82	...	...	21	45	2	4	...	3	4 compounded and 3 escaped.
18	12	79	3	...	22	28	7	4	...	6	9 compounded, &c.
1	4	36	...	1	11	13	1	1	...	1	8 ditto.
637	331	2,847	34	45	884	433	27	25	...	112	1,285 compounded, &c., 2 escaped.
...	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1,114	1,282	4,761	75	67	1,651	936	139	107	...	256	1,514 compounded, &c., 12 escaped, and 4 in default.
13	23	47	...	...	16	9	1	2	...	6	13 compounded, &c.
80	48	168	1	...	53	73	10	14	...	7	1 compounded, &c., 8 escaped, and 1 died.
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	34	...	...	2	21	4	7	...	...	
8	...	55	...	...	...	43	10	1	...	1	
11	...	45	1	...	8	29	3	2	...	1	1 escaped.
289	11	1,442	...	...	116	1,174	67	73	...	5	7 compounded, &c.
403	82	1,794	2	...	195	1,352	95	99	...	20	21 compounded, &c., 1 died, and 9 escaped.
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 compounded.
21	1	35	...	...	3	31	...	...	...	...	1 died.
33	...	36	...	...	7	29	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
1	...	58	...	...	7	50	1	...	...	...	
98	...	115	...	...	31	84	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
31	...	31	...	...	4	22	3	2	...	...	
184	1	282	...	...	53	221	4	2	...	...	1 compounded and 1 died.
2,143	2,001	8,413	106	100	2,412	2,800	325	297	...	409	1,929 compounded, 5 to Sessions, 5 in default, 3 died, 22 escaped.
2,726	2,734	8,443	106	110	2,183	3,321	386	294	43	401	1,611 compounded, &c., 28 escaped, 1 lunacy, 1 died, and 1 transferred.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	...	9	...	...
3a	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps...	3	8	...	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes,	1	6	1	...
3c	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes.	1	1	...	...
4	212, 216, and 216A	Harbouring an offender	14	17	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	21	103	2	1
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	122	626	1	5
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	7	...	...
		Total ...	162	777	4	6
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder... (by thags)	1	...	...	...
9		Murder... („ dakáits)	...	...	...	...
10		Murder... („ robbers)	...	...	...	...
11		Murder... („ poisons)	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	9	3	2	...
13	307	Attempt at murder	...	23	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	7	3	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	2	6	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	7	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	2	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	3	7	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	43	487	...	...
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	15	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	15	27	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	63	...	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	25	59	6	2
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	45	...	11
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	1	1	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	48	181	1	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	4	3	...	...
		Total ...	169	932	9	14
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	19	23	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	2	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt. „ other means	1	6	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	5	29	1	4
		Robbery ... on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	...	14	...	...
		Robbery ... (other robberies)	25	63	1	...

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1899.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	9	2	4	...	...	3 compounded, &c.
11	...	11	7	4	...	...	
6	...	6	5	1	...	...	
2	...	2	...	1	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
31	...	31	22	9	...	...	
121	19	140	60	73	...	1	6 compounded, &c.
742	40	782	362	311	...	35	74 ditto.
7	1	8	5	3	...	...	
929	60	989	463	406	...	36	83 compounded, &c., and 1 committed to Sessions.
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1 committed to Sessions.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	10	7	3	...	...	
23	...	23	2	2	...	...	19 compounded, &c.
10	...	10	3	6	...	1	
8	1	9	8	1	...	...	
7	...	7	6	...	...	...	1 in default.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	2	...	...	...	
10	...	10	9	1	...	...	
530	26	556	212	111	...	24	209 compounded, &c.
16	3	19	4	6	...	3	6 ditto.
42	...	42	22	11	...	1	8 ditto.
65	...	65	37	13	...	3	12 ditto.
76	1	77	44	14	...	6	12 ditto, and 1 committed to Sessions.
40	2	42	30	7	...	2	3 ditto.
1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	1	...	1	
228	7	235	117	93	...	13	11 compounded and 1 died.
7	...	7	1	6	...	...	
1,078	41	1,119	506	275	...	54	280 compounded, 2 committed to Sessions, 1 in default, and 1 died.
42	5	47	29	...	...	5	3 convicted under non-cognizable offence, 2 compounded, and 8 committed to Sessions.
2	...	2	1	...	...	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	7	7	...	...	...	
29	...	29	10	4	...	4	11 compounded, &c.
14	...	14	9	3	...	...	2 ditto.
87	...	87	60	13	...	...	14 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases instituted*

PART II.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons	
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concld.).					
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	28	174	11	6
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or *maiming* any animal.	2	49	...	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	51	1	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	17	92	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually,	...	3	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	100	506	14	10
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2	569	...	14
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	2	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	16	...	3
		Total ...	2	587	...	17
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	1	9	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft { (of cattle) ... ... (ordinary)	48 / 181	142 / 1,807	1 / 3	12 / 22
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	95	301	4	15
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	41	41	1	3
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	17	86	...	1
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	16	35	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	114	4,791	8	100
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle...	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	513	7,217	17	153
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
49	295, 297	Offences against religion	5	105	...	...
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	123	172	7	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	3	6	...	...
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	13	31	...	1
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws ...	7	57	...	...
56		Ditto Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878) ...	7	36	...	1
57	269 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294. Section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other Municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances...	80	1,726	...	...
		Total ...	238	2,133	7	6
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)					
		Offences against Ferries Act	...	2	...	...
	Act XXVII of 1878. (Amended by Act III of 1886).	Ditto Stamp Act	...	47	...	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Ditto Stage Carriage Act	...	42	...	...
	Act IV of 1884	Ditto Explosives Act	...	3	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Ditto Police Act	...	68	...	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Ditto Cantonment Act	...	157	...	...
	Act VIII of 1870	Ditto Infanticide Act	...	4	...	...
	Act VII of 1870	Ditto Forest Act...	...	69	...	...
		Total ...	...	392	...	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,184	12,545	51	206
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	1,284	12,929	81	146

PROTECTION.

LICE.

by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate suo motu *in the year* 1899—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted, including those ordered to give security for good behaviour.	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
185	10	195	99	51	...	20	25 compounded, &c.
51	1	52	28	9	...	2	13 ditto.
53	3	56	35	19	...	2	
109	10	119	65	25	...	13	16 ditto.
3	...	...	...	3	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	...	...	
582	29	611	343	127	...	47	83 compounded, &c., 3 convicted under non-cognizable offence, 8 committed to Sessions.
557	23	580	251	93	...	14	222 compounded, &c.
2	...	2	...	1	...	1	
13	...	13	8	...	...	...	5 ditto.
572	23	595	259	94	...	15	227 ditto.
10	...	10	3	2	...	...	5 ditto.
177	13	190	99	54	...	16	21 ditto.
1,963	56	2,019	1,215	577	...	63	224 ditto.
377	12	389	217	117	...	26	26 ditto and 3 convicted under non-cognizable offence.
78	1	79	24	53	...	1	1 compounded, &c.
102	4	106	53	40	...	...	13 ditto.
51	...	51	13	27	...	1	10 ditto.
4,797	94	4,891	1,837	829	...	126	2,094 ditto, 2 escaped, and 3 in default.
5	1	6	6	...	...	...	
7,560	181	7,741	3,467	1,639	...	233	2,394 compounded, &c., 2 escaped, 3 convicted under non-cognizable offence, and 3 in default.
110	20	130	93	18	...	3	16 compounded, &c.
284	23	307	142	158	...	6	1 ditto.
9	...	9	...	9	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
43	...	43	7	36	...	...	
64	...	64	...	61	...	3	
42	2	44	9	34	...	1	
1,806	1	1,807	179	1,617	...	5	6 compounded, &c.
2,358	46	2,404	430	1,933	...	18	23 ditto.
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2 compounded.
47	1	48	5	42	...	...	1 died.
42	...	42	9	33	...	...	
3	...	3	...	3	...	...	
68	...	68	9	59	...	...	
157	...	157	41	116	...	...	
4	...	4	2	2	...	...	
69	...	69	17	52	...	...	
392	1	393	83	307	...	...	2 compounded, &c., and 1 died.
13,472	381	13,853	5,552	4,781	...	403	3,092 compounded, &c., 2 died, 2 escaped, 6 convicted under non-cognizable offence, 11 committed to Sessions, and 4 in default.
13,991	313	14,304	5,358	6,179	54	374	2,388 compounded, 3 escaped, one lunatic, and 1 died.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.
1	2	3	4
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c.... ...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c. ...	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...
		Total ...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*	
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	2
3a	255 to 263a	Offences relating to stamps	...
3b	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes	...
3c	489a to 489d	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes ...	...
4	212, 216, and 216a...	Harbouring an offender	1
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	13
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, and 159	Rioting or unlawful assembly	21
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...
		Total ...	37
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*	
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thags	...
9		„ dakáits	2
10		„ robbers	...
11		„ poisons	1
12		Other murders	15
13	307	Attempts at murder...	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	5
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	4
16	377	Unnatural offences	2
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	7
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	34
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	2
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	10
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	16
29	304A and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	1
		Total ...	118
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*	
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	24
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs ...	1
		„ other means	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	2
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise ...	3
		other robberies	5

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.							NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).				
Investigated by the Police.									*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
280	...	...	280	100	1	283	13	17	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	1	3	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
51	1	...	52	98	5	58	...	1	...	...	...
258	3	2	263	98	11	285	7	8	...	...	...
827	10	1	838	99	7	865	69	50	8	3	...
38	1	...	39	97	2	41	1	...	...	...	...
1,463	15	3	1,481	99	27	1,542	90	76	8	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	22	100	...	24	1	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	23	100	...	23	...	1	...	...	...
30	...	...	30	100	...	31	4	...	...	...	...
449	...	...	449	100	...	464	15	10	...	1	...
97	...	...	97	100	...	100	9	6	...	...	...
354	3	...	357	99	3	365	46	11	1	...	...
234	2	...	236	99	1	241	22	21	...	2	1
124	1	...	125	99	1	128	14	10	1	2	...
273	...	...	273	100	1	280	18	3	...	...	...
1,248	...	...	1,248	100	5	1,260	63	85	...	2	...
7	...	...	7	100	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
2,458	14	9	2,481	99	10	2,516	246	137	15	7	1
39	...	1	40	97	...	42	9	4	...	...	...
166	...	...	166	100	3	171	10	9	...	...	...
846	2	5	853	99	3	861	75	90	2	2	...
247	9	...	256	96	1	264	28	16	...	...	...
7	...	1	8	87	...	7	1	...	...	...	...
19	...	...	19	100	...	19	2	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,232	10	3	1,245	99	7	1,265	103	125	2	4	...
115	...	...	115	100	...	116	5	2	...	...	...
7,990	41	19	8,050	99	35	8,184	671	530	21	21	2
428	...	1	429	100	1	453	42	9	...	...	1
8	...	...	8	100	...	9	...	...	...	...	...
11	...	...	11	100	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
161	1	1	163	99	1	163	13	3	...	...	...
202	...	...	202	100	1	205	11	8	...	...	...
144	...	1	145	99	...	147	17	10	1	...	...
419	8	...	427	98	1	433	68	29	...	2	...

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases (originally reported at a police station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 1898.
1	2	3	4
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).		
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 ...	Serious mischief and cognate offences	4
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	8
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	117
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves ...	1
		Total ...	166
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*		
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	2
42	374	Compulsory labour	...
		Total ...	2
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*		
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	7
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle ... ... / ordinary	51 / 155
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	34
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c. ...	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	54
46A	419, 420	Cheating	1
47	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	1
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...
		Total ...	304
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*		
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	2
50	Cases under Chapter VIII(*b*), Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	6
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	1
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws...	5
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...
56		Ditto Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878)	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	8
		Total ...	27
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)		
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act...	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...
	Act XV of 1883	Municipality	...
	Act VII of 1878	Forest Act	3
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...
	Act XII of 1885	Indian Sea Passengers' Act	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph Act	...
	Act III of 1886	Ferries Act	...
		Total ...	3
		GRAND TOTAL ...	657
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	968

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10).	Not sent to Magistrate (accused, if any, released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).				
Investigated by the Police.							In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	*In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.*		
Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.	Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.					Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
791	2	1	794	100	8	805	60	149	2	7	...
602	4	1	607	99	2	616	91	64	1	3	...
22,136	5	48,922	71,063	31	48	22,306	421	818	15	35	...
247	1	119	367	67	1	249	21	29	3	...	...
31	...	...	31	100	...	31	1	...	...	...	...
20	...	...	20	100	...	21	1	...	...	...	...
25,200	21	49,046	74,267	34	63	25,450	746	1,119	22	47	1
84	11	174	269	31	3	98	13	6	...	...	...
51	1	3	55	93	1	55	4	4	...	...	...
26	...	...	26	100	...	26	3	...	...	...	...
161	12	177	350	46	4	179	20	10	...	...	...
455	2	532	989	46	1	465	34	35	1	1	...
4,022	26	65	4,113	98	33	4,132	448	189	6	10	...
20,271	70	31,522	51,863	39	72	20,568	1,171	1,639	41	28	...
716	19	11	746	96	4	773	58	58	8	4	1
34	1	...	35	97	3	39	3	...	...	...	...
4,133	8	1	4,142	100	127	4,322	88	60	6	...	1
173	3	3	179	97	1	178	5	7	...	...	...
118	21	621	760	15	...	140	5	4	11	2	...
96	...	12	108	89	...	96	6	8	...	...	...
30,018	150	32,767	62,935	48	241	30,713	1,818	2,000	73	45	2
59	3	...	62	95	...	64	10	9	1	...	...
3,100	39	4	3,143	99	772	3,917	2	1	157	31	...
354	...	...	354	100	33	388	1	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
298	...	3	301	99	...	303	25	1	...	...	...
6	...	...	6	100	...	6	...	...	...	...	...
466	...	...	466	100	95	565	8	9	...	1	...
18,159	1	1	18,161	100	439	18,607	49	54	340	38	...
22,442	43	8	22,493	100	1,339	23,851	95	76	498	70	...
289	...	...	289	100	4	293	...	...	...	...	...
113	...	...	113	100	...	113	...	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	4	100	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
86	...	...	86	100	...	89	2	4	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	2	100	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
502	...	...	502	100	6	511	2	4	...	...	...
87,776	282	82,020	170,078	52	1,715	90,430	3,442	3,815	622	186	5
87,504	288	77,179	164,966	53	1,774	90,529	3,422	3,997	736	166	14

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c. ...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	21	2	230
3*a*	255 to 263*a*	Offences relating to stamps	...	...	1
3*b*	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	...	3
3*c*	489*a* to 489*d*	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes...	...	...	6
4	212, 216, and 216*a*	Harbouring an offender	4	1	52
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice	23	6	243
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	62	17	657
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	4	...	36
		Total ...	114	26	1,228
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... by thags	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakáits	2	4	17
10		Murder ... „ robbers	9	1	12
11		Murder ... „ poisons	3	2	22
12		Other murders	118	7	313
13	307	Attempt at murder	5	2	78
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	29	9	269
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband	26	...	169
16	377	Unnatural offences	14	...	87
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	60	8	191
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	88	3	1,019
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	5
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	298	31	1,790
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	4	4	22
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	18	6	128
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	135	17	545
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	18	4	198
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	...	6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	16
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	161	15	858
29	304*a* and 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	10	1	98
		Total ...	1,001	114	5,843
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti	116	63	223
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	1	8
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	5	2	5
		Robbery with hurt ... „ other means	59	3	86
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	112	6	68
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise,	42	10	68
		Robbery ... other robberies	120	12	202

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—(continued).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8	238	58	162	74	7	1	10	3 acquitted on appeal.
1	2	...	1	100	...	...	1	
...	3	1	1	50	...	...	1	
...	6	1	4	80	1	...	...	
4	56	12	36	75	3	1	4	
13	256	32	204	86	3	1	14	2 compounded, &c.
44	701	111	438	81	57	50	43	1 ditto. 2 ditto.
1	37	3	32	91	...	1	1	
71	1,299	218	878	81	71	54	74	4 ditto. 4 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7	24	8	11	58	...	...	4	1 ditto. 1 ditto.
3	15	4	10	71	...	...	1	
2	24	11	5	69	2	...	6	
50	363	94	190	67	4	4	57	14 ditto.
14	92	19	49	72	4	6	8	16 ditto.
35	304	47	109	70	27	76	43	2 ditto.
14	183	55	89	62	19	2	17	1 died.
9	96	24	63	73	5	1	3	
11	202	30	142	82	15	1	12	2 compounded, &c.
17	1,036	115	841	88	46	4	19	11 ditto.
...	5	1	4	80	...	...	...	
74	1,864	162	949	87	66	76	75	5 ditto. 536 ditto.
2	24	7	8	53	3	...	6	
11	139	28	75	73	8	13	14	2 ditto. 1 ditto.
16	561	50	257	84	38	21	14	1 ditto. 181 ditto.
21	219	27	154	85	13	3	19	3 ditto.
...	6	2	3	60	...	...	1	
1	17	10	7	41	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	892	230	524	70	70	34	32	6 ditto. 2 ditto.
4	102	12	60	83	6	14	8	2 ditto.
325	6,168	936	3,550	80	326	255	339	15 ditto. 762 ditto.
40	263	67	141	68	8	1	44	1 ditto. 2 ditto.
...	8	...	6	100	...	...	2	
...	5	1	4	80	...	...	...	
10	96	18	63	78	3	3	9	
2	70	12	54	82	2	...	1	1 lunatic.
4	72	17	49	76	3	...	3	
14	216	34	144	81	20	8	9	1 escaped.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Cases reported at a police station,*

PART III.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.
1	2	3	17	18	19
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only*—(concluded).				
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440,	Serious mischief and cognate offences	365	18	205
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	87	10	361
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	63,517	332	6,090
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	161	3	151
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	...	...	30
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves,	1	1	18
		Total ...	64,585	461	7,515
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	193	2	58
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	5	...	45
42	374	Compulsory labour	6	...	17
		Total ...	204	2	120
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	605	3	318
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	2,175	85	1,284
		Theft ... ordinary	38,479	237	10,495
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	175	16	464
45A	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	5	2	29
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	122	13	4,033
46A	419, 420	Cheating	30	3	136
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	634	3	102
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	65	4	25
		Total ...	42,290	366	16,886
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	7	1	36
50	Cases under Chapter VIII *(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code, and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	30	1	3,699
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified opposite.	Offences against Gambling Act	4	...	381
52		Ditto Excise Laws	...	...	...
53		Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...
54		Ditto Railway Laws	43	3	234
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	...	6
56		Ditto Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878) ...	20	5	523
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	110	1	18,016
		Total ...	214	11	22,895
58	*Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable.* (Detail.)				
	Act XXVII of 1871	Criminal Tribes Act	102	...	191
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	...	113
	Act XV of 1883	Municipality	...	...	4
	Act VII of 1878	Forest Act	33	1	49
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...	...	2
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	1	...	1
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	...	1
	Act XII of 1885	Indian Sea Passengers' Act	1	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	...	2
	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph Act	1	...	1
	Act III of 1886	Ferries Act	...	...	2
		Total ...	138	1	366
		GRAND TOTAL ...	108,546	981	54,853
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	102,812	694	55,866

PROTECTION.

LICE.

or taken up by the Police in the year 1899—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
12	217	72	99	59	19	2	20	5 compounded.
16	377	60	254	81	47	8	6	1 acquitted on appeal. 2 ditto.
198	6,288	880	4,920	85	177	4	288	11 ditto. 19 ditto.
10	161	30	97	79	9	18	7	
2	32	3	23	88	...	1	5	
...	18	8	7	47	2	...	1	
308	7,823	1,202	5,861	83	290	45	395	13 ditto. 30 ditto, &c.
2	60	11	36	76	4	...	2	7 ditto.
1	46	4	33	89	...	...	4	5 ditto.
1	18	4	8	67	1	1	...	4 ditto.
4	124	19	77	80	5	1	6	16 ditto.
8	326	81	216	73	22	...	5	2 lunatics.
36	1,320	227	920	81	94	17	61	4 ditto. 1 ditto.
210	10,705	1,379	8,529	86	404	56	320	3 ditto. 17 ditto.
19	483	91	349	81	18	4	19	7 ditto. 2 withdrawn.
...	29	3	23	88	...	...	3	1 ditto.
105	4,138	470	3,482	88	71	30	84	7 ditto. 1 ditto.
...	136	20	93	82	5	8	10	
2	104	9	86	...	3	...	1	5 compounded.
...	25	5	16	76	1	...	3	
380	17,266	2,285	13,714	86	618	115	506	22 ditto. 28 ditto, &c.
...	36	7	23	80	4	2	...	
89	3,788	283	3,382	96	16	1	102	3 ditto. 4 at large.
2	383	57	314	85	2	...	10	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	236	27	201	88	5	...	3	
...	6	1	5	83	...	...	...	
27	550	91	405	82	10	1	41	2 ditto. 2 withdrawn.
219	18,235	1,061	16,813	96	34	14	310	3 ditto.
339	23,234	1,527	21,143	95	71	18	466	5 ditto. 9 ditto, &c.
...	191	1	189	99	...	...	...	1 died.
3	116	7	108	94	...	...	1	
...	4	...	4	100	...	...	...	
2	51	1	50	98	...	...	...	
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	
...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
5	371	11	356	97	...	...	3	1 died.
1,432	56,285	6,198	45,579	89	1,381	488	1,789	59 acquitted on appeal. 850 compounded, &c. 1 died.
1,708	57,574	6,254	47,501	88	1,334	451	1,455	80 ditto. 579 compounded, &c. 1 died before trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*

PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.*	
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	115	Abetment of cognizable offence not committed, &c. ...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	118, 119...	Concealing design to commit cognizable offence, &c.,	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*			
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...
3	231 to 254	Offences relating to coin	1	271	...
3*a*	255 to 263A	Offences relating to stamps	...	1	...
3*b*	467 and 471	Offences relating to Government Promissory Notes ...	...	3	...
3*c*	489A to 489D	Offences relating to Currency Notes and Bank Notes...	...	5	...
4	212, 216, and 216A	Harbouring an offender	1	70	1
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226 ...	Other offences against public justice	11	595	5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158, and 159 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	87	5,121	34
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	39	1
		Total ...	100	6,105	41
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*			
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...
9		Murder ... „ dakáits	1	93	...
10		Murder ... „ robbers	3	23	...
11		Murder ... „ poison	1	35	...
12		Other murders	8	525	2
13	307	Attempt at murder	2	95	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	3	476	6
15	376	Rape by a person other than the husband ...	1	192	1
16	377	Unnatural offences	2	100	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ...	2	210	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	1,006	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	...	12	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	17	3,066	18
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ...	1	28	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession, or deterring public servant.	14	376	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	3	646	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	7	324	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	11	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	21	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	23	1,208	11
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt...	1	114	1
		Total ...	90	8,561	42

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
													Convicted of non-cognizable offence.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	4	1	...	...	1	10	266	82	183	69	183	13	1 made Queen's evidence. 1
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	100	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	80	4	...	
...	...	...	...	1	1	5	69	23	46	67	46	8	2
13	1	...	...	...	...	23	603	123	479	79	472	30	1 abandoned. 1
72	28	...	16	91	167	421	5,330	1,685	3,572	68	3,426	365	73 compounded, &c. 155
3	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	37	92	36	1	
90	33	...	16	92	169	461	6,316	1,918	4,323	69	4,169	419	75 compounded, &c. 159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
73	1	1	...	8	...	45	108	53	50	48	43	22	5 made approvers.
10	1	4	...	...	...	6	27	13	14	52	13	4	
...	2	6	1	...	1	2	26	20	6	23	6	10	
26	8	1	5	4	9	103	534	236	281	54	277	96	17 compounded, &c. 1
2	...	...	...	...	...	19	105	35	65	65	63	10	5 ditto. 1 lunatic before trial. 1
13	7	1	2	...	13	74	479	195	280	59	268	84	4 ditto. 53
5	3	2	...	...	5	15	191	84	106	56	102	20	1 died. 4
...	1	1	...	...	3	11	111	37	74	67	71	4	
...	3	1	2	1	1	11	206	49	155	76	153	13	2 compounded. 1
2	1	...	5	1	2	17	1,000	155	832	84	830	18	13 ditto. 1 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	6	6	50	6	...	
26	11	...	1	1	135	136	3,223	593	1,850	76	1,714	136	780 ditto. 74
...	7	25	...	...	...	2	18	9	9	50	9	6	
10	14	4	...	1	15	46	404	152	241	61	231	32	11 ditto. 12
11	6	...	2	...	11	21	657	114	346	75	329	16	197 ditto. 1 ditto. 13
13	6	2	1	2	6	31	331	96	233	71	230	29	2 ditto. 2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	4	57	4	4	1
...	...	...	...	...	3	2	26	16	10	38	10	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	11	...	2	3	23	63	1,249	409	838	67	820	63	2 ditto. 35
1	1	...	...	...	2	5	112	23	87	79	83	10	2 ditto. 8
215	83	...	21	21	229	609	8,826	2,298	5,487	70	5,262	577	1,041 ditto. (3 turned lunatic before trial.) 205

II.—STATISTICS OF
D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned in cases reported at a*

PART IV.—RETURN OF COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	*Persons arrested by the Police.* Upon the report or other information.	*Persons arrested by the Police.* Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*			
30	395, 397, 398	Dakáiti.	40	1,345	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dakáiti	...	29	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, { by poisonous or stupefying drugs,	1	6	...
		{ by other means	...	172	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... { in dwelling-house	...	112	...
		{ on the highway, between sunset and sunrise.	1	125	1
		{ other robberies	2	325	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	350	4
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal,	1	465	...
36	454, 455, 457 to 460... ...	Lurking house-trespass, or house breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	45	7,677	18
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	1	287	1
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dakáiti or habitually ...	...	50	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thags, dakáits, robbers, and thieves.	2	92	...
		Total ...	93	11,035	24
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*			
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	159	10
41	336, 337...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	56	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	29	...
		Total ...	...	244	10
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*			
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	3	316	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	16	1,635	8
		{ ordinary	45	12,903	66
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	11	489	14
45*a*	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, &c.	...	31	1
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	37	4,805	22
46*a*	419, 420	Cheating	...	193	3
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	7	124	35
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	35	...
		Total ...	119	20,531	149
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*			
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	66	1
50	Cases under Chapter VIII*(b)*, Criminal Procedure Code and	Vagrancy and bad character	1	3,660	51
51	Act IX of 1874.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	2,078	...
52		Ditto, Excise Laws	5	...	...
53	Cognizable offences under the	Ditto Opium Laws	...	...	...
54	Acts specified opposite.	Ditto Railway Laws	...	346	8
55		Ditto Salt and Customs Laws	...	7	...
56		Ditto Arms Act 1878 (XI of 1878) ...	2	580	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and offences under any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	56	19,906	7
		Total ...	65	26,643	67
		Offences under other Special or Local Laws declared to be cognizable. (Detail.)			
58	Act XXVII of 1871 ...	Criminal Tribes Act	...	195	...
	Act XIII of 1889	Cantonment	...	138	...
	Act XV of 1883	Municipality	...	4	...
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	3	98	9
	Act IV of 1884	Explosives	...	2	...
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	2	...
	Act XVI of 1861	Stage Carriage Act	...	1	...
	Act XII of 1885	Indian Sea Passengers' Act	...	...	...
	Act V of 1861	Police Act	...	2	...
	Act XIII of 1885	Telegraph Act	...	3	...
	Act III of 1886	... ...	...	2	...
		Total ...	3	447	9
		GRAND TOTAL ...	470	73,566	342
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	440	73,708	382

PROTECTION.

LICE.

police station, or in cases taken up by the Police—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
77	15	1	17	33	16	248	1,287	605	648	52	612	297	34 compounded. 5 *Convicted of non-cognizable offence.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	8	17	68	17	4	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	86	6	...	
2	3	2	...	...	2	22	174	55	118	68	114	19	1 died.
5	...	...	...	...	...	4	115	30	84	74	84	1	1 lunatic before trial.
3	2	2	...	...	2	5	123	42	80	65	75	9	1 ditto.
9	9	3	1	...	4	23	330	101	226	69	224	14	3 compounded, &c.
14	8	2	...	3	9	13	322	174	141	45	134	43	7 ditto. 2
2	12	2	...	...	17	18	480	136	338	71	331	8	6 ditto. 1 died before trial.
593	109	1	7	24	77	265	7,553	1,523	6,009	80	5,923	389	21 ditto. 4
2	2	...	1	...	9	30	299	96	198	67	193	26	5 ditto. 17
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	48	15	33	69	31	5	
...	...	...	...	24	...	2	57	23	29	56	29	15	5 transferred, &c. 1
707	160	...	26	84	136	633	10,820	2,809	7,927	74	7,773	830	84 compounded, &c. 29 (1 died before trial.)
3	...	...	...	2	3	3	169	26	128	84	119	4	15 compounded, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	7	38	84	38	7	5 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	4	2	35	11	15	58	15	...	9 ditto.
3	...	...	...	2	7	6	254	44	181	80	172	11	29 ditto.
1	5	1	2	...	6	9	321	96	225	70	222	5	1 lunatic before trial.
76	40	2	2	2	42	48	1,628	421	1,206	74	1,174	77	1 died. 9
413	123	...	18	11	164	298	12,921	2,427	10,473	81	10,291	402	21 compounded, &c. 1* 25
43	9	2	...	...	14	28	527	134	391	74	368	20	2 withdrawn.
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	24	89	23	4	1 made approver. 1
65	16	...	3	2	59	152	4,936	805	4,124	84	4,043	118	7 compounded, &c. 27
7	1	...	...	...	5	2	186	35	151	81	146	16	2
4	...	...	...	...	38	2	205	27	169	86	118	1	9 ditto.
...	1	3	...	...	...	...	30	10	20	67	20	4	
612	195	...	25	15	328	539	20,782	3,958	16,783	81	16,405	647	41 compounded, &c. 64 (2 turned lunatic before trial.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	69	20	49	71	47	...	2
78	...	...	4	1	364	89	4,057	366	3,690	91	3,301	103	1 withdrawn.
1	...	...	4	1	6	78	2,114	433	1,666	79	1,661	48	15 approvers.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	353	51	302	85	294	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	6	86	6	...	
1	1	...	2	...	8	30	563	119	438	79	410	54	6 transferred, &c.
3	9	...	...	26	381	177	20,093	1,355	18,735	93	18,175	399	3 compounded. 14
83	10	...	10	28	159	377	27,256	2,345	24,886	91	23,894	607	25 compounded, &c. 16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	195	3	191	98	191	...	1 died.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	140	8	132	94	132	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	100	4	...	
...	2	2	...	...	...	4	112	19	93	83	88	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
...	2	...	...	...	...	7	461	32	428	93	423	3	1 died.
1,710	483	...	98	242	1,628	2,632	74,715	13,404	60,015	82	58,098	3,094	1,296 compounded, &c. 47 (6 turned lunatic before tria
2,010	418	...	99	95	1,930	3,048	76,146	13,318	62,002	82	57,813	2,718	826 compounded, &c. 42 (32 turned lunatic before tri

* Died before trial.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.	
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.					
1	Section 115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	„ 117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	„ 118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence.	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*					
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	10
3	„ 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...
4	„ 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225*a* 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	11	16	87	651
5	„ 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	1	1	14	324
6	„ 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	...	10	74	538
7	„ 465 to 477*(a)*	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents, not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying accounts.	...	1	7	116
8	„ 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	...	5	66
9	„ 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	...	2	91
10	„ 149, 153*(a)* to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	15	1	5	97
		Total ...	27	29	194	1,893
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*					
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	18
12	„ 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	2
12*a*	„ 376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	...	...	...	21
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*					
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	1	3	11	532
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*					
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	1	5
15	„ 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	1	4	84	6,786
16	„ 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	...	1	13
17	„ 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	4	44	396	33,558
		Total ...	5	48	482	40,362
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*					
18	Sections 417, 418	Cheating	3	1	27	979
19	„ 403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	9	205
20	„ 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	2	5	65	5,461
		Total ...	5	6	101	6,645
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*					
21	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	...	1	16
22	„ 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	...	1	23
23	„ 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	2	4	89	4,058
24	„ 500 to 502	Defamation	...	3	5	617
25	„ 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	...	6	27	1,275
26	„ 271, to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	...	2	1	163
27	„ 294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(A), C. P. C., ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	4	5	54	1,962
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	...	31	34	252
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	...	...	7	151
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	...	...	12	1,424
		Total ...	6	51	231	9,941

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.* With the Police.	*Under investigation.* Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	...	16	4	2	6	...	...	2	...	...	In 2 cases accused absconded, &c.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2,360	15	3,125	306	914	1,753	...	14	73	2	2	61 compounded, &c.
88	8	428	263	65	75	...	1	7	2	...	15 ditto.
830	...	1,452	232	437	626	1	9	87	3	...	57 ditto.
34	8	158	63	42	29	...	1	12	...	1	10 ditto.
72	1	143	12	70	59	...	...	2	...	...	
7	...	100	57	11	16	...	...	1	...	...	15 ditto.
388	1	506	39	95	361	...	1	1	3	...	6 ditto.
3,785	33	5,928	976	163	2,925	1	26	185	10	3	166 ditto.
4	3	22	12	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	4	25	15	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	
15	23	562	380	86	34	1	3	14	3	2	39 compounded, &c.
...	...	6	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1 ditto.
19	8	6,894	2,849	1,071	541	...	22	104	41	8	2,258 ditto.
6	...	20	5	2	10	...	...	2	...	...	1 ditto.
71	46	34,073	13,968	5,236	3,041	27	102	475	277	11	10,936 ditto.
96	54	40,993	16,824	6,310	3,593	27	124	582	318	19	13,196 ditto.
38	16	1,048	611	186	97	...	6	32	7	1	108 ditto.
34	3	248	118	51	40	...	...	5	3	...	31 ditto.
30	11	5,563	2,471	900	425	2	13	73	52	5	1,622 ditto.
102	30	6,859	3,200	1,137	562	2	19	110	62	6	1,761 ditto.
...	...	17	12	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
3	...	27	14	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	8 ditto.
24	11	4,177	2,233	752	241	1	16	74	30	3	827 ditto.
13	...	638	357	87	62	...	4	11	2	...	115 ditto.
19	16	1,327	818	171	127	...	11	15	8	1	176 ditto.
785	2	951	91	122	702	2	8	3	...	...	22 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
496	*204	†2,521	1,250	330	591	5	11	54	21	1	258 ditto. (*Out of these: 193 of sec. 107, C.P.C.; 11 of sec. 106, C.P.C.)
936	4	1,253	710	56	413	2	23	25	...	...	24 compounded, &c. (†Out of these: 2,316 of sec. 107, C.P.C.; 205 of sec. 106, C.P.C.)
29	2	187	76	37	35	...	1	12	1	...	25 compounded, &c.
3	...	1,439	544	247	203	...	3	8	5	...	429 ditto.
2,308	239	12,537	6,105	1,807	2,378	10	77	202	67	6	1,885 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of non-*

PART V.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.		Under trial.	
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	*Special and Local Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.* (Detail.)					
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	...	6	29	4,219
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Stamp...	...	...	3	79
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	...	...	3	38
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	...	...	2	124
	Act V of 1861	Police...	3	...	3	39
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage	...	10	1	41
	Act V of 1867	Press Act	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	...	...
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	...	...	1
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	...	...	...	1
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	...	...	32	4,081
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891, and XII of 1896.	Excise	...	1	10	53
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	...	...	4	22
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	...	...	2
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	...	...	5	234
	Act VIII of 1870	Infanticide	...	...	...	5
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	...	...	16
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.	Post Office	...	...	...	1
	Act VIII of 1876	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	...	...	4
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	...	...	4
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	...	...	1
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	...	...	36
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries	...	1	1	34
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	...	...	11
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	...	...	2	1
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	...	...	40
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	...	...	4
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	...	...	12	615
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	...	...	...
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	1	3
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1857	Poppy Cultivation	...	...	...	33
	Act XXI of 1883	Emigration	...	...	1	1
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	...	...	...	5
	Act XIII of 1859	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen ...	...	...	1	112
	Act XXII of 1867	Sarái and Paráo Act	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1898	Leper Act	...	...	...	...
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	...	...	...	...
	Act IX of 1874	European Vagrancy	...	...	...	...
	Act III of 1879	Destruction of Records	...	...	...	...
	Act II of 1894	Ports	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	3	18	110	9,861
		GRAND TOTAL ...	47	155	1,129	69,255
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	57	308	660	64,668

PROTECTION.

LICE.

cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	*Number tried.*		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Remarks.
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	*Under investigation.*		Under trial.			
						With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
65	3	4,319	1,552	648	512	...	...	61	23	1	1,522 compounded, &c.
164	5	246	40	43	139	...	1	14	...	1	8 ditto.
175	...	216	7	27	178	...	...	1	...	...	3 ditto.
15	...	141	5	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	105 ditto.
90	3	135	3	15	112	...	2	1	...	...	2 ditto.
186	...	238	2	45	190	...	...	1	...	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	
9	2	10	...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	
3	5	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	
5,791	175	9,904	271	1,074	8,347	...	12	107	3	...	90 ditto.
939	56	1,003	13	118	842	15	...	8	...	...	7 ditto.
328	...	354	2	63	282	...	1	2	...	...	4 ditto.
5	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	246	...	48	187	...	3	1	...	...	7 ditto.
30	4	35	1	9	24	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
24	...	40	4	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	
7	...	11	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	
31	...	32	...	6	26	...	...	1	...	...	
105	...	141	...	7	133	...	...	...	...	...	3 ditto.
16	...	52	2	18	25	1	2	1	...	...	
175	...	186	10	49	114	...	1	5	...	...	7 ditto.
36	...	39	...	7	31	...	...	1	...	...	
144	...	184	13	22	128	...	...	21	...	...	
6	...	10	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	
110	...	737	5	205	522	...	...	4	1	...	
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
46	...	50	1	1	47	...	...	...	...	...	1 ditto.
11	...	11	...	1	9	...	...	1	...	...	
20	...	53	7	2	44	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	5	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	16	...	6	9	...	...	1	...	...	
1	...	114	45	9	14	...	...	1	...	...	45 ditto.
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
20	...	20	9	2	7	...	...	2	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8,597	253	18,589	1,995	2,452	12,035	16	22	235	27	2	1,805 compounded, &c.
14,907	636	85,493	29,495	13,436	21,529	57	271	1,328	487	38	18,852 ditto.
14,020	895	79,713	32,091	12,161	19,301	59	166	1,147	221	28	14,539 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	INDIAN PENAL CODE.				
1	Section 115	Abetment of non-cognizable offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...
	„ 117	Abetting commission of non-cognizable offence by public, &c.	...	...	...
	„ 118, 119	Concealing design to commit non-cognizable offence,	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.*				
2	Sections 121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...
3	„ 137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship... ...	...	11	10
4	„ 172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225(*a*), 227 to 229.	Offences against public justice	97	734	3,212
5	„ 161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants	14	130	96
6	„ 193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fradulent deeds, and disposition of property.	79	501	872
7	„ 465 to 477(*a*)	Forgery, or fraudulently using forged documents not being Government Promissory Notes and falsifying account.	25	65	46
8	„ 264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures ...	7	89	75
9	„ 482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	46	8
10	„ 149, 153(*a*) to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	27	199	1,381
		Total ...	249	1,775	5,700
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*				
11	Sections 312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	8	6
12	„ 370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...
12(*a*)	„ 376	Rape by the husband	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	8	6
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Property.*				
13	Sections 384 to 389	Extortion	9	267	21
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*				
14	Section 345	Wrongful confinement	1	7	...
15	„ 352, 355, 358	Criminal force	94	6,921	82
16	„ 334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation	...	22	6
17	„ 323	Voluntarily causing hurt	528	34,113	335
		Total ...	623	41,063	423
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*				
18	Sections 417, 418...	Cheating	27	534	46
19	„ 403 to 405	Criminal misappropriation of property	10	102	44
20	„ 426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	68	5,297	187
		Total ...	105	5,933	277
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
21	Section 298	Offences against religion	...	7	2
22	„ 490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service	3	12	2
23	„ 493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage...	73	2,430	148
24	„ 500 to 502	Defamation	9	427	21
25	„ 504, 506 to 510	Intimidation, insult, and annoyance	26	831	46
26	„ 271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances	4	264	1,963
27	„ 294(*a*)	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...
28	Cases under Chapter VIII(*a*), C. P. C. ...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction ...	105	2,547	1,293
29	Cases under Chapter X, C. P. C. ...	Public nuisances	17	286	1,660
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C. ...	Disputes as to immoveable property	4	188	119
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C. ...	Maintenance of wives and children	9	956	3
		Total ...	250	7,948	5,257

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases.

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.* Acquitted or discharged.	*Persons tried.* Convicted.	Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	21	2	2	13	62	2	In two cases accused absconded, &c.
57	3,986	48	1,412	2,403	60	85	38 compounded, &c. 1 convicted of cognizable offence.
5	235	13	88	110	49	5	19 ditto.
32	1,420	53	547	679	49	82	59 ditto.
3	133	12	60	33	30	12	16 ditto. 1 ditto.
...	171	24	61	84	51	2	
2	52	8	17	17	31	1	9 ditto.
8	1,599	4	402	1,182	75	2	9 ditto.
107	7,617	164	2,589	4,521	60	191	152 ditto. 2 ditto.
...	14	...	10	4	28	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	14	...	10	4	28	...	
11	286	37	140	50	17	12	47 ditto.
...	8	4	...	2	28	1	1 ditto.
175	6,922	843	1,784	921	13	121	3,253 ditto. 4 ditto.
...	28	...	8	16	57	3	1 ditto.
810	34,166	3,368	8,175	5,168	15	582	16,873 ditto. 2 ditto.
985	41,124	4,215	9,967	6,107	15	707	20,128 ditto. 6 ditto.
9	598	63	271	124	21	37	103 ditto.
...	156	13	65	55	38	4	19 ditto.
175	5,377	573	1,572	863	16	87	2,282 ditto.
184	6,131	649	1,908	1,042	17	128	2,404 ditto.
...	9	3	5	1	11	...	
...	17	3	3	3	21	...	8 ditto.
48	2,603	276	933	312	12	59	1,023 ditto.
9	448	63	133	92	20	10	150 ditto.
13	890	126	268	248	28	16	232 ditto.
2	2,229	15	334	1,840	83	7	33 ditto. 1 ditto.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
61	3,884	187	1,035	1,843	48	150	669 ditto.
125	1,838	439	86	1,218	62	62	33 ditto.
1	310	45	80	103	33	15	67 ditto.
22	946	67	241	207	21	8	423 ditto.
281	13,174	1,224	3,118	5,867	44	327	2,638 ditto. 1 ditto.

II.—STATISTICS OF

D.—Po

1.—*Return of Persons concerned*

PART VI.—RETURN OF NON-COGNIZ

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Description of crime.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	*Persons against whom process issued.*	
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.
1	2	3	4	5	6
32	*Special and Local Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.*	(Detail.)			
	Act I of 1871, amended by Act I of 1891,	Cattle-trespass	62	5,206	79
	Act I of 1879, amended by Acts IX of 1884, V of 1888, IV of 1889, XX of 1890, and XXII of 1891.	Stamp	4	98	183
	Act IX of 1890	Railway	2	42	280
	Act XIII of 1880	Vaccination	2	126	49
	Act V of 1861	Police	4	...	175
	Act XIV of 1879	Hackney Carriage...	1	46	261
	Act V of 1867	Press Act	...	...	1
	Act III of 1867, amended by Acts XIV of 1874, XVI of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Gambling	...	...	52
	Act VI of 1878	Treasure Trove	...	2	18
	Act III of 1877, amended by Acts XII of 1879, IV of 1882, XIX of 1883, VIII of 1878, XIII of 1889, and XII of 1891.	Registration	...	3	5
	Act XV of 1883, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Municipality	30	4,870	6,103
	Act XXII of 1881, amended by Acts VI and IX of 1885, II of 1887, XX of 1890, XII of 1891, and XII of 1896.	Excise	6	90	1,056
	Act I of 1878, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Opium	2	32	359
	Act IX of 1894	Jails	...	1	6
	Act VIII of 1873, amended by Acts XII of 1874 and XII of 1891.	Canal and Drainage	45	652	19
	Act VIII of 1870...	Infanticide	...	...	83
	Act XII of 1882, amended by Acts XX of 1884, XIX of 1890, and XII of 1891.	Salt and Customs	...	14	36
	Act XIV of 1866, amended by Acts XIV of 1870, XII of 1876, and III of 1889.	Post Office	...	...	3
	Act VIII of 1876...	Oudh Village Chaukidári	...	5	5
	Act XI of 1890	Cruelty to Animals	...	5	9
	Act I of 1892	Lodgings	...	1	34
	Act II of 1892	Sanitation	...	114	162
	Act XVII of 1878, amended by Acts XIV of 1883, III of 1886, and XII of 1891.	Ferries...	3	60	29
	Act XVI of 1861, amended by Act XVI of 1876.	Stage Carriage	...	14	222
	Act XVI of 1873, amended by Acts XVI of 1874, XII of 1876, and XII of 1891.	Village Chaukidári	1	1	45
	Act I of 1891 (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).	Water-Works	...	40	140
	Act IV of 1884, amended by Act XII of 1891.	Explosives	...	4	6
	Act XIII of 1889, amended by Acts I and XII of 1891.	Cantonments	12	1,127	151
	Act VII of 1870	Court Fees	...	...	1
	Act X of 1882, amended by Acts III and VII of 1884, X of 1886, III of 1887, XIV of 1887, I, V, XI, and XII of 1889, and IV and XII of 1891.	Criminal Procedure Code	1	3	52
	Act XXVII of 1871, amended by Act VII of 1876.	Criminal Tribes Act	...	...	12
	Act III of 1857	Poppy Cultivation	...	27	28
	Act XXI of 1883...	Immigration	1	3	3
	Act VII of 1878	Forest	1	14	9
	Act XIII of 1859...	Fraudulent Breach of Contract by Workmen ...	...	91	...
	Act XXII of 1867	Sarái and Paráo Act	...	...	2
	Act III of 1898	Leper Act	...	...	2
	Act XI of 1878	Arms Act	...	...	19
	Act IX of 1874	European Vagrancy	...	...	2
	Act III of 1879	Destruction of Records	...	...	2
	Act II of 1894	Ports	...	1	...
		Total ...	177	12,692	9,703
		GRAND TOTAL ...	1,413	69,686	21,387
		GRAND TOTAL, 1898 ...	1,273	63,000	18,255

PROTECTION.

LICE.

in non-cognizable Cases—(concluded).

ABLE CRIME FOR THE YEAR 1899.

Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	*Persons tried.*		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.	
			Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
125	5,222	382	1,176	1,100	21	94	2,470	compounded, &c.
7	278	32	52	171	61	15	8	ditto.
1	323	2	45	273	85	1	2	ditto.
...	177	4	31	37	21	...	105	ditto.
1	178	...	26	148	84	3	1	ditto.
...	308	...	51	256	83	1		
...	1	...	...	1	100	...		
...	52	...	26	26	50	...		
...	20	...	2	18	90	...		
...	8	...	...	6	75	2		
35	10,968	46	1,576	9,165	83	65	116	ditto.
1	1,151	2	178	957	83	11	3	ditto.
...	393	4	77	310	79	2		
...	7	...	...	7	100	...		
4	712	64	107	539	80	2		
...	83	...	26	57	69	...		
4	46	...	...	46	92	...		
...	3	...	2	1	33	...		
...	10	...	...	10	100	...		
...	14	...	2	12	86	...		
...	35	...	9	26	74	...		
...	276	...	4	272	98	...	13	ditto.
4	88	1	39	35	39	...		
1	235	...	67	153	65	1	14	ditto.
...	47	...	12	34	74	1		
...	180	...	31	130	72	19		
...	10	...	1	9	90	...		
...	1,290	1	229	1,058	83	2		
...	1	...	...	1	100	...		
...	56	...	3	52	94	...	1	ditto.
...	12	...	1	10	83	1		
1	54	...	2	52	94	...		
...	7	...	6	1	17	...		
...	24	...	11	12	52	1		
...	91	37	12	18	20	1	23	ditto.
...	2	...	...	2	100	...		
...	2	...	...	2	100	...		
...	19	9	3	6	31	1		
...	2	...	...	2	100	...		
...	2	...	...	2	100	...		
...	1	...	1	...	100	...		
184	22,388	584	3,808	15,017	67	223	2,756	ditto.
1,752	90,734	6,873	21,540	32,608	36	1,588	28,125	ditto.
2,104	*80,423	9,397	21,017	28,084	34	1,321	20,604	ditto.

9 convicted of cognizable offence.

* Excludes 1 person who absconded.
3 convicted of cognizable offence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year* 1899.

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.												Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns II and III.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrested at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.			
			Of those in column II.	Of those in column III.				1897.	1898.	1899.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	1897. Rs.	1898. Rs.	1899. Rs.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.			X.			XI.			XII.			XIII.
Thaggi ... (1) By strangulation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thaggi ... (2) By poisoning.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
OTHER PROFESSIONAL CRIMES.																				
Dakáiti ... (1) River ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	39	...	...	350	...	...	94	...	...	
Dakáiti ... (2) Land ...	138	405	49	100	6,020	680	338	4,196	1,592	1,691	1,889	637	680	2,22,933	1,92,622	1,58,054	14,598	8,268	10,009	
Robbery	192	803	29	289	2,031	512	47	985	798	772	684	519	512	22,020	21,145	24,962	4,103	3,972	4,801	
Robbery by poisoning ...	12	20	...	9	41	11	2	25	31	20	15	17	11	1,399	753	1,258	458	109	988	
Cattle theft	1,097	1,111	14	406	2,082	507	27	1,119	624	621	859	463	507	4,733	31,773	25,868	30,023	21,331	18,959	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of Additional Police quartered as a punitive measure during the year* 1899.

District.	Name of place where quartered.	*Strength of additional Police.*				Total annual cost of additional Police, including all contingencies.	Number and date of original Government order appointing the additional Police.	Current period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in the place in which the additional Police is quartered since the date of original quartering.	Reasons for quartering the Police.
		Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
						Rs. a. p.				
Saháranpur,	Villages Rankhandi and Bhaila, police circle Deoband.	...	...	1	4	752 9 8	G. O. No. 1381 / VIII—531B-2, dated 1st December 1893, and No. 807 / VIII—611C-22, dated 18th October 1899.	For a period of six years, from 1st December 1893.	59	On account of the lawless character of the inhabitants.
Jhánsi ...	Villages Bangawan, Pura Kalan, and Gura Gunderu.	...	...	3	13	1,536 0 0	G. O. No. 829 / VIII—342F, dated 9th October 1899.	From 1st November 1899 to 30th June 1900.	14	On account of the area of these villages being in a disturbed state owing to the conduct of inhabitants in harbouring and assisting dakáits.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1899.

Province.	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.										Cost of Police.			
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	*Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*								*Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial Revenues.*		Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 11, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.	Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).	Total pay of constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).
		Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted or unmounted).	Number of mounted constables.	Number of foot constables.	Number of water constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	...	60	131	1,382	2,108	321	14,659	...	18,661	673	7,307	...	4,96,854	12,51,857	13,25,328
Oudh	...	16	40	518	551	71	4,223	...	5,419	159	1,668	...	1,42,374	4,16,084	3,74,604
					(*d*)2,659		18,882		24,080				6,39,228	16,67,941	16,99,932
					(*e*)+7		(*f*)+481		+488				(*i*)—20,000	(*j*)+1,73,040	(*l*)+36,192
														(*k*)—3,300	(*m*)—98,677
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	(*a*)5	76	171	(*c*)1,900	2,666	392	19,363	...	24,568	(*g*)832	(*h*)8,975	1,55,400	6,19,228	18,37,681	16,37,447
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	(*b*)1	...	4	16	49	...	198	...	267	...	...	13,122	...	33,592	19,008
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	...	...	1	3	7	...	25	...	36	...	...	2,044	...	5,760	2,400
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	...	...	1	2	12	...	37	...	52	...	...	2,374	...	5,940	3,552
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	...	1	3	5	23	...	110	...	142	...	...	1,605	12,439	15,146	10,560
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	1	5	11	38	...	192	...	247	...	...	2,734	9,052	26,710	18,432
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	...	...	2	2	16	...	75	...	95	...	...	962	3,187	8,640	7,200
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	...	...	1	1	9	...	39	...	50	...	...	493	1,636	4,380	3,744
Total, Railway Police ...	1	2	17	40	154	...	676	...	889	...	...	23,334	26,314	1,00,168	64,896
GRAND TOTAL ...	6	78	188	1,940	2,820	392	20,039	...	25,457	832	8,975	1,78,734	6,45,542	19,37,849	17,02,343

(*a*) Inspector-General 1
Deputy Inspectors-General ... 2
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General 1
Special Assistant to Inspector General 1
Total ... 5

(*b*) Deputy Inspector-General.

(*c*) Sub-Inspectors 1,892
Sergeants 8
Total ... 1,900

(*d*) Head Constables.

(*e*) Provision of unmounted Head Constables under the Reform scheme.

(*f*) Provision of constables (Civil Police) under the Reform scheme.

(*g*) Inspectors, including 1 Sergeant 4
Sub-Inspectors 10
Head Constables 185
Jamadárs 512
Daffadárs 121
Total ... 832

(*h*) Constables 2,015
Chaukidárs 6,960
Total ... 8,975

(*i*) Probable savings.

(*j*) Rs.
Allowances to Inspectors under the Reform scheme ... 23,700
Ditto to Sub-Inspectors of the Armed Police ditto ... 3,600
Ditto to ditto Civil Police ditto ... 1,45,440
Provision under the Reform scheme for unmounted Head Constables 300
Total ... 1,73,040

(*k*) Recoveries from Municipal and Cantonment Funds for pay of 3 Inspectors.

(*l*) Provision under the Reform scheme for 481 constables of the Civil Police.

(*m*) Probable savings.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1899—(continued).

Province.	Cost of Police—*(concluded)*.							Distribution of Force.							
								District Force.							
		Average pay of—						*Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails.*		*Reserve.*		*Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27), also policemen on orderly duty.*		*Police employed in Courts.*	
	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.	Mounted constables.	Foot and water constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17.	Total cost.	Payable from *(a)* Imperial, *(b)* Provincial Revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
North-Western Provinces ...	...	...	...	10,60,459	41,34,498	35,56,155	5,78,343	...	1	840	5,039	462	1,673	281	570
Oudh	...	...	...	2,74,351	12,07,413	10,73,025	1,34,388	...	...	287	1,628	158	601	90	185
					53,41,911	46,29,180				1,127	6,667				
					(n) +2,42,655	*(o)* +2,42,655				*(p)* +7	*(q)* +481				
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police.	...	282·4	83·6	13,34,810	55,84,566	48,71,835	7,12,731	...	...	1,134	7,148	620	2,274	371	755
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	4,000	...	96	18,593	88,315	26,494	61,821	...	...	4	24	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	800	...	96	3,129	14,133	4,240	9,893	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	1,500	...	96	3,651	17,017	5,105	11,912	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	2,200	...	96	7,927	49,877	14,963	34,914	...	...	4	28	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	3,500	...	96	14,477	74,905	74,905	...	...	...	6	22	...	...	1	...
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	1,500	...	96	3,942	25,431	7,629	17,802	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	600	...	96	2,235	13,088	3,926	9,162	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Total, Railway Police ...	14,100	...	96	53,954	2,82,766	1,37,262	1,45,504	...	...	19	101	...	...	2	...
Grand Total ...	14,100	282·4	84·0	13,88,764	58,67,332	50,09,097	8,58,235	...	1	1,153	7,249	620	2,274	373	755

	Rs.	Rs.
(n) Item shown in column 13	1,55,400	
Item *(j)* shown in column 15	1,73,040	
Item *(l)* shown in column 16	36,192	
		3,64,632
Deduct—		
Item *(i)* shown in column 14	20,000	
Item *(k)* shown in column 15	3,300	
Item *(m)* shown in column 16	98,677	
		1,21,977
Net Total ...		2,42,655

(o) Item *(n)* shown in column 21.
(p) and *(q)* Proposals under the Reform scheme.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of District Police in the year* 1899—(concluded).

Province.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—(concluded).							Area of whole Province in square miles.	Population of whole Province.	Number of police stations.	Number of outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I, and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 32 and 33).	Remarks.
	District Force—(concld).				On town, municipal, or harbour duty.		In cantonments.					To area.			To population.					
	Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.									On the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole Province.	Of Province, exclusive both of the population and the force in towns	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.														
1	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51
North-Western Provinces	2,038	7,697	3,621	14,980	616	6,926	438	83,286	34,254,254	727	134	1 to 9·55	...	...	1 to 3,519	...	...	130,674	13·4 to 1 Policeman.	
Oudh	574	1,880	1,109	4,294	151	1,591	85	24,217	12,650,831	156	54	1 to 9·86	...	...	1 to 5,155	...	...	53,266	21·7 to 1 Policeman.	
			4,730 (r) +7	19,274 (s) +481																
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh District Police...	2,612	9,577	4,737	19,755	767	8,517	523	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8·81	...	...	1 to 3,848	...	...	183,940	15·0 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, East Indian Railway.	64	174	69	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,388	4·4 to 1 Policeman.	
Government Railway Police, Delhi-Umballa and Kálka Railway.	10	21	11	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Cawnpore-Achnera Railway.	13	31	15	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Indian Midland Railway.	27	82	31	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	47	170	54	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Bengal and North-Western Railway.	18	65	20	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Government Railway Police, Rohilkhand and Kumaun Railway.	11	32	11	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total, Railway Police ...	190	575	211	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,388	4·4 to 1 Policeman.	
Grand Total ...	2,802	10,152	4,948	20,431	767	8,517	523	107,503	46,905,085	883	188	1 to 8 29	...	...	1 to 3,621	...	...	187,328	14·4 to 1 Policeman.	

(r) and (s) Proposals under the Reform Scheme.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal Management of the Force for the year* 1899.

Province.	Total strength.				Armament of the Force.					Punishments.											
	Sanctioned.		*Actual.*		*With fire-arms.*			*Not with fire-arms.*		*Dismissed.*		*Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act.*		Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.							
														Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code.*		*Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves, &c.).	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Number provided with swords only.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
North-Western Provinces	3,761	16,398	3,710	15,923	235	5,286	179	5,035	9,424	42	154	248	283	2	27	4	2	4	12	11	49
Oudh	1,161	4,836	1,145	4,800	100	1,603	115	1,168	3,011	8	39	65	63	1	3	2	1	2	7	1	18
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,922	21,234	4,855	20,723	335	6,889	294	6,203	12,435	50	193	313	346	3	30	6	3	6	19	12	67
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	95	260	95	260	...	...	...	84	271	2	...	3	10	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	85	306	85	300	...	...	...	79	312	1	7	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	31	110	31	104	...	...	...	29	112	...	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	211	676	211	664	...	...	...	192	695	3	11	15	20	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2
Grand Total ...	5,133	21,910	5,066	21,387	335	6,889	294	6,395	13,130	53	204	328	366	3	33	6	3	6	19	12	69

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General internal Management of the Force for the year 1899—(concluded).

Province.	Rewards.		Education.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the Force during the year.						Percentage to total actual strength.			Remarks.
	Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.														
	By promotion.	By *khillats*, presents, good conduct stripes or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.				On pension or gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admissions into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
North-Western Provinces ...	1,095	5,554	3,254	4,245	2,087	9,344	8,202	207	456	226	342	17	252	41·15	·11	1·28	
Oudh	174	1,920	909	709	652	2,426	2,867	89	132	50	115	6	52	42·32	·11	·87	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,269	7,424	4,163	4,954	2,739	11,770	11,069	296	588	276	457	23	304	41·73	·11	1·18	
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	43	168	92	48	13	184	158	1	8	2	7	1	4	44	·12	1·12	
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	40	110	85	68	15	196	174	1	10	8	5	...	6	6	·01	1·55	
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	20	54	31	25	15	66	54	...	8	4	...	...	1	27	·07	·74	
Total ...	103	332	208	141	43	446	386	2	26	14	12	1	11	25	·06	1·25	
Grand Total ...	1,372	7,806	4,371	5,095	2,782	12,216	11,455	298	614	290	469	24	315	36·15	·09	1·19	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memorandum showing the number of Pension Cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December 1899.

Cases of last year.	Cases received during the year.	Total.	*Number of cases sanctioned by Government.*			*Number of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police.*			*Undisposed of cases.*					Remarks.
			Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant-General.	Pending with District Superintendents of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
63	319	382	103	1	104	222	16	238	5	15	13	3	36	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1899.

Province.	Race.															Religion or Caste.						
	Europeans.					*Eurasians.*					*Natives.*					Officers.						
	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	*Hindus.*				
																		Brâhmans.	Râjputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Jâts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
North-Western Provinces,	33	25	33	9	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	...	91	3,571	15,924	109	1,972	446	323	8	143	102
Oudh	12	5	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	26	1,105	4,800	31	609	154	91	5	38	11
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,	45	30	44	10	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	117	4,676	20,724	140	2,581	600	414	13	181	113
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	78	260	16	44	9	5	...	2	2
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	1	...	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	71	300	14	50	7	5	...	...	...
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	1	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	104	6	14	7	2	...	...	...
Total ...	2	...	15	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	175	664	36	108	23	12	...	2	2
Grand Total ...	47	30	59	29	...	...	...	6	2	1	1	...	119	4,851	21,388	176	2,689	623	426	13	183	115

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year* 1899—(concluded).

Province.	RELIGION OR CASTE—*(concluded)*.																	
	OFFICERS—*(concluded)*.					MEN.												
	Hindus—(concluded).			*Other Religions.*				*Hindus.*								*Other Religions.*		Grand Total, Officers and Men.
	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			Christians.	Muhammadans.	Bráhmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Játs.	Káiths.	Gújars.	Hindus of all other castes.			
1	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
North-Western Provinces	224	3	439	...	...	3	6,284	2,956	3,284	203	260	137	269	18	2,503	8	...	19,694
Oudh	86	2	135	...	...	3	1,493	849	846	43	57	34	109	...	1,366	...	...	5,962
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	310	5	574	...	...	6	7,777	3,805	4,130	246	317	171	378	18	3,869	8	...	25,656
Government Railway Police, Central Section.	15	...	2	...	...	...	93	66	58	...	5	1	11	...	26	...	...	355
Government Railway Police, Northern Section.	8	..	2	...	...	...	137	74	54	...	1	2	12	...	20	...	...	386
Government Railway Police, Southern Section.	4	...	...	...	...	...	41	19	30	...	3	...	4	...	7	...	...	136
Total ...	26	...	4	...	...	...	271	159	142	...	9	3	27	...	53	...	...	877
GRAND TOTAL ...	336	5	578	...	...	6	8,048	3,964	4,272	246	326	174	405	18	3,922	8	...	26,533

Officers.			*Men.*		
Vacancies ...	1898	... 73	Vacancies ...	1898	... 312
	1899	... 67		1899	... 523

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900.

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dehra Dún ...	1	Dehra ...	21,881	1	3	16	20	4,826	...	16,792	11,127	27,919	32,745	26,421	6,324	0 12 3	1 4 5
	2	Mussoorie ...	11,051	1	3	10	14	10,250	...	82,008	20,506	1,02,514	1,12,764	86,563	26,201	7 6 9	9 4 5
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	63,194	1	4	16	21	15,990	57,972	3,125	13,221	74,318	90,308	65,881	24,427	0 15 6	1 2 9
	4	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	1	3	13	17	21,475	25,145	17,135	11,572	53,852	75,327	55,855	19,472	1 7 2	1 13 8
	5	Deoband ...	19,250	1	2	13	16	4,196	12,016	...	4,675	16,691	20,887	15,551	5,336	0 10 0	0 13 10
	6	Roorkee ...	14,291	1	2	10	13	5,870	14,141	3,000	7,116	24,257	30,127	20,220	9,907	1 3 9	1 11 9
Muzaffarnagar,	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	...	3	13	16	3,384	17,350	588	4,409	22,347	25,731	20,286	5,445	0 15 9	1 3 8
	8	Kandhla ...	9,487	...	3	13	16	1,455	5,238	...	1,577	6,815	8,270	7,018	1,252	0 8 10	0 11 6
	9	Kairana ...	18,420	...	3	13	16	4,183	10,669	...	2,911	13,580	17,763	12,888	4,875	0 9 3	0 11 10
Meerut ...	10	Meerut ...	119,390	...	5	16	21	54,780	1,37,656	2,967	59,011	1,99,634	2,54,414	2,37,545	16,869	1 2 10	1 10 9
	11	Gháziabad ...	10,193	1	1	10	12	14,691	11,167	499	3,054	14,720	29,411	20,512	8,899	1 2 4	1 7 1
	12	Shahdara ...	5,306	1	1	7	9	953	...	1,298	1,161	2,459	3,412	2,992	420	0 3 11	0 7 5
	13	Baraut ...	6,781	1	1	7	9	1,495	4,613	187	1,353	6,153	7,648	6,525	1,123	0 11 4	0 14 6
	14	Bághpat ...	6,292	1	1	10	12	1,083	3,703	237	1,617	5,557	6,640	6,105	535	0 10 0	0 14 2

	15	Hápur ...	14,977	1	1	10	12	9,557	10,562	...	5,595	16,157	25,714	19,171	6,543	0 11 3	1 1 3
	16	Pilkhua ...	5,441	1	1	7	9	251	...	2,477	820	3,297	3,548	3,066	482	0 7 3	0 9 8
	17	Sardhana ...	12,059	1	1	10	12	3,933	8,208	...	2,366	10,574	14,507	13,333	1,174	0 10 11	0 14 0
	18	Mowána ...	8,221	1	1	7	9	907	...	2,926	389	4,315	5,222	4,406	816	0 5 8	0 8 4
Bulandshahr ...	19	Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	1	6	8	6,218	12,843	...	4,662	17,505	23,723	17,619	6,104	0 13 2	1 0 7
	20	Anúpshahr ...	7,952	1	1	7	9	5,048	5,659	1,247	978	7,884	12,932	7,497	5,435	0 13 11	0 15 11
	21	Khurja ...	26,349	1	2	9	12	10,636	20,065	...	6,732	26,797	37,433	28,366	9,067	0 12 2	1 0 3
	22	Sikandrabad ...	15,231	1	1	6	8	6,896	9,478	...	3,106	12,584	19,480	15,857	3,623	0 9 11	0 13 3
Aligarh ...	23	Koil (Aligarh) ...	61,485	1	3	13	17	7,869	58,587	576	16,031	75,194	83,063	67,309	15,754	0 15 5	1 3 6
	24	Háthras ...	39,181	1	2	13	16	5,356	33,165	...	6,278	39,443	44,799	36,411	8,388	0 13 7	1 0 1
	25	Atrauli ...	15,408	1	1	10	12	5,660	10,481	53	1,818	12,352	18,012	10,127	7,885	0 10 11	0 12 10
	26	Sikandra Rao ...	10,263	1	2	11	14	2,251	7,247	36	1,318	8,601	10,852	8,159	2,693	0 11 4	0 13 5
		Divisional Total...	586,325	22	52	276	350	2,09,213	4,75,965	1,35,151	1,94,403	8,05,519	10,14,732	8,15,683	1,99,049	1 0 8	1 5 11
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	56,431	1	4	13	18	14,462	49,312	159	7,758	57,230	71,692	65,787	5,905	0 14 0	1 0 3
	28	Brindaban ...	26,000	1	1	10	12	3,886	16,585	...	3,584	20,169	24,055	20,608	3,447	0 10 2	0 12 4
	29	Kosi ...	8,404	1	1	10	12	6,664	7,942	720	4,648	13,310	19,974	11,400	8,574	1 0 6	1 9 4
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	168,662	...	8	24	32	10,338	2,60,737	86,564	98,136	4,15,437	4,55,775	4,40,203	15,572	2 0 11	2 10 3
	31	Fatehpur-Sikri ...	6,286	2	6	...	8	1,533	5,000	...	1,011	6,011	7,544	4,957	2,587	0 12 8	0 15 3
	32	Firozabad ...	15,278	2	...	9	11	5,675	14,695	...	2,166	16,861	22,536	12,943	9,593	0 15 4	1 1 7
Farukhabad ...	33	Fatehgarh *cum* Farrukhabad.	73,009	1	1	28	30	13,862	48,088	2,214	9,403	59,705	73,567	59,851	13,716	0 11 0	0 13 1
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	18,551	1	3	13	17	4,850	13,428	270	2,168	15,866	20,716	18,232	2,484	1 11 10	1 13 9
Etáwah ...	35	Etáwah ...	38,793	...	4	16	20	19,797	35,211	329	7,636	43,176	62,973	47,445	15,528	0 14 8	1 1 9

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900—(continued).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Number of Members of Committee or Board.				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under special Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,800	1	3	13	17	5,130	8,949	...	3,858	12,807	17,937	14,343	3,594	1 2 4	1 10 3
	37	Soron ...	11,265	1	3	13	17	6,489	6,996	...	2,362	9,358	15,847	9,648	6,199	0 9 11	0 13 3
	38	Kásganj ...	16,050	1	3	13	17	8,494	14,041	113	2,638	16,792	25,286	21,810	3,476	0 14 1	1 0 8
	39	Marehra ...	7,812	...	7	2	9	1,864	4,087	...	635	4,722	6,586	5,784	802	0 8 4	0 9 8
	40	Jalesar ...	13,420	1	2	13	16	5,321	9,636	...	1,481	11,117	16,438	11,959	4,479	0 11 5	0 13 1
		Divisional Total ...	467,761	13	46	177	236	1,08,365	4,94,707	90,369	1,47,485	7,32,561	8,40,926	7,44,970	95,956	1 4 0	1 9 1
Bareilly ...	41	Bareilly ...	107,785	2	8	27	37	22,963	1,08,568	12,410	28,193	1,49,171	1,72,134	1,33,186	38,948	1 2 0	1 6 2
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	16,236	1	3	13	17	1,365	8,891	947	2,629	12,467	13,832	11,545	2,287	0 9 8	0 12 3
	43	Chandpur ...	12,256	...	4	13	17	4,411	6,355	...	897	7,252	11,663	7,103	4,560	0 8 4	0 9 6
	44	Dhámpur ...	6,708	1	...	10	11	4,634	8,216	...	818	9,034	13,668	7,762	5,906	1 3 7	1 5 7
	45	Nagína ...	22,150	...	4	12	16	2,809	13,235	...	1,387	14,622	17,431	12,048	5,383	0 9 7	0 10 7
	46	Najíbabad ...	19,410	1	...	13	14	2,575	14,158	...	2,859	17,017	19,592	13,684	5,908	0 11 8	0 14 0
Budaun ...	47	Budaun ...	35,372	...	5	17	22	13,164	20,988	401	15,607	36,996	50,160	37,119	13,041	0 9 8	1 0 9
	48	Bilsi ...	5,802	...	8	1	9	635	...	2,156	1,049	3,195	3,830	3,151	679	0 5 11	0 8 10
	49	Ujhani ...	7,427	1	1	7	9	2,064	....	2,663	1,663	4,326	6,390	5,391	999	0 5 9	0 9 4
	50	Sahaswan ...	15,601	1	2	10	13	3,300	...	5,367	3,751	9,118	12,418	8,192	4,226	0 5 6	0 9 4

Moradabad ...	51	Moradabad ...	72,515	2	5	18	25	20,366	56,530	109	8,121	64,760	85,126	70,168	14,958	0 12 6	0 14 3
	52	Chandausi ...	28,111	1	2	10	13	8,872	24,231	518	3,394	28,143	37,015	24,491	12,524	0 14 1	1 0 0
	53	Amroha ...	35,094	1	4	13	18	5,951	19,484	...	1,229	20,713	26,664	20,881	5,783	0 8 11	0 9 5
	54	Sambhal ...	37,226	1	1	19	21	4,390	16,808	1,512	1,677	19,997	24,387	22,404	1,983	0 7 10	0 8 7
Sháhjahánpur...	55	Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	1	5	19	25	14,516	50,675	388	38,747	89,810	1,04,326	81,549	22,777	0 10 5	1 2 4
	56	Tilhar ...	17,265	1	2	13	16	13,884	15,277	1,589	5,986	22,852	36,736	15,402	21,334	0 15 8	1 5 2
Pilibhít ...	57	Pilibhít ...	33,799	...	4	13	17	16,901	27,022	1,641	16,409	45,072	61,973	46,929	15,044	0 13 7	1 5 4
	58	Bisalpur ...	9,221	...	2	10	12	2,556	5,286	760	1,106	7,152	9,708	7,564	2,144	0 10 6	0 12 5
		Divisional Total ...	558,955	14	60	238	312	1,45,356	3,95,724	30,461	1,35,512	5,61,697	7,07,053	5,28,569	1,78,484	0 12 2	1 0 0
Cawnpore ...	59	Cawnpore ...	163,762	...	4	22	26	62,233	15,371	3,81,051	90,104	4,86,526	5,48,759	4,44,710	1,04,049	2 6 9	2 15 6
Fatehpur ...	60	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	2	13	15	1,489	10,992	401	1,676	13,069	14,558	12,383	2,175	0 9 0	0 10 4
Bánda ...	61	Bánda ...	23,071	1	2	12	15	4,996	16,255	494	4,406	21,155	26,151	21,530	4,621	0 11 7	0 14 8
Allahabad ...	62	Allahabad ...	162,895	1	6	21	28	26,523	1,80,389	93,737	1,04,870	3,78,996	4,05,519	3,65,259	40,260	1 10 11	2 5 3
Jhánsi ...	63	Jhánsi ...	53,779	4	2	10	16	6,679	39,702	4,143	12,511	56,356	63,035	52,248	10,787	0 13 1	1 0 9
	64	Lalitpur ...	11,348	4	8	...	12	10,258	10,617	450	5,117	16,184	26,442	15,383	11,696	0 15 7	1 6 7
	65	Mau-Ránipur ...	19,675	1	3	13	17	5,600	11,949	783	3,541	16,273	21,873	14,746	6,490	0 10 4	0 13 3
Jalaun ...	66	Orai ...	8,369	6	...	12	18	2,430	4,611	521	3,878	9,010	11,440	9,058	2,382	0 9 10	1 1 2
	67	Kálpi ...	12,713	3	...	6	9	2,943	10,863	249	1,487	12,599	15,542	10,416	5,126	0 14 0	0 15 10
	68	Kúnch ...	13,408	3	...	6	9	4,389	11,331	1,600	1,373	14,304	18,693	12,074	6,619	0 15 5	1 1 1
		Divisional Total ...	489,199	23	27	115	165	1,27,540	3,12,080	4,83,429	2,28,963	10,24,472	11,52,012	9,57,807	1,94,205	1 10 0	2 1 2
Benares ...	69	Benares ...	211,586	1	6	18	25	2,30,517	2,98,569	1,20,329	44,074	4,62,972	6,93,489	4,61,025	2,32,464	1 15 8	2 3 0
Mirzapur ...	70	Mirzapur ...	84,130	1	2	19	22	10,387	51,344	...	10,710	62,054	72,441	65,509	6,932	0 9 9	0 11 9
	71	Chunár ...	11,423	...	3	10	13	2,830	5,760	138	1,216	7,114	9,944	7,501	2,443	0 8 3	0 9 11
Jaunpur ...	72	Jaunpur ...	42,819	1	3	13	17	5,893	31,573	1,327	12,542	45,442	51,335	41,761	9,574	0 12 3	1 0 11
Gházipur ...	73	Gházipur ...	44,970	2	4	19	25	8,632	29,583	310	14,085	43,978	52,610	38,738	13,872	0 10 7	0 15 8
Ballia ...	74	Ballia ...	16,372	1	...	9	10	4,895	...	2,977	8,435	11,412	16,307	10,382	5,925	0 2 10	0 11 2
		Divisional Total ...	411,300	6	18	88	112	2,63,154	4,16,829	1,25,081	91,062	6,32,972	8,96,126	6,24,916	2,71,210	1 5 1	1 8 8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	*Number of Members of Committee or Board.*				Balance from previous year.	Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxation.	Realizations under Revenue Acts. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation. Grants and contributions. Extraordinary and debt and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income, excluding balance.	Total income, including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of total income per head of population.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Gorakhpur ...	75	Gorakhpur ...	62,677	...	5	16	21	19,770	58,335	1,091	21,644	81,070	1,00,840	89,802	11,038	0 15 2	1 4 8
Azamgarh ...	76	Azamgarh ...	19,442	1	3	13	17	1,847	13,822	3,923	2,880	19,825	21,672	15,882	5,790	0 14 7	1 0 3
		Divisional Total ...	82,119	1	8	29	38	21,617	72,217	4,954	23,724	1,00,895	1,22,512	1,05,684	16,828	0 15 0	1 3 8
Almora ...	77	Almora ...	6,825	1	2	10	13	2,942	7,654	2,757	1,168	11,579	14,521	11,052	3,469	1 8 4	1 11 1
Naini Tal ...	78	Naini Tal ...	12,408	3	8	...	11	32,556	5,695	1,12,721	48,813	1,67,229	1,99,785	1,68,253	31,532	9 8 8	13 7 7
	79	Káshipur ...	14,717	1	...	10	11	1,949	...	8,128	3,439	11,567	13,516	10,576	2,940	0 8 10	0 12 8
	80	Haldwáni ...	4,947	4	8	...	12	2,794	...	3,526	5,545	9,071	11,865	9,452	2,430	0 12 0	1 13 4
		Divisional Total...	38,897	9	18	20	47	40,241	13,349	1,27,132	58,965	1,99,446	2,39,687	1,99,333	40,354	3 9 9	5 2 1
Lucknow ...	81	Lucknow ...	244,393	2	6	24	32	30,559	2,95,245	31,840	93,519	4,20,604	4,51,163	4,24,022	27,141	1 3 6	1 9 1
Unao ...	82	Unao ...	12,831	1	2	10	13	867	...	4,681	2,835	7,516	8,383	6,548	1,835	0 5 10	0 9 4
Rae Bareli ...	83	Rae Bareli ...	18,793	...	4	19	23	4,834	17,104	36	16,606	33,746	38,580	26,460	12,120	0 14 7	1 12 8
Sitapur ...	84	Sitapur ...	21,380	1	2	10	13	19,124	19,849	3,431	15,059	38,339	57,463	33,107	24,356	1 1 5	1 12 8
	85	Khairabad ...	13,773	1	2	10	13	938	6,114	158	2,456	8,728	9,666	7,800	1,866	0 7 3	0 10 1
	86	Hardoi ...	11,152	1	2	13	16	3,823	...	7,471	7,829	15,300	19,123	14,417	4,706	0 10 9	1 5 11
	87	Shahabad ...	20,152	1	2	13	16	3,870	...	5,947	6,154	12,101	15,971	12,434	3,537	0 4 9	0 9 7

Hardoi ...	88	Sandíla ...	16,813	1	4	15	20	2,465	10,927	642	1,263	12,832	15,297	12,268	3,029	0 11 0	0 12 3
	89	Sándi ...	9,639	1	1	10	12	596	...	2,721	1,808	4,529	5,125	4,286	839	0 4 6	0 7 6
	90	Piháni ...	7,993	1	1	7	9	838	...	2,241	1,164	3,405	4,243	3,401	842	0 4 6	0 6 10
Kheri ...	91	Lakhimpur ...	8,073	...	2	13	15	9,700	...	8,466	11,134	19,600	29,300	10,916	18,384	1 0 9	2 6 10
	92	Muhamdi ...	6,932	...	2	9	11	1,057	...	1,398	1,336	2,734	3,791	3,087	704	0 3 2	0 6 3
		Divisional Total...	391,929	10	30	153	193	78,671	3,49,239	69,032	1,61,163	5,79,434	6,58,105	5,58,746	99,359	1 1 1	1 7 7
Fyzabad ...	93	Fyzabad ...	72,686	1	5	17	23	21,681	47,807	661	17,657	66,125	87,806	75,581	12,225	0 9 11	0 13 7
	94	Tánda ...	19,724	2	...	16	18	1,503	....	7,195	2,125	9,320	10,823	9,389	1,434	0 5 10	0 7 7
Gonda ...	95	Gonda ...	14,609	...	5	18	23	4,298	12,280	...	6,837	19,117	23,415	16,716	6,699	0 13 5	1 14 11
	96	Nawábganj ...	9,213	1	2	9	12	506	...	2,229	3,635	5,864	6,370	5,043	1,327	0 3 10	0 10 2
	97	Utraula ...	6,625	...	1	10	11	237	...	2,057	1,271	3,328	3,565	3,404	161	0 4 11	0 8 0
	98	Balrámpur ...	14,849	1	1	18	20	1,511	...	3,868	2,225	6,093	7,604	6,075	1,529	0 2 11	0 5 4
Bahraich ...	99	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	4	16	20	14,732	19,453	300	7,794	27,547	42,279	23,096	19,183	0 13 2	1 2 3
	100	Nánpára ...	9,322	...	2	10	12	816	5,765	...	3,156	8,921	9,797	8,292	1,505	0 9 10	0 15 3
	101	Bhinga ...	5,921	...	...	10	10	309	...	711	1,938	2,649	2,958	2,782	176	0 1 11	0 7 2
Sultánpur ...	102	Sultánpur ...	8,751	...	5	15	20	3,732	7,999	382	7,787	16,168	19,900	16,505	3,395	0 15 3	1 13 6
Partábgarh ...	103	Bela (Partábgarh),	8,958	...	12	1	13	2,291	7,428	256	3,040	10,724	13,015	9,578	3,437	0 13 8	1 3 1
Bara Banki ...	104	Nawábganj (Bara Banki).	14,478	1	4	13	18	2,641	10,257	3,261	7,375	20,893	23,534	13,556	3,978	1 14 11	1 7 1
		Divisional Total...	209,182	6	41	153	200	54,257	1,10,989	20,920	64,900	1,96,809	2,51,066	1,96,017	55,049	0 10 1	0 15 0
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,235,667	104	300	1,249	1,653	10,48,414	26,41,099	10,86,529	11,06,177	48,33,805	58,82,219	47,31,725	11,50,494	1 2 6	1 13 1

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX of* 1856 *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income, including balance from the previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of taxation per assessed house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of the year.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut	82	382,672	111,324	67,354	93,596 0 0	1,29,660 0 0	0 3 11	1 6 3	1,15,670 0 0	13,990 0 0
Agra	48	232,588	62,646	33,038	48,152 0 0	63,151 0 0	0 3 4	1 7 4	50,348 0 0	12,803 0 0
Rohilkhand	45	274,739	62,130	30,973	45,675 0 0	58,409 0 0	0 2 8	1 7 7	50,687 0 0	7,722 0 0
Allahabad	44	202,912	48,033	27,198	40,049 0 0	55,118 0 0	0 3 2	1 7 6	45,135 0 0	9,983 0 0
Benares	28	173,195	37,329	21,239	30,955 0 0	44,805 0 0	0 2 10	1 7 4	33,613 0 0	11,192 0 0
Gorakhpur	25	160,413	30,561	12,634	26,942 0 0	39,330 0 0	0 2 8	2 2 1	29,537 0 0	9,843 0 0
Kumaun	6	17,229	2,908	2,501	4,617 0 0	12,520 0 0	0 4 3	1 13 7	9,764 0 0	2,756 0 0
Lucknow...	26	155,134	29,344	19,298	26,147 0 0	36,391 0 0	0 2 8	1 5 8	28,786 0 0	7,605 0 0
Fyzabad	25	121,206	25,195	15,903	22,007 0 0	30,477 0 0	0 2 10	1 14 8	22,805 0 0	7,672 0 0
Total ...	329	1,720,088	409,470	230,138	3,38,140 0 0	4,69,911 0 0	0 3 1	1 7 6	3,86,345 0 0	83,566 0 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I.—Statement showing the actual Income and Expenditure of District Boards, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1899-1900.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs.		Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	14,153	1. Refunds	63
VI.—Provincial Rates	33,11,086	3. Land Revenue	458
XII.—Interest—		18. General Administration	87,214
(a) On Educational securities	18,401	20. Police	1,30,605
(b) On Dispensary securities		22. Education	14,23,096
XVII.—Police	3,21,483	24. Medical	5,69,833
XIX.—Education	2,82,779	26. Scientific, &c.	28,995
XX.—Medical	1,69,058	30. Stationery and Printing	2,445
XXI.—Scientific, &c.	8,557	32. Miscellaneous	2,064
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,09,029	45. Civil Works	24,12,577
XXXII.—Civil Works	1,00,466		
Surplus of the Ferry Fund	3,56,494		
Total, Receipts ...	46,91,506	Total, Charges ...	46,57,350
Contribution from Provincial	5,96,433	Contribution to Provincial	5,39,915
Transfers between Local and Local...	399	Transfers between Local and Local	1,462
Advances	6,573	Advances	9,796
Deposits	2,693	Deposits and investment accounts	2,557
Opening Balance	8,29,310	Closing Balance	9,15,634
Grand Total ...	61,26,914	Grand Total ...	61,26,914

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1899-1900.

Revenue and Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1898-99.			*Actuals of* 1899-1900.			*Budget*, 1899-1900.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	1,88,05,696	33,518	1,88,39,214	1,72,97,751	35,628	1,73,33,379	1,78,37,000	1,72,89,000
IV.—Stamps	55,62,939	...	55,62,939	56,67,662	...	56,67,662	56,25,000	55,50,000
V.—Excise	14,21,212	...	14,21,212	15,92,460	...	15,92,460	13,94,000	15,87,000
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	13,74,614	93,88,320	1,07,62,934	13,13,828	90,00,193	1,03,14,021	1,06,54,000	1,04,54,000
(Not under the Control of the District Boards.)								
Provincial share for Famine Insurance ...	13,74,614	...	13,74,614					
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	20,78,073	20,78,073					
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	3,12,270	3,12,270					
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	61,422	61,422					
4 per cent. Patwári Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	21,23,930	21,23,930					
2½ per cent. Patwári Rate, Oudh ...	...	5,47,307	5,47,307					
Rural Police Rate, Oudh	...	6,52,057	6,52,057					
(Under the Control of the District Boards.)								
12 per cent. Local Rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	25,12,531	25,12,531					
2½ annas Acreage Cess	...	82,993	82,993					
7 per cent. Consolidated Local Rate, Oudh...	...	8,32,772	8,32,772					
1 per cent. Road Cess	...	53,777	53,777					
Receipts from Surrendered Jágírs ...	...	1,31,188	1,31,188					
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	12,04,012	...	12,04,012	12,28,938	...	12,28,938	12,10,000	12,25,000
IX.—Forest	7,84,018	...	7,84,018	8,07,370	...	8,07,370	8,06,000	8,00,000
X.—Registration	2,06,713	...	2,06,713	2,14,064	...	2,14,064	2,15,000	2,05,000
XII.—Interest	4,89,708	18,343	5,08,051	5,05,243	18,527	5,23,770	4,67,000	5,06,000
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	4,56,010	...	4,56,010	4,51,156	...	4,51,156	4,39,000	4,57,000
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	3,55,647	...	3,55,647	3,77,905	...	3,77,905	4,50,000	3,65,000
XVII.—Police	4,46,510	...	4,46,510	1,36,110	3,21,485	4,57,595	4,49,000	4,55,000
XIX.—Education	1,18,905	2,59,040	3,77,945	1,14,663	2,83,753	3,98,416	3,78,000	3,90,000
XX.—Medical	40,025	1,58,322	1,98,347	33,425	1,69,058	2,02,483	2,05,000	2,01,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,35,125	5,674	1,40,799	1,27,013	6,795	1,33,808	1,45,000	1,39,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	39,153	...	39,153	36,274	...	36,274	37,000	40,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	91,752	...	91,752	81,834	...	81,834	80,000	83,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous... ...	2,04,145	1,10,428	3,14,573	2,38,994	1,09,366	3,48,360	3,94,000	3,55,000
XXIX.—Major Works. Civil officers ...	4,15,773	...	4,15,773	4,22,459	...	4,22,459	4,07,000	4,20,000
XXIX.—Major Works. Public Works officers.	46,32,523	...	46,32,523	49,47,582	...	49,47,582	45,69,000	48,88,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. Civil officers ...	19,050	...	19,050	15,252	...	15,252	15,000	16,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation. Public Works officers.	2,23,791	...	2,23,791	2,00,574	...	2,00,574	1,80,000	2,12,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. Civil officers ...	5,80,412	1,02,054	6,82,466	5,12,596	91,369	6,03,965	6,21,000	6,16,000
XXXII.—Civil Works. Public Works officers.	1,72,921	15,228	1,88,149	1,53,364	16,928	1,70,292	1,63,000	1,65,000
Total ...	3,77,80,654	1,00,90,927	4,78,71,581	3,64,76,517	1,00,53,102	4,65,29,619	4,67,40,000	4,64,18,000
Receipts under Adjusting Heads ...	7,09,162	22,07,793	29,16,955	5,40,149	21,22,052	26,62,201	28,90,000	26,10,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	43,879	43,879	...	18,019	18,019	...	...
Total, Receipts ...	3,84,89,816	1,23,42,599	5,08,32,415	3,70,16,666	1,21,93,173	4,92,09,839	4,96,30,000	4,90,28,000
Opening Balance	...	8,11,126	8,11,126	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	46,49,000	47,58,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551	5,42,79,000	5,37,86,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

1.—*Account of Provincial Services and Incorporated Local Funds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1899-1900—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1898-99.			*Actuals of* 1899-1900.			*Budget*, 1899-1900.	
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Original.	Revised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,03,993	6,137	1,10,130	86,113	4,504	90,617	1,06,000	1,06,000
2. Assignments and Compensations.	2,55,866	...	2,55,866	2,37,248	...	2,37,248	2,60,000	2,50,000
3. Land Revenue	41,17,657	35,58,417	76,76,074	40,78,848	36,11,170	76,90,018	79,80,000	76,74,000
6. Stamps...	1,34,241	...	1,34,241	1,22,222	...	1,22,222	1,45,000	1,40,000
7. Excise	13,988	...	13,988	15,986	...	15,986	24,000	16,000
8. Provincial Rates	8,209	...	8,209	8,716	...	8,716	9,000	9,000
10. Assessed Taxes	1,664	...	1,664	1,090	...	1,090	1,000	1,000
11. Forest	4,86,017	...	4,86,017	4,71,192	...	4,71,192	5,04,000	4,75,000
12. Registration	1,05,561	...	1,05,561	1,08,329	...	1,08,329	1,14,000	1,08,000
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	4,02,246	...	4,02,246	3,64,780	...	3,64,780	3,91,000	3,75,000
15. Post-office	...	1,86,322	1,86,322	...	1,83,311	1,83,311	1,92,000	1,86,000
18. General Administration ...	13,75,129	1,04,446	14,79,575	13,61,090	1,09,701	14,70,791	14,98,000	14,75,000
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	51,59,420	...	51,59,420	52,09,833	...	52,09,833	52,98,000	52,10,000
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	16,08,010	...	16,08,010	15,42,334	...	15,42,334	17,61,000	15,65,000
20. Police	49,48,647	27,79,806	77,28,453	49,83,648	30,17,778	80,01,426	82,51,000	80,01,000
22. Education	8,44,105	13,95,256	22,39,361	8,71,102	14,80,429	23,51,531	24,67,000	23,57,000
24. Medical...	9,53,135	5,55,565	15,08,700	10,13,120	5,83,881	15,97,001	16,37,000	15,87,000
25. Political	3,784	...	3,784	3,583	...	3,583	10,000	4,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,92,730	54,012	2,46,742	2,08,632	67,127	2,75,759	2,74,000	2,71,000
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	21,82,135	18,346	22,00,481	22,40,518	17,833	22,58,351	22,65,000	22,56,000
30. Stationery and Printing ...	6,82,996	9,328	6,92,324	6,82,230	17,054	6,99,284	6,72,000	6,77,000
32. Miscellaneous	1,24,285	1,883	1,26,168	2,77,659	2,064	2,79,723	1,23,000	2,75,000
33. Famine Relief	...	...	...	3,540	...	3,540	...	10,000
Ditto, Public Works Department.	...	...	...	63,540	...	63,540	...	1,00,000
41. Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure.	...	...	...	779	...	779	...	1,000
42. Major Works — Civil officers ...	25,691	...	25,691	20,583	...	20,583	19,000	22,000
42. Major Works — Interest on Debt.	31,30,824	...	31,30,824	31,72,144	...	31,72,144	31,76,000	31,73,000
42. Major Works — In charge of Public Works officers.	26,53,987	...	26,53,987	26,86,216	...	26,86,216	25,82,000	26,69,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — In charge of Civil officers.	1,023	...	1,023	1,764	...	1,764	1,000	2,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation — Public Works officers.	2,64,274	...	2,64,274	3,51,840	...	3,51,840	3,62,000	3,78,000
45. Civil Works — Civil officers ...	2,50,327	5,32,234	7,82,561	2,46,584	5,75,244	8,21,828	9,22,000	8,02,000
45. Civil Works — Public Works officers.	29,66,507	17,78,740	47,45,247	37,07,386	18,52,240	55,59,626	64,96,000	56,52,000
Total ...	3,29,96,451	1,09,80,492	4,39,76,943	3,41,42,649	1,15,22,336	4,56,64,985	4,75,40,000	4,58,27,000
Disbursements under Adjusting Heads.	22,07,742	7,09,213	29,16,955	21,20,198	5,42,003	26,62,201	28,90,000	26,10,000
Incorporated Local Funds Debt, Deposits, and Advances.	...	40,931	40,931	...	22,385	22,385	...	...
Total, Expenditure ...	3,52,04,193	1,17,30,636	4,69,34,829	3,62,62,847	1,20,86,724	4,83,49,571	5,04,30,000	4,84,37,000
Closing Balance	32,85,623	14,23,089	47,08,712	40,39,442	15,29,538	55,68,980	38,49,000	53,49,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,84,89,816	1,31,53,725	5,16,43,541	4,03,02,289	1,36,16,262	5,39,18,551	5,42,79,000	5,37,86,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

2.—Statement showing Distribution of Land Revenue of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899-1900.

	Provincial proportion, one-fourth.	Rs.
Gross Land Revenue (including amount credited to Irrigation)		6,58,10,585
Deduct—		
Amount wholly Provincial and Local		6,42,378
Net, to be divided proportionally ...		6,51,68,207
Imperial		4,88,76,156
Provincial		1,62,92,051
Contract Transfers—		
Adjustment under the Provincial Settlement (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 709A, dated 10th February 1898).		+3,83,000
Special Transfers—		
Contribution to Provincial to cover half the cost of an office building for the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 3136, dated 11th July 1899).		+8,150
Subsequent recurring Transfer—		
Contribution to Provincial on account of issue of rum in bond to Bengal and the Central Provinces (Government of India, Financial Department, No. 598A, dated 9th February 1899).		+7,800
Total, Transfers ...		+3,98,950
Corrected distribution—		
Imperial		4,84,77,206
Provincial		1,66,91,001
Land Revenue not included in the division—		
Provincial		6,06,750
Local		35,628
Total, Land Revenue—		
Imperial ... Land Revenue		4,72,59,206
Imperial ... „ due to Irrigation		12,18,000
Provincial		1,72,97,751
Local		35,628
GRAND TOTAL ...		6,58,10,585

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

3.—*Receipts and Charges on account of Excluded Local Funds for the year ending 31st March 1900.*

	1898-99.					1899-1900.					*Budget estimate*, 1899-1900.		*Revised estimate*, 1899-1900.	
	Opening balance on 1st April 1898.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1899.	Opening balance on 1st April 1899.	Receipts.	Total.	Charges.	Closing balance on 31st March 1900.	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds...	1,35,163 8 10	4,76,820 5 3	6,11,983 14 1	4,84,425 1 4	1,27,558 12 9	1,27,558 12 9	5,17,965 1 6	6,45,523 14 3	5,04,274 13 0	1,41,249 1 3	4,72,000	4,45,000	4,80,000	4,90,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XX of 1856.	78,409 11 9	3,85,359 15 2	4,63,769 10 11	3,82,753 5 6	81,016 5 5	81,016 5 5	3,90,141 8 6	4,71,157 13 11	3,87,441 8 3	83,716 5 8	3,90,000	3,90,000	3,90,000	3,90,000
Town and Bázár Funds. Under Act XIX of 1873.	644 7 2	6,986 0 0	7,630 7 2	5,543 7 5	2,086 15 9	2,086 15 9	7,667 3 7	9,754 3 4	7,808 11 9	1,945 7 7				
Police Remount Fund.	3,464 8 0	18,000 12 3	21,465 4 3	11,195 8 10	10,269 11 5	10,269 11 5	14,623 5 5	24,893 0 10	20,727 15 8	4,165 1 2				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. E. I. Railway.	2,412 11 6	2,218 0 0	4,630 11 6	2,044 3 9	2,586 7 9	2,586 7 9	2,160 3 0	4,746 10 9	3,487 15 11	1,258 10 10				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. I. M. Railway.	763 9 10	1,080 0 0	1,843 9 10	1,152 11 6	690 14 4	690 14 4	1,130 0 2	1,820 14 6	1,189 0 0	631 14 6				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. C.-A. Railway.	1,100 14 8	451 0 0	1,551 14 8	589 11 3	962 3 5	962 3 5	416 12 10	1,379 0 3	325 7 3	1,053 9 0	23,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. B. & N.-W. Railway.	602 9 8	544 0 0	1,146 9 8	801 7 0	345 2 8	345 2 8	761 5 4	1,106 8 0	863 3 0	243 5 0				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. R.-K. Railway.	973 10 6	409 0 0	1,382 10 6	533 11 9	848 14 9	848 14 9	400 11 0	1,249 9 9	472 15 6	776 10 3				
Government Railway Police Clothing Fund. D.-U.-K. Railway.	191 0 10	308 0 0	499 0 10	126 8 3	372 8 7	372 8 7	288 10 2	661 2 9	286 2 3	375 0 6				
Canning College Fund.	10,504 11 11	86,896 14 0	97,401 9 11	89,490 8 2	7,911 1 9	7,911 1 9	90,757 2 9	98,668 4 6	86,744 10 10	11,923 9 8				
Lyall Collegiate School.	2,638 10 9	6,000 0 0	8,638 10 9	6,070 6 4	2,568 4 5	2,568 4 5	6,000 0 0	8,568 4 5	6,082 14 9	2,485 5 8	95,000	90,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Colvin Institute ...	4 7 8	1,033 5 4	1,037 13 0	1,028 5 4	9 7 8	9 7 8	1,200 0 0	1,209 7 8	1,200 0 0	9 7 8				
Dispensary Fund ...	4,009 8 7	5,958 14 2	9,968 6 9	5,160 5 10	4,808 0 11	4,808 0 11	5,875 12 7	10,683 13 6	5,715 7 1	4,968 6 5				
Sadabart Fund ...	1,890 9 9	12,674 2 0	14,564 11 9	11,595 4 7	2,969 7 2	2,969 7 2	12,792 3 6	15,761 10 8	14,559 9 5	1,202 1 3				
Charitable Refuge Fund.	325 15 6	1,889 10 6	2,215 10 0	1,731 12 9	483 13 3	483 13 3	1,917 5 5	2,401 2 8	1,774 12 8	626 6 0				
Cantonment Dispensary Fund.	3,174 15 6	23,164 5 10	26,339 5 4	23,074 1 5	3,265 3 11	3,265 3 11	31,010 14 5	34,276 2 4	29,955 1 4	4,321 1 0	75,000	90,000	70,000	70,000
Famine Orphan Fund	24,538 12 0	29,161 1 2	53,699 13 2	48,253 2 5	5,446 10 9	5,446 10 9	21,582 15 3	27,029 10 0	21,693 5 7	5,336 4 5				
Total ...	2,70,814 8 5	10,58,955 5 8	13,29,769 14 1	10,75,569 11 5	2,54,200 2 8	2,54,200 2 8	11,06,691 3 5	13,60,891 6 1	10,94,603 10 3	2,66,287 11 10	10,55,000	10,35,000	10,60,000	10,70,000
Municipal Funds ...	6,70,280 0 7	54,84,511 3 6	61,54,791 4 1	51,49,673 2 0	10,05,118 2 1	10,05,118 2 1	57,41,691 3 5	67,46,809 5 6	56,05,253 4 9	11,41,556 0 9	53,55,000	50,30,000	56,50,000	54,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,41,094 9 0	65,43,466 9 2	74,84,561 2 2	62,25,242 13 5	12,59,318 4 9	12,59,318 4 9	68,48,382 6 10	81,07,700 11 7	66,99,856 15 0	14,07,843 12 7	64,10,000	60,65,000	67,10,000	64,70,000

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

4.—*Statement showing Demands, Collections, Refunds, Remissions, and Balances of Excise Revenue for the year ending 30th September 1899.*

Provinces.	Demands.			Collections.						Refunds.
	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	On account of previous years.	*On account of year under report.*			On account of ensuing year.	Total (columns 5, 7, and 9).	On account of previous years.
					In advance.	During the year.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	42,649 0 0	59,87,539 0 0	27,13,725 0 0	19,853 0 0	2,98,734 0 0	56,89,749 0 0	59,88,484 0 0	4,07,433 0 0	61,17,038 0 0	4,342 0 0
Total ...	42,649 0 0	59,87,539 0 0	27,13,725 0 0	19,853 0 0	2,98,734 0 0	56,89,749 0 0	59,88,484 0 0	4,07,433 0 0	61,17,038 0 0	4,342 0 0

Provinces.	Refunds—*(concluded).*			Remissions.			Balances.			Real receipts of the year under report (column 8 *minus* column 12).
	On account of year under report.	On account of ensuing year.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	On account of previous years.	On account of year under report.	Total.	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	14,795 0 0	134 0 0	19,272 0 0	13,964 0 0	438 0 0	14,402 0 0	8,853 0 0	13,934 0 0	22,787 0 0	59,73,691 0 0
Total ...	14,795 0 0	134 0 0	19,272 0 0	13,964 0 0	438 0 0	14,402 0 0	8,853 0 0	13,934 0 0	22,787 0 0	59,73,691 0 0

Details of Balances.

	Rs. a. p.
Since recovered	11,086 0 0
Remitted after close of the year...	...
Reported irrecoverable	514 0 0
Under recovery	11,187 0 0
Total ...	22,787 0 0

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

5.—*Statement showing the Receipts and Charges under the Indian Stamp and Court Fees Acts, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year ending 31st March 1900.*

Provinces.	RECEIPTS.									
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								Under the Court Fees Act.	Grand Total of Receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill-of-exchange or hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	15,52,369	64,591	1,25,819	17,42,779	14,134	12,718	232	17,69,863	53,11,805	70,81,668
Total ...	15,52,369	64,591	1,25,819	17,42,779	14,134	12,718	232	17,69,863	53,11,805	70,81,668

Provinces.	CHARGES.													
	Under the Indian Stamp Act.								*Under the Court Fees Act.*				Grand Total of Charges.	Net Receipts under the General and Court Fees Acts.
	Discount and commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Travelling allowance.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	44,290	745	30,073	231	1,028	8,427	...	84,794	57,621	1,259	2,810	61,690	1,46,484	69,35,184
Total ...	44,290	745	30,073	231	1,028	8,427	...	84,794	57,621	1,259	2,810	61,690	1,46,484	69,35,184

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

I.—Crops cultivated in acres during the official year 1899-1900.

Canal.	*Annual.*	*Kharif.*							*Rabi.*								Grand Total.
	Sugar-cane.	Rice.	Maize.	Millet.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Other crops.	Total.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Peas.	Other food grains.	Poppy.	Other crops.	Total.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Ganges	157,338	34,929	95,738	35,403	66,363	56,255	51,539	340,227	518,532	49,861	8,363	28,019	139,540	185	19,486	764,036	1,261,601
Lower Ganges	31,371	44,590	21,733	34,787	59,993	5,937	34,948	201,988	277,183	43,951	7,600	14,512	122,431	31,991	15,069	512,737	746,096
Fatehpur Branch	226	142	2	9	5	5	149	312	5,062	286	2,154	86	14,930	75	149	22,742	23,280
Agra	8,232	7	869	20,096	7,876	60,329	6,794	95,971	67,040	30,095	7,471	3,272	48,722	...	3,624	160,224	264,427
Eastern Jumna	63,362	47,240	18,532	1,653	2,865	6,771	13,792	90,853	143,727	3,201	2,204	6,359	5,786	...	5,976	167,253	321,468
Betwa	211	126	...	2,193	91	183	393	2,986	2,043	...	1,076	21	16,633	179	13,473	33,425	36,622
Dún	715	4,578	3	...	...	1	3,137	7,719	7,437	1,279	216	224	2,603	...	1,221	12,980	21,414
Rohilkhand	18,307	41,151	8	14	129	25	1,322	42,649	32,746	1,046	1,971	82	26,878	281	4,721	67,725	128,681
Bijnor	7,579	4,368	...	6	...	100	124	4,598	4,811	98	128	68	5,046	...	44	10,195	22,372
Jhánsi Lakes	15	19	...	103	...	6	30	158	...	...	482	...	953	...	50	1,485	1,658
Hamírpur	50	27	...	42	...	2	37	108	...	...	326	...	1,643	2	46	2,017	2,175
Total, Canals under direct control of Irrigation Department.	287,406	177,177	136,885	94,306	137,322	129,614	112,265	787,569	1,058,631	129,817	31,991	52,643	385,165	32,713	63,859	1,754,819	2,829,794
Tarái	1,719	28,396	...	...	...	...	121	28,517	15,422	2,606	955	...	...	...	4,421	23,404	53,640
Bhábar	113	21,506	...	...	...	15	10,143	31,664	23,148	3,815	711	...	...	...	31,162	58,836	90,613
Total, Canals under Commissioner of Kumaun.	1,832	49,902	...	...	...	15	10,264	60,181	38,570	6,421	1,666	...	...	...	35,583	82,240	144,253
Grand Total ...	289,238	227,079	136,885	94,306	137,322	129,629	122,529	847,750	1,097,201	136,238	33,657	52,643	385,165	32,713	99,442	1,837,059	2,974,047

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1899-1900.

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
A.—IMPERIAL.						
I.—FAMINE RELIEF AND INSURANCE—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works—						
Betwa Canal	56,418	...	56,418	...	...	...
Ken Canal	571	...	571	...	...	...
Total ...	56,989	...	56,989	56,989	...	56,989
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	18,368
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	8,737
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	640
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Famine Relief and Insurance ...	...	...	...	...	...	84,734
IRRIGATION—						
II.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Betwa Canal	7,222	30,474	37,696	...	...	...
Total ...	7,222	30,474	37,696	7,222	30,474	37,696
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	55,385
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,189
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	90
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	95,360
III.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS NOT CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE—						
49—Irrigation Works—						
Ganges Canal	63,712	...	63,712	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	4,88,617	...	4,88,617	...	...	...
Agra Canal	12,193	...	12,193	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	25,233	...	25,233	...	...	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	1 70 304	...	1,70,304	...	...	...
Total ...	7,60,059	...	7,60,059	7,60,059	...	7,60,059
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	2,17,074
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,349
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	53,537
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	6,880
Loss by exchange	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 49—Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.	...	...	...	...	...	10,26,139
TOTAL, IMPERIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,06,233
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION.						
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—						
Ganges Canal	1,04,192	4,11,662	5,15,854	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	54,269	4,18,498	4,72,767	...	...	...
Agra Canal	67,318	82,906	1,50,224	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	67,525	1,55,043	2,22,568	...	...	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal ...	3,023	18,325	21,348			
Total ...	2,96,327	10,86,434	13,82,761	2,96,327	10,86,434	13,82,761

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1899-1900—(continued).

Details.	*Total of each Canal.*			*Total of each Class.*		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
B.—PROVINCIAL IRRIGATION—*(concluded).*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—42—MAJOR WORKS—WORKING EXPENSES—*(concld.).*						
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	12,59,721
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	33,826
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	9,908
Total, 42—Major Works—Working Expenses ...	...	...	...	...	...	26,86,216
II.—43—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION—CAPITAL ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	17,023	...	17,023	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	48,431	...	48,431	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	9,593	...	9,593	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons Canal Survey	312	...	312	...	...	...
Total ...	75,359	...	75,359	75,359	...	75,359
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	17,877
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	671
Increase in Suspense Balance	...	...	...	...	...	2,980
Less receipts on Capital Account	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Capital Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	96,887
REVENUE ACCOUNT—						
Dún Canals	6,525	23,597	30,122	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	37,099	28,322	65,421	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	4,147	5,067	9,214	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Jhánsi Lakes ...	460	1,725	2,185	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works. { Hamírpur Lakes ...	...	2,162	2,162	...	...	...
Total ...	48,231	60,873	1,09,104	48,231	60,873	1,09,104
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	92,444
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	2,382
Revenue refunded	...	...	...	...	...	290
Total, Revenue Account ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,04,220
III.—AGRICULTURAL WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT—						
Ganges Canal	11,399	10,375	21,774	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal	2,760	6,820	9,580	...	...	...
Agra Canal	7,640	...	7,640	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	...	1,579	1,579	...	...	...
Raksha Bund, Jhánsi district	...	189	189	...	...	...
Betwa Canal	...	434	434	...	...	...
Dún Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	21,799	19,397	41,196	21,799	19,397	41,196
Establishment	...	...	...	...	...	8,939
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	597
Total, Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...	50,732
TOTAL, PROVINCIAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	30,38,055

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

II.—Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year 1899-1900—(concluded).

ABSTRACT.

Details.	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and Plant.	Revenue refunded.	Suspense Balance.	Less receipts on Capital Account.	Loss by Exchange.	Profit and Loss.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—IMPERIAL.									
Famine Relief and Insurance.									
35—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	56,989	18,368	8,737	...	640	...	...	...	84,734
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	37,696	55,385	2,189	90	...	...	...	...	95,360
49—Irrigation Works	7,60,059	2,17,074	2,349	...	53,537	6,880	...	...	10,26,139
Total, Imperial ...	8,54,744	2,90,827	13,275	90	54,177	6,880	...	...	12,06,233
B.—PROVINCIAL.									
Irrigation.									
42—Major Works—Working Expenses.	13,82,761	12,59,721	33,826	9,908	...	...	...	...	26,86,216
43—Minor Works and Navigation—									
Capital Account	75,359	17,877	671	...	2,980	...	...	...	96,887
Revenue Account ...	1,09,104	92,444	2,382	290	...	...	...	...	2,04,220
Agricultural Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.	41,196	8,939	597	...	...	...	...	...	50,732
Total, Provincial ...	16,08,420	13,78,981	37,476	10,198	2,980	...	...	...	30,38,055
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,63,164	16,69,808	50,751	10,288	57,157	6,880	...	...	42,44,288

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works.

Name of project.	Estimated cost of Construction.			Capital Outlay.						Receipts during 1899-1900.		
				During 1899-1900.			*To end of* 1899-1900.					
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Betwa Canal	42,63,030	2,24,765	44,87,795	71,000	1,833	72,833	41,53,669	2,20,651	43,74,320	94,267	...	94,267
Ken Canal	...	...	...	13,734	738	14,472	13,734	738	14,472	...	...	...
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	2,81,19,220	17,49,244	2,98,68,464	79,712	5,720	85,432	2,83,01,083	17,48,183	3,00,49,266	36,57,032	7,80,511	44,37,543
Lower Ganges Canal	3,34,43,160	24,22,916	3,58,66,076	6,58,982	13,560	6,72,542	3,36,51,790	24,21,743	3,60,73,533	22,29,549	2,09,586	24,39,135
Agra Canal	88,10,494	6,87,658	94,98,152	13,488	1,805	15,293	88,81,461	6,87,231	95,68,692	8,28,626	...	8,28,626
Eastern Jumna Canal	36,09,595	2,36,647	38,46,242	35,351	6,394	41,745	36,71,069	2,38,092	39,09,161	12,41,746	2,50,989	14,92,735
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	34,20,000	3,05,000	37,25,000	2,38,606	50,698	2,89,304	29,75,716	2,80,610	32,56,326	76,330	...	76,330
Total ...	8,16,65,499	56,26,230	8,72,91,729	11,10,873	80,748	11,91,621	8,16,48,522	55,97,248	8,72,45,770	81,27,550	12,41,086	93,68,636
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	7,22,502	17,472	7,39,974	20,329	463	20,792	7,21,276	17,644	7,38,920	76,025	24,980	1,01,005
Rohilkhand Canals	17,44,740	1,68,828	19,13,568	62,153	2,149	64,302	1,736,179	1,68,981	19,05,160	97,709	50,070	1,47,779
Bijnor Canals	1,72,188	22,344	1,94,532	9,992	56	10,048	1,64,178	22,108	1,86,286	35,291	9,685	44,976
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	74,361	8,037	82,398	...	...	...	74,361	8,037	82,398	6,801	3,062	9,863
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	43,32,467	2,65,481	45,97,948	...	...	...	1,57,614	25,087	1,82,701	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	1,79,153	...	1,79,153	...	...	...	47,585	1,987	49,572	...	...	...
Tons Canal	...	...	..	4,413	461	4,874	4,413	461	4,874	...	...	...
Total ...	72,25,411	4,82,162	77,07,573	96,887	3,129	1,00,016	29,05,606	2,44,305	31,49,911	2,15,826	87,797	3,03,623

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—Irrigation.

III.—General Abstract of Financial Results, showing the estimated cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those works—(concluded).

Name of project.	Working Expenses during 1899-1900.			Net result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple Interest during 1899-1900.	Net result, including Interest.			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.			Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess Expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
						Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.				Of excess Revenue.	Of excess Expenditure.
Famine Relief and Insurance—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Betwa Canal	95,360	7,754	1,03,114	...	8,847	...	20	1,64,727	...	1,73,574	...	3·97
Ken Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged against Revenue.												
Ganges Canal	10,74,296	74,469	11,48,765	32,88 778	...	10·94	...	11,30,449	21,58,329	...	7·18	...
Lower Ganges Canal	8,90,350	55,838	9,46,188	14,92,947	...	4·14	...	13,32,892	1,60,055	...	0·44	...
Agra Canal	2,83,363	17,486	3,00,849	5,27,777	...	5·52	...	3,54,989	1,72,788	...	1·81	...
Eastern Jumna Canal	4,09,040	24,939	4,33,979	10,58,756	...	27·08	...	1,46,136	9,12,620	...	23·35	...
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal	49,750	3,629	53,379	22,951	...	0·70	...	1,14,256	...	91,305	...	2·80
Total ...	28,02,159	1,84,115	29,86,274	63,82,362	...	7·32	...	32,43,449	31,38,913	...	2·45	...
Minor Works and Navigation.												
Dún Canals	47,539	2,346	49,885	51,120	...	6·92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals	1,29,727	8,576	1,38,303	9,476	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals	20,305	1,466	21,771	23,2[illegible]5	...	12·46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi and Hamírpur Lakes, Bundelkhand Irrigation Works,	8,413	554	8,967	896	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarda Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tons Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,05,984	12,942	2,18,926	84,697	...	2·69	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

C.—IRRIGATION.

IV.—Statement showing Expenditure on Repairs in each Canal Division during the year 1899-1900.

Division.	(1) Head works.	(2) *Main Canal and Branches.*															(3) Distributaries.	(4) Drainage.	(5) Compensation.	Agricultural works, Imperial.	Agricultural works, Provincial.	Total Repairs Expenditure, 1899-1900.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
		Land.	Regulators.	Falls and weirs.	River and hill torrent works.	Other cross drainage works.	Bridges.	Escapes.	Navigation works.	Mills.	Buildings.	Earthwork.	Plantations.	Tanks and reservoirs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division, Ganges Canal.	75,020	4,229	842	4,701	16,975	...	1,089	557	1,615	1,210	3,872	17,290	5,342	103	2,655	60,480	28,400	3,113	...	...	3,592	1,70,605
Anúpshahr ditto, ditto...	443	...	1,012	601	19	...	1,488	704	177	37	4,317	10,420	2,940	...	...	21,715	26,738	1,538	53	...	464	50,951
Meerut ditto, ditto...	...	484	...	4,057	...	...	1,524	625	1,816	412	3,886	6,703	6,003	...	2,989	28,499	28,921	8,457	...	...	543	66,420
Bulandshahr ditto, ditto...	...	546	...	1,376	...	...	1,015	1,539	775	611	2,979	5,093	2,261	...	1,621	17,816	40,489	12,125	...	...	3,839	74,269
Aligarh ditto, ditto...	...	...	27	1,642	...	...	1,610	672	746	207	2,539	9,288	3,536	...	1,613	21,880	31,351	4,493	131	...	1.937	59,792
Total, Ganges Canal...	75,463	5,259	1,881	12,377	16,994	...	6,726	4,097	5,129	2,477	17,593	48,794	20,082	103	8,878	1,50,390	1,55,899	29,726	184	...	10,375	4,22,037
Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	38,870	...	461	...	1,621	444	1,311	814	...	...	4,607	58,915	4,466	...	1,112	73,751	20,539	6,200	...	...	6,200	1,45,560
Mainpuri ditto, ditto ...	...	...	1,056	318	...	498	3,542	280	155	58	2,634	14,415	2,151	...	553	25,660	15,124	3,838	7	...	221	44,850
Etáwah ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	1,462	...	...	1,105	2,399	...	...	5,150	22,533	5,105	...	921	38,675	44,526	5,074	102	...	351	88,728
Bhognipur ditto, ditto ...	...	...	118	1,422	...	237	334	1,031	...	...	2,127	8,684	526	...	235	14,714	17,193	1,054	40	...	48	33,049
Cawnpore ditto, ditto ...	...	...	...	370	...	...	3,743	3,819	5,290	1,880	2,932	22,939	3,570	10,045	...	54,588	26,796	2,836	52	...	...	84,272
Narora Weir ditto, ditto ...	17,185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,185
Ghátampur Distributary Extension.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	531	...	...	...	...	706	10,957	11	...	...	...	11,674
Total, Lower Ganges Canal,	56,055	...	1,635	3,572	1,621	1,179	10,035	8,518	5,445	1,938	17,981	1,27.486	15,818	10,045	2,821	2,08,094	1,35,135	19,013	201	...	6,820	4,25,318
Agra Canal	8,740	345	151	95	1,482	...	2,422	856	2,686	116	5,339	14,488	8,606	...	55	36,641	32,318	5,149	58	...	...	82,906
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	14,071	118	1,265	5,440	11,503	...	2,780	643	...	1,191	4,427	25,612	4,785	2,645	4,231	64,640	60,197	16,074	61	...	1,579	1,56,622
Dún Canals	6,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,733	...	...	...	...	23,597
Rohilkhand Canals ...	2,779	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,901	624	18	...	...	28,322
Bijnor Canals ...	1,271	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,796	...	...	...	...	5,067
Betwa Canal... Jhánsi Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,350	...	1,350	375	...	...	...	189	1,914
Betwa Canal... Hamírpur Lakes.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,764	...	1,764	398	...	...	...	...	2,162
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.	...	...	75	14	...	632	638	606	66	...	857	12,792	...	...	...	15,680	2,375	190	80	...	...	18,325
Total ...	1,65,243	5,722	5,007	21,498	31,600	1,811	22,601	14,720	13,326	5,722	46,197	2,29,172	49,291	15,907	15,985	4,78,559	4,32,127	70,776	602	...	18,963	11,66,270
Betwa Canal	3,714	...	...	126	...	...	1,180	2,099	...	...	1,739	10,130	717	...	47	16,038	9,952	629	141	...	434	30,908
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,68,957	5,722	5,007	21,624	31,600	1,811	23,781	16,819	13,326	5,722	47,936	2,39,302	50,008	15,907	16,032	4,94,597	4,42,079	71,405	743	...	19,397	11,97,178

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1899.*

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Dehra Dún ...	0 6 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 6 0	12 8 0	...	
Saháranpur ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 4	3 12 0 & 4 0 0	2 0 0	
Muzaffarnagar ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 6 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	
Meerut ...	0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	3 2 0 to 3 8 0	0 8 0	
Bulandshahr ...	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Aligarh ...	0 5 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	
Muttra ...	0 5 0	0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	(Not hired in this district.)	0 5 0 to 0 8 0	
Agra ...	0 2 6 to 0 10 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	2 8 0	1 0 0	
Farukhabad ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	...	5 12 0 to 7 0 0	1 0 0	
Mainpuri ...	0 5 0	0 2 10	0 14 0	0 8 0	6 14 0	0 10 0	
Etáwah ...	0 5 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	5 0 0	1 0 0	
Etah ...	0 5 0	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	8 0 0	...	
Bareilly ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	
Bijnor ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6	0 10 0 to 1 0 0	...	6 4 0	0 10 0	
Budaun ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	0 6 0	
Moradabad ...	0 5 0	0 2 9	0 13 0	...	4 11 8	1 1 8	
Sháhjahánpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0 & 0 2 6	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	...	...	
Pilibhít ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0 to 7 8 0	1 0 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

E.—Prices of Labour.

Form III-E(2).—*Statement showing Prices of Labour in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the Agricultural year ending 30th June 1899*—(concluded).

Districts.	*Wages per diem.* Skilled.	*Wages per diem.* Unskilled.	Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys, per score, per day.	Boat per day.	Remarks.
N.-W. P.—*(concld.)*.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p. Rs. a. p.	
Cawnpore ...	0 5 0 & 0 6 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 7 0 & 0 8 0	3 12 0	1 8 0 to 4 0 0	
Fatehpur ...	0 2 0 to 0 4 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	2 8 0 to 10 0 0	0 8 0 to 1 8 0	
Bánda ...	0 5 0	0 1 9	0 12 0	0 4 0	5 0 0	0 14 0	
Hamírpur ...	0 3 0	0 1 9	0 9 0	0 7 0	3 3 0	0 10 0	
Allahabad ...	0 4 5	0 2 2	0 13 0	0 8 8	3 2 0	1 4 2	
Jhánsi ...	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	
Jalaun ...	0 3 3 to 0 5 9	0 1 6 to 0 2 5	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	0 3 0 to 0 6 8	1 4 0 to 4 2 8	1 0 0 to 2 0 0	
Benares ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 2 6 & 0 3 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	2 8 0 & 3 13 0	...	
Mirzapur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 4	3 12 0	2 0 0	
Jaunpur ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 10 0 & 0 12 0	0 5 0	...	1 8 0	
Gházipur ...	0 4 0	0 1 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Ballia ...	0 4 0	0 2 0	0 14 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Gorakhpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 8 0 to 0 14 0	...	7 8 0	1 0 0	
Basti ...	0 4 0 to 0 6 0	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	...	...	0 8 0 to 6 8 0	
Azamgarh ...	0 3 7	0 1 9	0 13 7	0 12 0	3 5 4	1 3 8	
Almora ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	1 4 0	...	...	...	
Garhwál ...	0 4 0 to 0 8 0	0 2 0	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	(Not available.)	
Naini Tal ...	0 5 0 to 0 11 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 10 0 to 0 14 0	...	6 0 0 to 7 0 0	...	

OUDH.							
Lucknow ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 3	0 1 6 to 0 2 9	0 12 0	0 10 0	3 8 0	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	
Unao ...	0 4 0 & 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 14 0	...	2 0 0	1 0 0	
Rae Bareli ...	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 2 0 to 0 2 6	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 0	
Sítapur ...	0 4 3	0 2 2	0 14 0	0 4 3	2 8 6	1 4 0	
Hardoi ...	0 4 6	0 1 10½	0 14 0	0 8 0	2 8 0	1 8 9	
Kheri ...	0 4 6	0 2 3	0 14 0	...	...	0 14 0	
Fyzabad ...	0 3 0 & 0 4 0	0 1 6 & 0 2 0	0 12 0	...	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Gonda ...	0 4 8	0 3 5	0 8 0 to 0 14 8	0 8 8	3 0 0	...	
Bahraich ...	0 2 6 to 0 6 0	0 2 0 to 0 5 0	0 8 0 to 1 0 0	...	1 14 0 to 3 4 0	1 0 0 to 3 0 0	
Sultánpur ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0	0 14 0	0 5 6	2 8 0	1 6 7	
Partábgarh ...	0 3 4	0 1 8	0 14 0	0 6 6	2 4 8	4 0 0	
Bara Banki ...	0 3 0 to 0 5 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 3	0 12 0	1 0 0	3 12 0	1 8 0	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99.

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fire-arms	Thibet	...	...	...	320	...	480
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	320	...	480
3. Other sorts	Thibet	...	...	...	30	...	40
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	30	...	40
II.—BORAX ...	Thibet	19,278	1,71,855	21,623	1,88,705	24,407	2,21,413
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19,278	1,71,855	21,623	1,88,705	24,407	2,21,413
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	44	2	251	11
	Total	...	...	44	2	251	11
2. Lime and limestone.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	1,215	303	520	550	4,205	1,576
	Total	1,215	303	520	550	4,205	1,576
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS ...	Thibet	...	...	96	86	121	605
	Nepál	No. 1,372,496	6,863	2,340	6,501	5,843	16,442
	Total	No. 1,372,496	6,863	2,436	6,587	5,964	17,047
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—COAL AND COKE ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
VIII.—COTTON—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured—							
(a) Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899-1900, compared with the Imports of the preceding two years, 1897-98 and 1898-99*—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concld.)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	...	...	3	300	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3	300	...	...
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	...	...	2	100	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2	100	...	...
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Betel leaf or pán...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	...	...	8	128	8	128
	Nepál ...	28,075	4,12,852	35,805	5,22,846	32,843	4,73,676
	Total ...	28,075	4,12,852	35,813	5,22,974	32,851	4,73,804
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	55	440
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	55	440
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	3	6
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	3	6
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.— *Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	312	2,927	233	2,269	135	1,515
	Total ...	312	2,927	233	2,269	135	1,515
4. Safflower ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Turmeric ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2,779	23,290	2,615	21,485	2,205	19,667
	Total ...	2,779	23,290	2,615	21,485	2,205	19,667
6. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	153	1,602	73	730	122	1,220
	Total ...	153	1,602	73	730	122	1,220
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	18,640	56,022	13,206	39,618	48,378	1,44,131
	Total ...	18,640	56,022	13,206	39,618	48,378	1,44,131
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	8	144	6	108
	Total ...	...	...	8	144	6	108
2. All other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	151	397	137	316
	Nepál ...	1,111	2,237	1,544	3,304	1,831	4,195
	Total ...	1,111	2,237	1,695	3,701	1,968	4,511
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse ...	Thibet ...	...	...	10	22	21	67
	Nepál ...	50,277	2,12,165	72,335	1,69,857	112,414	2,61,198
	Total ...	50,277	2,12,165	72,345	1,69,879	112,435	2,61,265
2. Wheat ...	Thibet ...	...	...	195	456	104	371
	Nepál ...	2,249	9,049	29,427	73,944	35,490	88,498
	Total ...	2,249	9,049	29,622	74,400	35,594	88,869

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
3. Other spring crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	38	82	637	1,663
	Nepál ...	4,025	13,958	10,540	23,639	26,629	63,739
	Total ...	4,025	13,958	10,578	23,721	27,266	65,402
4. Rice, husked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	210	787	55	234
	Nepál ...	401,056	18,08,733	631,460	22,13,804	672,918	25,55,580
	Total ...	401,056	18,08,733	631,670	22,14,591	672,973	25,55,814
5. Rice, unhusked ...	Thibet ...	...	...	68	151	55	134
	Nepál ...	408,432	9,61,520	484,430	9,90,498	467,453	10,13,993
	Total ...	408,432	9,61,520	484,498	9,90,649	467,508	10,14,127
6. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	...	...	597	1,290	100	259
	Nepál ...	29,165	71,169	53,015	1,02,850	23,310	56,993
	Total ...	29,165	71,169	53,612	1,04,140	23,410	57,252
	Total, Grains,	895,204	30,76,594	1,282,325	35,77,380	1,339,186	40,42,729
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,194	47,903	18,167	2,39,904	8,351	1,23,134
	Total ...	3,194	47,903	18,167	2,39,904	8,351	1,23,134
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet ...	No. 43	86	16	150	29	436
	Nepál ...	„ 54,911	1,09,822	14,578	2,01,084	17,366	2,21,546
	Total ...	No. 54,954	1,09,908	14,594	2,01,234	17,395	2,21,982
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet ...	No. 551	275	30	398	34	589
	Nepál ...	„ 3,718	1,856	150	2,465	191	3,080
	Total ...	No. 4,269	2,131	180	2,863	225	3,669
XVIII.—HORNS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	7	56
	Nepál ...	612	4,918	662	5,410	687	5,683
	Total ...	612	4,918	662	5,410	694	5,739
XIX.—IVORY	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	2	6	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	2	6	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXI.—JUTE—*(concluded)*—							
2. Gunny bags and cloths,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	10
	Nepál ...	769	4,026	183	1,126	16	159
	Total ...	769	4,026	183	1,126	17	169
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	6	120
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	6	120
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	4	160
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	160
3. Stick and other kinds,	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	12
	Nepál ...	3	36	2	24	60	784
	Total ...	3	36	2	24	61	796
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 1,597	5,459	...	2,205	...	460
	Total ...	No. 1,597	5,459	...	2,205	...	460
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	84	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 92	45	...	543	...	5
	Total ...	No. 92	45	...	627	...	5
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	38	1,600	...	1,135
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	38	1,600	...	1,135
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	...	...	117	...	101
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	6	...	855
	Total ...	...	...	...	123	...	956
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper ...	Thibet ...	...	...	27	945	...	...
	Nepál ...	149	5,215	12	420	4	142
	Total ...	149	5,215	39	1,365	4	142
2. Iron ...	Thibet ...	...	...	5	42	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,068	7,951	1,067	8,273	552	4,663
	Total ...	1,068	7,951	1,072	8,315	552	4,663
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	336	13,440	165	6,600	250	10,000
	Total ...	336	13,440	165	6,600	250	10,000
XXVII.—MUSK ...	Thibet ...	...	...	Ounces 21	1,100	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	,, 1	50	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	Ounces 22	1,150	...	...
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	3,135	4,696	2,916	4,370	3,056	4,564
	Total ...	3,135	4,696	2,916	4,370	3,056	4,564

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1	5	4	20	15	75
	Total ...	1	5	4	20	15	75
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	7	105	...	...
	Nepál ...	38	460	126	1,536	137	1,489
	Total ...	38	460	133	1,641	137	1,489
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	50	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	1,654	...	1,617
	Total ...	...	...	...	1,704	...	1,617
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ghí	Thibet ...	20	570	38	1,143	41	1,233
	Nepál ...	24,076	6,79,914	26,778	7,90,196	23,565	6,98,817
	Total ...	24,096	6,80,484	26,816	7,91,339	23,606	7,00,050
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	64	367	41	160
	Nepál ...	5,308	24,458	4,666	22,862	4,917	14,445
	Total ...	5,308	24,458	4,730	23,229	4,958	14,605
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	80
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	80
XXXV.—SALT	Thibet ...	33,545	1,34,182	37,825	1,51,300	34,170	1,36,680
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	33,545	1,34,182	37,825	1,51,300	34,170	1,36,680
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
Class A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—Seeds—							
1. Oilseeds—							
(a) Linseed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	47,293	1,87,356	68,887	2,15,260	43,159	1,68,709
	Total ...	47,293	1,87,356	68,887	2,15,260	43,159	1,68,709
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	4,993	19,869	1,795	6,285	22,242	93,716
	Total ...	4,993	19,869	1,795	6,285	22,242	93,716
(c) Til or jinjili ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	64	320	13	65	95	439
	Total ...	64	320	13	65	95	439
(d) Other oil-seeds.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	134,265	3,99,989	179,746	4,86,712	136,220	4,12,889
	Total ...	134,265	3,99,989	179,746	4,86,712	136,220	4,12,889
	Total, Oil-seeds.	186,615	6,07,534	250,441	7,08,322	201,716	6,75,753
2. Other seeds—							
(a) Indigo seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	241	482	118	236	76	152
	Total ...	241	482	118	236	76	152
XXXVIII.—Silk—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXIX.—Spices—							
1. Betel nuts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	64	1,280	150	3,000	251	5,020
	Nepál ...	11,483	2,27,936	15,316	2,87,565	16,983	3,27,710
	Total ...	11,547	2,29,216	15,466	2,90,565	17,234	3,32,730
XL.—Stationery ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE,	Thibet ...	24	48	...	...	1	2
	Nepál ...	128	256	171	342	158	316
	Total ...	152	304	171	342	159	318
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	5	60	2	24
	Total ...	...	...	5	60	2	24
2. Unrefined ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	54	270	1	5
	Total ...	...	...	54	270	1	5
	Total, Sugar.	...	...	59	330	3	29
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian... ...	Thibet ...	10	600	9	540	11	650
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	600	9	540	11	650
2. Foreign ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet ...	...	...	1	5	3	15
	Nepál ...	...	...	476	2,480	656	3,280
	Total ...	...	...	477	2,485	659	3,295
XLV.—TOBACCO... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	6	60	2	16
	Nepál ...	...	...	30	270	22	182
	Total ...	...	...	36	330	24	198
XLVI.—WAX	Thibet ...	...	...	2	40	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	89	1,780	62	1,240
	Total ...	...	...	91	1,820	62	1,240
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos ...	Thibet ...	...	...	37	1,614	101	202
	Nepál ...	No. 6,917	140	1,549	3,478	1,286	2,963
	Total ...	No. 6,917	140	1,586	5,092	1,387	3,165
2. Firewood ...	Thibet ...	...	...	6,058	1,515	3,608	900
	Nepál ...	14,471	3,618	6,212	1,552	352	88
	Total ...	14,471	3,618	12,270	3,067	3,960	988
3. Teak timber ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	Tons 83	3,320
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	Tons 83	3,320
4. Timber, other than teak.	Thibet ...	...	...	1,473	1,839	219	274
	Nepál ...	294,530	3,68,158	237,615	2,97,016	207,895	2,67,224
	Total ...	294,530	3,68,158	239,088	2,98,855	208,114	2,67,498
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	10,374	2,07,480	11,008	2,20,160	9,953	1,99,060
	Nepál ...	8	160	12	240	3	60
	Total ...	10,382	2,07,640	11,020	2,20,400	9,956	1,99,120

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	666	26,640	480	19,200	408	16,320
	Nepál ...	10	400	11	440	56	2,240
	Total ...	676	27,040	491	19,640	464	18,560
3. Shawls ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	84	6,720	1	2,601	...	2,186
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	400	...	18
	Total ...	84	6,720	1	3,001	...	2,204
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	2	...	22
	Nepál ...	6,700	20,100	2,464	17,757	...	8,155
	Total ...	6,700	20,100	2,464	17,759	...	8,177
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	433
	Nepál ...	1,988	9,940	443	7,770	...	27,117
	Total ...	1,988	9,940	443	7,770	...	27,550
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	...	...	164	...	750
	Nepál ...	...	1,57,551	...	1,25,438	...	5,37,230
	Total ...	...	1,57,551	...	1,25,602	...	5,37,980
Total, Class A	Thibet ...	No. 594 64,065	5,49,736	Ounces 21 80,276	6,00,995	74,536	5,92,252
	Nepál ...	„ 1,440,431 1,502,352	58,89,169	Ounce 1 1,922,079	69,16,211	Tons 83 1,922,526	76,51,663
	Total ...	No. 1,441,025 1,566,417	64,38,905	Ounces 22 2,002,355	75,17,206	Tons 83 1,997,062	82,43,915
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Nos.		Nos.		Nos.	
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	187	10,450	315	18,900	235	14,100
	Nepál ...	398	19,900	24	1,200	672	35,120
	Total ...	585	30,350	339	20,100	907	49,220
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	117	3,510	33	990	152	4,560
	Nepál ...	1,618	40,450	1,791	44,775	3,023	79,064
	Total ...	1,735	43,960	1,824	45,765	3,175	83,624

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

1.—*Statement showing Imports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Imports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number)*—(concluded).		Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.	Nos.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—*(concluded)*—							
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	23,713	71,139	18,856	56,568	29,712	89,136
	Nepál ...	404	808	682	1,364	603	1,727
	Total ...	24,117	71,947	19,538	57,932	30,315	90,863
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	38	114	56	166	62	186
	Nepál ...	2,028	4,056	2,482	4,964	1,757	3,999
	Total ...	2,066	4,170	2,538	5,130	1,819	4,185
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	24,055	85,213	19,260	76,624	30,161	1,07,982
	Nepál ...	4,448	65,214	4,979	52,303	6,055	1,19,910
	Total ...	28,503	1,50,427	24,239	1,28,927	36,216	2,27,892

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99.

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight.)*		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
I.—ARMS AND AMMUNITION—							
1. Ammunition ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	4	480
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	4	480
2. Fire-arms ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	360	...	290
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	360	...	290
3. Other sorts ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	5	...	...
II.—BORAX	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	6	54	6	54
	Total ...	...	...	6	54	6	54
III.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Kankar ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	36	2	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	36	2	...	...
2. Lime and lime-stone.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	74	17	25	40	43	11
	Total ...	74	17	25	40	43	11
IV.—CANES AND RATTANS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V.—CHINESE AND JAPANESE WARE (INCLUDES LACQUERED WARE, BUT EXCLUDES EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	4	...	16
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	840	...	443
	Total ...	...	...	...	844	...	459
VI.—COAL AND COKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VII.—CORDAGE AND ROPE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	5
VIII—COTTON—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	1,444	22,854	1,620	24,938	1,262	20,085
	Total ...	1,444	22,854	1,620	24,938	1,262	20,085
2. Manufactured—							
(a) Twist and yarn (European).	Thibet ...	27	1,890	25	1,750	10	700
	Nepál ...	5,058	3,54,060	7,792	5,45,440	3,549	2,48,430
	Total ...	5,085	3,55,950	7,817	5,47,190	3,559	2,49,130

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
VIII.—COTTON—*(concluded)*—							
(b) Twist and yarn (Indian).	Thibet ...	41	1,230	42	1,260	26	780
	Nepál ...	267	8,010	607	18,210	325	9,750
	Total ...	308	9,240	649	19,470	351	10,530
(c) Piece-goods (European).	Thibet ...	335	33,500	487	48,700	156	15,600
	Nepál ...	13,294	13,29,400	17,561	17,56,100	17,322	17,32,200
	Total ...	13,629	13,62,900	18,048	18,04,800	17,478	17,47,800
(d) Piece-goods (Indian).	Thibet ...	249	12,450	648	32,400	427	21,350
	Nepál ...	11,533	5,76,650	13,432	6,71,600	13,116	6,55,800
	Total ...	11,782	5,89,100	14,080	7,04,000	13,543	6,77,150
	Total, Cotton goods.	30,804	23,17,190	40,594	30,75,460	34,931	26,84,610
IX.—DRUGS AND MEDICINES—							
1. Asafœtida ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	3	300	1	100
	Total ...	...	...	3	300	1	100
2. Betel leaf or pán ...	Thibet ...	2	50	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	23	505	19	430	49	1,075
	Total ...	25	555	19	430	49	1,075
3. Other sorts (not intoxicating).	Thibet ...	11	175	6	95	...	...
	Nepál ...	247	3,745	299	4,582	255	3,843
	Total ...	258	3,920	305	4,677	255	3,843
4. Intoxicating drugs (other than Opium)—							
(a) Gánja ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Bhang ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Charas ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	12	24	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	12	24	...	...	...	...
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—							
1. Al	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Indigo... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	1	133	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	1	133	...	...
3. Madder or manjit...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).							
X.—DYEING MATERIALS—*(concluded)*—							
4. Safflower	Thibet	...	...	1	20	1	20
	Nepál	12	240	...	...	3	60
	Total	12	240	1	20	4	80
5. Turmeric	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	9	79	2	16	7	58
	Total	9	79	2	16	7	58
6. Other kinds	Thibet	...	...	...	...	8	80
	Nepál	57	572	79	790	86	843
	Total	57	572	79	790	94	923
XI.—EARTHEN WARE AND PORCELAIN.	Thibet	...	...	...	337	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	579	...	1,111
	Total	...	...	...	916	...	1,111
XII.—FIBROUS PRODUCTS, RAW (EXCLUDING JUTE).	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Nepál	...	...	11	33	18	54
	Total	...	...	11	33	19	57
XIII.—FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS—							
1. Cocoanuts	Thibet	53	1,060	25	500	4	79
	Nepál	No. 10,650 200	4,971	219	4,410	316	5,995
	Total	No. 10,650 253	6,031	244	4,910	320	6,074
2. All other kinds	Thibet	133	290	161	357	104	283
	Nepál	12,507	25,574	15,469	31,994	15,372	37,672
	Total	12,640	25,864	15,630	32,351	15,476	37,955
XIV.—GLASS—							
1. Beads and false pearls.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	1	50
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	79	3,950
	Total	...	...	...	...	80	4,000
2. Other sorts	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	2	20	215	2,215
	Total	...	...	2	20	215	2,215
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—							
1. Gram and pulse	Thibet	117	624	282	679	1,114	2,491
	Nepál	4,029	16,068	6,437	14,123	3,828	10,111
	Total	4,146	16,692	6,719	14,802	4,942	12,602
2. Wheat	Thibet	3,281	17,470	2,774	8,470	3,223	10,320
	Nepál	1,444	5,911	378	915	338	894
	Total	4,725	23,381	3,152	9,385	3,561	11,214
3. Other spring crops,	Thibet	69,508	3,03,148	16,536	40,609	15,711	36,732
	Nepál	2,134	7,756	1,194	2,758	124	268
	Total	71,642	3,10,904	17,730	43,367	15,835	37,000
4. Rice (husked)	Thibet	47,485	2,96,486	21,362	88,134	17,366	75,018
	Nepál	131	699	1	4	1	4
	Total	47,616	2,97,185	21,363	88,138	17,367	75,022

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XV.—GRAIN AND PULSE—*(concluded)*—							
5. Rice, unhusked ...	Thibet ...	2,809	8,095	2,878	6,743	2,399	5,808
	Nepál ...	59	149	13	26	45	112
	Total ...	2,868	8,244	2,891	6,769	2,444	5,920
6. Other rain crops ...	Thibet ...	3,609	11,866	4,273	9,375	2,368	8,893
	Nepál ...	16	57	13	26	257	388
	Total ...	3,625	11,923	4,286	9,401	4,625	9,281
	Total, Grains.	134,622	6,68,329	56,141	1,71,862	48,774	1,51,039
XVI.—GUMS AND RESINS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	1	16	1	16
	Nepál ...	2	30	5	75	2	30
	Total ...	2	30	6	91	3	46
XVII.—HIDES AND SKINS—							
1. Hides of cattle ...	Thibet ...	No. 257	514	21	210	76	1,516
	Nepál ...	...	...	10	104	...	...
	Total ...	No. 257	514	31	314	76	1,516
2. Skins of sheep, goats, and small animals.	Thibet ...	No. 820	409	4	212	8	142
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	No. 820	409	4	212	8	142
XVIII.—HORNS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIX.—IVORY	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	150
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	150
XX.—JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS STONES AND PEARLS UNSET—							
1. Jewellery ...	Thibet ...	...	520	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	520	...	...	...	...
2. Precious stones and pearls unset.	Thibet ...	...	2,362	...	4,685	...	242
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	300
	Total ...	...	2,362	...	4,685	...	542
XXI.—JUTE—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	3
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	1	3
2. Gunny bags and cloths.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	No. 2,354 70	938	64	400	22	218
	Total ...	No. 3,254 70	938	64	400	22	218
XXII.—LAC—							
1. Dye	Thibet ...	3	60	...	...	6	120
	Nepál ...	7	140	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	200	...	...	6	120

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXII.—LAC—*(concluded)*—							
2. Shell	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	3	120
	Nepál ...	4	160	8	320	...	...
	Total ...	4	160	8	320	3	120
3. Stick and other kinds.	Thibet ...	...	...	2	29	7	88
	Nepál ...	73	876	19	234	145	1,768
	Total ...	73	876	21	263	152	1,856
XXIII.—LEATHER—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	176
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	183
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	No. 517	258	...	462	...	605
	Nepál ...	„ 447	223	...	162	...	340
	Total ...	No. 964	481	...	624	...	945
XXIV.—LIQUORS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	40	...	340
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	50
	Total ...	...	...	...	40	...	390
XXV.—MATS	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	269	...	73
	Total ...	...	...	...	269	...	85
XXVI.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF METALS—							
1. Brass and copper...	Thibet ...	44	1,665	79	2,805	81	2,835
	Nepál ...	796	27,895	448	15,680	675	23,677
	Total ...	840	29,560	527	18,485	756	26,512
2. Iron	Thibet ...	166	1,569	119	996	78	670
	Nepál ...	1,340	10,696	1,580	12,613	1,822	14,913
	Total ...	1,506	12,265	1,699	13,609	1,900	15,583
3. Other metals ...	Thibet ...	...	...	5	200	10	420
	Nepál ...	2,135	85,400	2,579	1,03,160	2,133	85,320
	Total ...	2,135	85,400	2,584	1,03,360	2,143	85,740
XXVII.—MUSK	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXVIII.—OILCAKE ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	8	11	17	25	5	7
	Total ...	8	11	17	25	5	7
XXIX.—OILS—							
1. Petroleum ...	Thibet ...	93	465	50	250	20	102
	Nepál ...	4,794	23,970	6,920	34,600	8,709	43,548
	Total ...	4,887	24,435	6,970	34,850	8,729	43,650

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

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2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXIX.—OILS—*(concluded)*—							
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	240	3,469	176	2,628	181	2,456
	Nepál ...	7	87	2	24	42	481
	Total ...	247	4,556	178	2,652	223	2,937
XXX.—OPIUM	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXI.—PAINTS AND COLOURS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	2	24
	Nepál ...	...	...	30	360	5	60
	Total ...	...	...	30	360	7	84
XXXII.—PAPER ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	29	...	295
	Total ...	...	...	...	29	...	295
XXXIII.—PROVISIONS—							
1. Fish, dry (unsalted or salted).	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	1,722	8,610	2,273	11,493
	Total ...	...	...	1,722	8,610	2,273	11,493
2. Fish, wet, salted *(ngapi)*.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	744	4,462	1,415	8,434
	Total ...	...	...	744	4,462	1,415	8,434
3. Ghí	Thibet ...	133	3,990	71	2,158	44	1,353
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	133	3,990	71	2,158	44	1,353
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	248	846	12	37	3	9
	Nepál ...	28,925	93,981	30,526	89,008	35,386	1,03,100
	Total ...	29,173	94,827	30,538	89,045	35,389	1,03,109
XXXIV.—RAILWAY MATERIALS.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XXXV.—SALT... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	2	8	...	...
	Nepál ...	71,775	2,94,692	85,349	3,55,666	82,040	3,33,190
	Total ...	71,775	2,94,692	85,351	3,55,674	82,040	3,33,190
XXXVI.—SALTPETRE AND OTHER SALINE SUBSTANCES—							
1. Saltpetre ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	158	316	53	106	131	284
	Total ...	158	316	53	106	131	284

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2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XXXVII.—SEEDS—							
1.—OILSEEDS—							
(a) Linseed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	24	96	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	24	96	...	...	...	...
(b) Mustard and rape.	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	4
	Nepál ...	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	1	4	...	...	1	4
(c) Til or jinjili ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	4	20	2	10	1	5
	Total ...	4	20	2	10	1	5
(d) Other oilseeds...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	15	45	406	1,227
	Total ...	...	...	15	45	406	1,227
	Total, Oil seeds.	29	120	17	55	408	1,236
2. OTHER SEEDS—							
(a) Indigo seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Tea seed ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	...	...	4	8	...	...
	Nepál ...	20	40	100	250	130	394
	Total ...	20	40	104	258	130	394
XXXVIII.—SILK—							
1. Raw	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	2	500	1	300	3	750
	Total ...	2	500	1	300	3	750
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	6	3,000
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	6	3,000
XXXIX.—SPICES—							
1. Betel nuts... ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	1	13
	Nepál ...	284	3,409	446	5,352	575	7,745
	Total ...	284	3,409	446	5,352	576	7,758
2. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	43	860	25	500	17	340
	Nepál ...	5,925	1,15,763	6,178	1,16,983	7,895	1,52,797
	Total ...	5,968	1,16,623	6,203	1,17,483	7,912	1,53,137
XL.—STATIONERY ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(continued).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.		1899-1900.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(continued).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLI.—STONE AND MARBLE.	Thibet	...	...	75	150	63	126
	Nepál	25	50	22	44	97	194
	Total	25	50	97	194	160	320
XLII.—SUGAR—							
1. Refined	Thibet	209	3,192	166	2,488	98	1,322
	Nepál	1,910	23,585	2,709	33,110	2,883	35,562
	Total	2,119	26,777	2,875	35,598	2,981	36,884
2. Unrefined...	Thibet	8,498	49,412	6,587	39,522	6,309	37,817
	Nepál	27,828	1,41,100	29,561	1,49,720	25,669	1,32,692
	Total	36,326	1,90,512	36,148	1,89,242	31,978	1,70,509
	Total Sugar	38,445	2,17,289	39,023	2,24,840	34,959	2,07,393
XLIII.—TEA—							
1. Indian ...	Thibet	5	300	43	2,580	32	1,810
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	300	43	2,580	32	1,810
2. Foreign ...	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIV.—TEXTILE FABRICS NOT OTHERWISE ENUMERATED.	Thibet	...	...	1	5	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	461	2,305	153	765
	Total	...	...	462	2,310	153	765
XLV.—TOBACCO	Thibet	435	4,305	381	3,810	188	1,873
	Nepál	7,698	65,278	8,192	69,051	8,283	72,274
	Total	8,133	69,583	8,573	72,861	8,471	74,147
XLVI.—WAX ...	Thibet	...	...	1	20	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	1	20	...	...
XLVII.—WOOD—							
1. Bamboos	Thibet	No. 17	1	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	„ 1,067	22	4	20	26	62
	Total	No. 1,084	23	4	20	26	62
2. Firewood	Thibet	...	...	33	8	60	15
	Nepál	...	...	429	106	292	72
	Total	...	...	462	114	352	87
3. Teak timber	Thibet	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál	...	...	Ton 1	40	Tons 8	320
	Total	...	...	Ton 1	40	Tons 8	320
4. Timber other than teak.	Thibet	...	...	...	...	3	4
	Nepál	...	...	178	223	134	168
	Total	...	...	178	223	137	172
XLVIII.—WOOL—							
1. Raw ...	Thibet	...	...	53	1,060	6	120
	Nepál	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	53	1,060	6	120

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

H.—Foreign Trade with Thibet and Nepál.

2.—*Statement showing Exports across the Frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900, *compared with the Exports of the preceding two years,* 1897-98 *and* 1898-99—(concluded).

Articles.	Countries to which exported.	1897-98. Quantity.	1897-98. Value.	1898-99. Quantity.	1898-99. Value.	1899-1900. Quantity.	1899-1900. Value.
CLASS A.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by weight)*—(concluded).		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
XLVIII.—WOOL—*(concld.)*—							
2. Manufactured (piece-goods).	Thibet ...	102	4,080	143	5,720	...	...
	Nepál ...	168	6,720	193	7,720	194	7,760
	Total ...	270	10,800	336	13,440	194	7,760
3. Shawls	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XLIX.—YAKS' TAILS ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
L.—ALL OTHER ARTICLES OF MERCHANDISE—							
1. Unmanufactured ...	Thibet ...	5	15	...	...	...	15
	Nepál ...	692	2,076	48	2,579	...	5,131
	Total ...	697	2,091	48	2,579	...	5,146
2. Manufactured ...	Thibet ...	10	50	1	41	...	138
	Nepál ...	4,723	23,615	875	42,486	...	32,497
	Total ...	4,733	23,665	876	42,527	...	32,635
LI.—TREASURE—							
1. Gold	Thibet ...	...	...	...	25	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	25	...	...
2. Silver	Thibet ...	...	12,098	...	25,335	...	55,187
	Nepál ...	...	34,784	...	59,920	...	9,425
	Total ...	...	46,882	...	85,255	...	64,612
Total, Class A ...	Thibet ...	No. 1,611 137,906	7,78,798	57,555	3,35,806	52,218	2,88,696
	Nepál ...	„ 14,518 211,936	33,13,794	244,709	41,94,534	238,174	38,26,439
				Ton 1		Tons 8	
	Total ...	No. 16,129 349,842	40,92,592	Ton 1 302,264	45,30,340	290,392	41,15,135
						Tons 8	
CLASS B.—*(Articles, quantity of which is reckoned by number.)*		Nos.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
I.—ANIMALS, LIVING (FOR SALE)—							
1. Horses, ponies, and mules.	Thibet ...	2	100	22	1,320	15	900
	Nepál ...	...	...	5	250	1	75
	Total ...	2	100	27	1,570	16	975
2. Cattle	Thibet ...	56	1,400	135	3,540	241	7,210
	Nepál ...	285	7,125	587	14,675	321	8,482
	Total ...	341	8,525	722	18,215	562	15,692
3. Sheep and goats ...	Thibet ...	1,028	3,084	15,810	47,419	16,126	48,405
	Nepál ...	2,427	4,854	2,468	4,936	2,692	6,167
	Total ...	3,455	7,938	18,278	52,355	18,818	54,572
4. Other kinds ...	Thibet ...	216	648	12	36	42	84
	Nepál ...	3,279	6,558	2,627	5,254	2,951	5,989
	Total ...	3,495	7,206	2,639	5,290	2,993	6,073
II.—BUILDING MATERIALS—							
1. Bricks and tiles ...	Thibet ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nepál ...	...	...	...	...	2,400	24
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	2,400	24
Total, Class B ...	Thibet ...	1,302	5,232	15,979	52,315	16,424	56,599
	Nepál ...	5,991	18,537	5,687	25,115	8,365	20,737
	Total ...	7,293	23,769	21,666	77,430	24,789	77,336

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—Coinage.

Blank.

2.—Paper Currency.

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities held on the 31*st March* 1900.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of—						Total value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of—						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs.* 50.		*Notes of Rs.* 50 *and under Rs.* 500.		*Large Notes of Rs.* 500 *and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government Securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
110,347	12,98,530	48,273	38,95,800	6,550	74,14,000	5,94,16,365	5,78,83,570	137,668	16,22,135	50,329	39,47,900	5,144	55,05,500	1,32,930	21,42,251	...	...	...	...	...

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	3									4					
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITED DURING THE YEAR.									NUMBER ON 31ST DECEM					
		Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*			*Blind.*			*Leper.*		
Number.	Name of Institution.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	...	...	128	13	1	...	...	...	68	10	1	...	...	...
2	Do. Poor-house	15	13	2	...	...	...	97	51	16	8	7	1	...	...	...
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples) ...	1	3	1	...	...	...	35	30	34	...	3	1	...	...	...
4	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	22	18	...	45	8	...	10	6	10	12	11	...	39	5	...
5	Almora	1	...	...	60	56	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	42	43	1
6	Bahraich	2	1	...	17	4	...	30	15	3	...	...	...	8	4	...
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	55	51	5	56	2	...	396	182	70	14	14	3	15	1	...
8	Bareilly	21	13	2	33	4	...	15	9	4	7	5	...	11	1	...
9	Bara Banki	10	6	...	...	1	...	11	3	12	8	5	...	...	1	...
10	Bánda	...	5	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
11	Budaun	...	...	...	36	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	5	...
12	Cawnpore	3	5	1	1	...	...	73	34	3	2	3	...	1	...	...
13	Dehra Dún	1	1	...	127	45	...	...	3	4	...	1	...	95	32	...
14	Fyzabad	7	9	...	...	...	...	3	3	2	6	8	...	...	...	...
15	Gházipur	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	...	1	...	1	...	...
16	Gonda	7	1	...	5	1	...	7	6	12	2	...	...	3	1	...
17	Hardoi	4	10	...	2	6	2	2	5	4	2	8	...	1	3	...
18	Jalaun (Orai)	...	5	...	6	1	...	6	4	9	...	2	...	2	1	...
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	3	4	...	...	...	...
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	50	43	1	33	3	1	125	116	73	37	29	1	22	2	1
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	76	327	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
22	Meerut	...	...	...	17	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	...
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	16	5	4	3	2	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	33	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	...
25	Muttra	12	5	...	12	1	...	128	72	60	2	1	...	2	...	...
26	Chandog (Almora) Leper Asylum,	...	...	...	53	35	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	30	8
27	Rae Bareli	...	4	...	1	...	...	7	3	7	...	2	...	...	...	...
28	Roorkee	...	...	...	27	16	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	14	5
29	Saháranpur	...	...	...	32	14	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	24	12	...
30	Sháhjahánpur	1	1	1	16	5	...	5	11	7	1	1	1	13	4	...
31	Sitapur	6	5	...	...	...	...	7	41	13	4	3	...	...	...	...
32	Sultánpur	5	15	...	6	1	...	6	13	5	5	12	...	3	...	...
	Total ...	233	223	13	747	235	21	1,058	969	357	187	137	8	390	169	15

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899.

			5		6	7	8	9	10	
BER 1899.			INCOME.							
Poor.			*Balance on 1st January* 1899.							
Men.	Women.	Children.	Invested.	Floating.	Interest on Government Securities.	From Government, including grant from Local Funds.	Municipal contribution.	Private subscription.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Number.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,138 12 3	...	...	1
19	10	2	...	...	...	...	1,974 6 4	...	...	2
25	18	27	...	334 0 8	...	...	...	1,996 0 0	195 4 0	3
10	6	9	6,500 0 0	122 0 0	227 8 0	...	2,400 0 0	46 12 6	...	4
1	2	...	...	1,477 5 2	1,894 11 10	150 0 0	120 0 0	4,980 0 10	21 8 6	5
13	7	1	12,000 0 0	1,738 15 1	418 15 2	493 2 11	300 0 0	926 0 0	2 0 0	6
41	23	27	56,600 0 0	552 7 3	2,700 4 0	2,328 9 0	...	1,200 0 0	68 15 2	7
1	3	2	8,000 0 0	...	...	28 8 0	1,403 14 10	...	...	8
7	1	3	14,650 0 0	508 3 10	759 5 6	...	...	212 8 0	...	9
1	9	...	...	...	...	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	305 13 9	...	1,000 0 0	816 0 0	...	...	11
8	6	2	12,500 0 0	41 11 6	435 15 6	...	261 2 0	...	...	12
...	3	4	6,000 0 0	4,086 15 9	209 7 8	3,463 10 7	650 0 0	1,724 12 6	665 0 6	13
1	2	1	...	2,095 0 8	...	...	360 0 0	318 12 0	13 15 3	14
1	2	2	...	...	...	...	323 3 8	...	...	15
2	1	4	4,300 0 0	378 13 0	59 3 0	...	200 0 0	176 0 0	0 1 6	16
2	2	3	...	927 2 8	...	...	400 0 0	258 12 0	...	17
...	...	3	...	124 4 6	...	...	...	182 8 0	...	18
...	13	...	...	...	...	...	179 15 9	...	...	19
78	86	53	3,60,200 0 0	1,848 2 10	14,101 11 10	...	...	...	...	20
76	326	...	48,300 0 0	4,188 6 1	1,686 4 4	5,000 0 0	...	...	...	21
...	...	...	...	5 2 0	...	...	130 0 0	...	...	22
5	1	1	...	731 1 3	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	554 12 3	...	...	900 0 0	36 0 0	...	24
33	20	29	...	...	...	...	1,627 3 2	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
1	1	...	12,500 0 0	484 15 1	436 6 6	...	200 0 0	0 1 6	...	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0	279 11 0	...	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	500 0 0	855 2 8	271 0 0	...	29
4	11	6	...	...	...	...	937 4 4	...	...	30
5	36	9	9,000 0 0	1,115 14 8	331 10 8	...	...	1,701 14 7	...	31
2	8	3	...	968 2 5	...	...	200 0 0	1,169 0 0	...	32
336	597	191	5,50,550 0 0	22,589 6 5	23,261 8 0	12,963 14 6	17,917 1 0	15,479 12 11	966 12 11	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

J.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	11	12	13	14	15
		INCOME—*(concluded)*.				
Number.	Name of Institution.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.	Cost of clothing.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum	...	3,138 12 3	672 0 0	1,754 4 8	166 10 3
2	Do. Poor-house	...	1,974 6 4	504 14 11	984 5 2	106 7 4
3	Allahabad (Mejah Cripples) ...	...	2,525 4 8	345 10 0	1,412 8 0	50 0 0
4	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	38 0 0	9,334 4 6	468 0 0	2,076 7 6	76 12 6
5	Almora	...	8,643 10 4	720 12 0	4,015 1 9	314 9 6
6	Bahraich	...	15,879 1 2	492 0 0	737 6 9	82 9 9
7	Benares (Rája Kali Shankar's Asylum).	239 5 4	63,689 8 9	1,440 1 2	3,201 6 4	247 6 0
8	Bareilly	...	9,432 6 10	318 5 2	831 5 11	112 0 6
9	Bara Banki	11 12 6	16,141 13 10	180 0 0	676 6 3	59 14 6
10	Bánda	...	240 0 0	...	...	...
11	Budaun	20 0 0	2,141 13 9	72 0 0	1,050 3 5	32 10 0
12	Cawnpore	...	13,238 13 0	155 4 0	425 1 9	40 8 0
13	Dehra Dún	65 14 0	16,865 13 0	1,188 6 8	3,686 12 1	383 7 9
14	Fyzabad	123 10 3	2,911 6 2	104 14 0	291 1 3	22 12 0
15	Gházipur	...	323 3 8	100 2 10	95 0 10	...
16	Gonda	16 5 9	5,130 7 3	225 12 0	164 1 3	26 11 3
17	Hardoi	20 10 3	1,606 8 11	117 0 0	259 12 9	24 12 0
18	Jalaun (Orai)	4 0 3	310 12 9	24 0 0	174 3 7	...
19	Kúnch (Jalaun)	...	179 15 9	...	179 15 9	...
20	Lucknow (King's Poor-house) ...	118 5 0	3,76,268 3 8	1,379 5 0	4,788 1 8	1,053 0 9
21	Ditto (New Charity) ...	130 4 0	59,304 14 5	204 0 0	...	...
22	Meerut	420 0 0	555 2 0	84 0 0	411 15 0	34 7 3
23	Moradabad Poor-house ...	2,186 14 3	2,917 15 6	501 5 1	304 5 4	20 0 0
24	Ditto Leper Asylum ...	527 13 1	2,018 9 4	282 0 0	621 5 11	102 8 9
25	Muttra	...	1,627 3 2	208 6 6	503 13 5	...
26	Chandog (Almora) Leper Asylum,	4,307 5 0	4,307 5 0	451 8 0	2,278 5 9	637 6 6
27	Rae Bareli	20 1 6	13,641 8 7	117 0 6	93 11 9	15 9 0
28	Roorkee	1,122 13 0	1,702 8 0	314 5 0	1,017 12 9	67 0 3
29	Saháranpur	...	1,626 2 8	174 0 0	1,176 0 3	167 10 5
30	Sháhjahánpur	...	937 4 4	51 0 0	726 14 0	74 0 10
31	Sitapur	10 2 3	12,159 10 2	186 0 0	897 6 9	118 10 9
32	Sultánpur	46 4 6	2,383 6 11	252 0 0	617 4 2	94 3 0
	Total ...	9,429 8 11	6,53,158 0 8	11,334 0 10	35,452 9 9	4,131 12 10

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899—(concluded).

16	17	18	19	20	21	22		
EXPENDITURE.								
Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs and new buildings.	Miscellaneous.	Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	*Cash balance in hand.*		Number.
						Floating.	Invested.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
93 0 3	201 15 7	250 13 6	...	...	3,138 12 3	...	...	1
35 11 8	220 1 11	122 13 4	...	...	1,974 6 4	...	...	2
...	107 0 0	28 14 0	...	...	1,944 0 0	581 4 8	...	3
...	155 9 6	...	...	...	2,776 13 6	57 7 0	6,500 0 0	4
150 0 0	91 0 6	37 13 9	...	...	5,329 5 6	3,314 4 10	...	5
113 0 6	93 2 11	10 15 9	...	...	1,529 3 8	2,349 13 6	12,000 0 0	6
191 12 3	104 7 9	876 15 0	120 0 0	...	6,182 0 6	907 8 3	56,600 0 0	7
...	110 5 6	60 5 9	...	...	1,432 6 10	...	8,000 0 0	8
...	65 8 6	21 7 6	...	...	1,003 4 9	488 9 1	14,650 0 0	9
...	...	...	240 0 0	...	240 0 0	...	...	10
50 2 2	112 13 0	46 13 0	...	...	1,364 9 7	777 4 2	...	11
...	0 7 0	10 0 3	...	...	631 5 0	107 8 0	12,500 0 0	12
32 13 9	38 4 6	211 1 11	...	...	5,540 14 8	5,324 14 4	6,000 0 0	13
...	...	75 12 1	...	...	494 7 4	2,416 14 10	...	14
...	90 0 0	38 0 0	...	...	323 3 8	...	...	15
...	51 6 6	26 7 3	192 0 0	...	686 6 3	144 1 0	4,300 0 0	16
...	...	1 4 3	70 0 0	...	472 13 0	1,133 11 11	...	17
...	6 7 0	1 15 0	...	...	206 9 7	104 3 2	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	179 15 9	...	...	19
43 13 3	298 3 0	638 3 8	4,270 1 6	...	12,470 12 10	3,597 6 10	3,60,200 0 0	20
...	...	15 5 0	5,921 8 0	...	6,140 13 0	4,864 1 5	48,300 0 0	21
...	...	6 5 9	...	...	536 12 0	18 6 0	...	22
46 4 6	10 0 0	1,832 13 8	...	...	2,714 12 7	203 2 11	...	23
61 11 0	32 8 0	513 14 3	...	...	1,613 15 11	404 9 5	...	24
...	900 0 0	14 15 3	...	...	1,627 3 2	...	...	25
58 2 0	306 11 9	572 8 6	...	...	4,304 10 6	2 10 6	...	26
...	139 4 0	14 5 9	...	...	379 15 0	761 9 7	12,500 0 0	27
48 10 0	113 11 0	101 4 11	...	...	1,662 11 11	39 12 1	...	28
15 0 0	77 0 0	16 8 0	...	...	1,626 2 8	...	...	29
...	60 4 0	25 1 6	...	...	937 4 4	...	...	30
...	20 0 8	557 4 3	...	9 2 0	1,788 8 5	1,371 1 9	9,000 0 0	31
...	205 8 3	118 14 6	...	...	1,287 13 11	1,095 9 0	...	32
940 1 4	2,611 12 10	6,249 1 4	10,813 9 6	9 2 0	72,542 2 5	30,065 14 3	5,50,550 0 0	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899.

1 Denominations.	2 Natives.	3 Others.	4 Number of Ministers or Priests.	5 Number of Churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	6 Total annual income from Government.	7 Remarks.
					Rs.	
Church of England	8,997	21,099	134	96	1,35,634	
Church of Scotland	656	1,607	14	8	17,891	
Protestant Dissenters	69,303	1,954	237	194	17,530	
Roman Catholics	2,706	8,160	49	39	32,219	
Greek Church	1	...	...	...	...	
Armenians	...	6	...	...	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	...	27	...	...	...	
Pársis	136	134	12	1	...	
Other Churches	2,278	32	18	22	2,115	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—EDUCATION.

1.—*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year* 1899-1900.

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.		Grand Total.	Percentage of—		Remarks.
				University Education.		*School Education, General.*		*School Education, Special.*		Total of Public Institutions.						
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.	Population.		Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other Special Schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16
107,502	Towns ... 484	Males ... 24,303,601	Institutions. For males ...	24	9	481	6,736	5	50	7,305	1,261	4,784	13,350	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	12·57	
	Villages. 105,716	Females, 22,601,484	Institutions. For females,	3	...	41	339	2	1	386	2	224	612	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	·58	
	Total 106,200	Total ... 46,905,085	Institutions. Total ...	27	9	522	7,075	7	51	7,691	1,263	5,008	13,962		13·15	
			Scholars. Males ...	1,841	707	61,986	258,721	429	2,942	326,626	19,024	59,347	404,997	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.	11·11	
			Scholars. Females ...	27	...	3,309	13,786	109	57	17,288	122	3,360	20,770	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.	·61	
			Scholars. Total ...	1,868	707	65,295	272,507	538	2,999	343,914	19,146	62,707	425,767		6·05	

2.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Edu

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.		
			1			2		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government, English	44	7,113	1,060	...	1,060	3,885	...	3,885
For Boys ... Government, Vernacular	3	268	...	...	...	42	...	42
For Boys ... Local Fund, English	1	73	...	...	...	31	...	31
For Boys ... Local Fund, Vernacular	280	35,167	...	...	...	6,615	...	6,615
For Boys ... Municipal ... English	18	1,357	18	...	18	526	...	526
For Boys ... Municipal ... Vernacular	5	613	...	...	...	65	...	65
For Boys ... Aided ... English	98	14,242	1,264	9	1,273	4,874	55	4,929
For Boys ... Aided ... Vernacular	8	831	...	...	...	110	...	110
For Boys ... Unaided ... English	23	2,378	170	...	170	742	...	742
For Boys ... Unaided ... Vernacular	1	39	...	...	...	16	...	16
Total ...	481	62,081	2,512	9	2,521	16,906	55	16,961
For Girls ... Government, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government, Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund, Vernacular	1	38	...	...	...	...	5	5
For Girls ... Municipal ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal ... Vernacular	1	25	...	...	...	...	25	25
For Girls ... Aided ... English	35	2,946	...	128	128	2	530	532
For Girls ... Aided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided ... English	4	205	...	10	10	2	42	44
For Girls ... Unaided ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41	3,214	...	138	138	4	602	606
Total, Secondary Schools ...	522	65,295	2,512	147	2,659	16,910	657	17,567
Primary Schools.								
For Boys ... Government	16	1,295	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Local Fund	4,328	183,074	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Municipal	97	4,298	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Aided	2,252	71,069	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Boys ... Unaided	43	1,350	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,736	261,086	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Local Fund	127	3,403	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Municipal	25	697	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Aided	180	7,172	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls ... Unaided	7	149	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	339	11,421	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Primary Schools ...	7,075	272,507	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,597	337,802	2,512	147	2,659	16,910	657	17,567

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

cation in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh at the end of the official year 1899-1900.

Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage.						Total.		
Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			*Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage.*								
			Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
3			4			5			6		
Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1,336	...	1,336	827	...	827	5	...	5	7,113	...	7,113
55	...	55	150	...	150	21	...	21	268	...	268
23	...	23	19	...	19	...	...	...	73	...	73
7,970	...	7,970	19,472	127	19,599	978	5	983	35,035	132	35,167
370	...	370	407	...	407	36	...	36	1,357	...	1,357
131	...	131	407	...	407	10	...	10	613	...	613
3,218	80	3,298	4,335	43	4,378	340	24	364	14,031	211	14,242
135	...	135	480	...	480	106	...	106	831	...	831
603	...	603	816	...	816	47	...	47	2,378	...	2,378
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	...	39
13,864	80	13,944	26,913	170	27,083	1,543	29	1,572	61,738	343	62,081
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7	7	...	16	16	...	10	10	...	38	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	25
42	595	637	110	1,023	1,133	66	450	516	220	2,726	2,946
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	45	50	4	63	67	17	17	34	28	177	205
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	647	694	114	1,102	1,216	83	477	560	248	2,966	3,214
13,911	727	14,638	27,027	1,272	28,299	1,626	506	2,132	61,986	3,309	65,295
308	...	308	987	...	987	...	...	...	1,295	...	1,295
21,110	1	21,111	147,548	1,922	149,470	12,157	336	12,493	180,815	2,259	183,074
174	...	174	3,687	...	3,687	437	...	437	4,298	...	4,298
2,568	18	2,586	58,313	428	58,741	9,696	46	9,742	70,577	492	71,069
79	3	82	995	3	998	269	1	270	1,343	7	1,350
24,239	22	24,261	211,530	2,353	213,883	22,559	383	22,942	258,328	2,758	261,086
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	112	112	...	3,015	3,015	...	276	276	...	3,403	3,403
...	61	61	...	599	599	...	37	37	...	697	697
51	302	353	208	4,734	4,942	119	1,758	1,877	378	6,794	7,172
3	12	15	1	64	65	11	58	69	15	134	149
54	487	541	209	8,412	8,621	130	2,129	2,259	393	11,028	11,421
24,293	509	24,802	211,739	10,765	222,504	22,689	2,512	25,201	258,721	13,786	272,507
38,204	1,236	39,440	238,766	12,037	250,803	24,315	3,018	27,333	320,707	17,095	337,802

3.—Return showing the Results of prescribed Examinations in the North-

Nature of Examination.	Number of Institutions sending examinees.				Number of examinees.				
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ARTS COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Arts	2	3	1	6	12	14	3	2	31
2. Doctor of Science	1	1	...	2	4	1	...	1	6
3. Bachelor of Arts	2	6	3	11	49	137	33	14	233
4. Bachelor of Science... ...	2	1	...	3	5	2	...	...	7
5. Intermediate Examination ...	3	6	10	19	86	259	118	20	483
ORIENTAL COLLEGES.									
1. Master of Oriental Learning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Oriental Learning...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Sanskrit *(a)* ...	1	1	...	2	111	3	...	1	115
Ditto Arabic *(b)* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Persian *(c)* ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	2
4. High Proficiency in Sanskrit *(d)*,	3	7	26	36	109	28	58	2	197
Ditto Arabic *(b)*...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2
Ditto Persian ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Proficiency in Sanskrit *(e)* ...	4	8	31	43	37	30	80	1	148
Ditto Arabic *(f)* ...	1	1	1	3	1	2	1	...	4
Ditto Persian *(e)* ...	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	...	4
Ditto Urdu	5	8	3	16	12	30	10	12	64
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.									
Law.									
1. Doctor of Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Bachelor of Law	2	5	...	7	26	37	...	...	63
Medicine.									
1. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. M. B.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Honors in Medicine and Surgery.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. L. M. S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First M. B. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. First L. M. S. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Preliminary Scientific ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.									
1. M. C. E.					29	...	...	...	29
					46	...	...	...	46
2. B. C. E.					8	...	...	...	8
	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10
3. L. C. E.					4	...	...	...	4
					6	...	...	...	6
4. First L. C. E.					367	...	...	...	367
Teaching.									
1. Licentiate in Teaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.									
Matriculation ... ... { Boys,	35	50	9	94	537	630	138	605	1,910
{ Girls,	...	15	2	17	...	54	5	7	66
Middle School Examination, { Boys,	337	91	61	489	3,503	1,094	221	1,341	6,159
{ Girls,	1	15	3	19	6	90	10	...	106
Upper Primary Examination, { Boys,	1,756	324	43	2,123	8,482	1,658	463	233	10,836
{ Girls,	...	45	8	53	...	335	38	...	373
Lower Primary Examination, { Boys,	4,154	1,007	40	5,201	20,857	4,224	354	9	25,444
{ Girls,	35	63	5	103	69	402	43	...	514
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
1. Training School Examination for Masters. { Upper, Lower,	4	...	...	4	206	...	...	31	237
2. Training School Examination for Mistresses. { Upper, Lower,	...	2	...	2	...	10	...	...	10
3. School of Arts Examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Medical Examination ...	1	...	...	1	58	...	...	...	58
5. Examination in Engineering and Surveying.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Industrial School Examination,	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2

(a) Acharya Examination of the Sanskrit College, Benares, and
(b) and *(c)*.Panjáb University Examinations.
(d) Madhyama Pariksha Examination of the Sanskrit College
(e) Prathama ditto ditto
(f) Mulla Examination of the Muir Central College, and Maulvi

OF INSTRUCTION.

CATION.

Western Provinces and Oudh during the official year 1899-1900.

Number passed.					*Race or creed of passed scholars.*					
Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Others.	Remarks.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
9	11	2	1	23	...	...	19	3	1	
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	
26	82	9	5	122	2	4	85	28	3	
4	1	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	
30	81	33	4	148	6	7	96	39	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
66	1	...	...	67	...	...	67	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
44	13	30	1	88	...	...	88	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	14	24	...	51	...	...	51	...	...	
...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	
12	27	10	8	57	...	...	42	15	...	Special Vernacular Examination.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	
8	8	...	...	16	...	...	14	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	27	15	...	12	...	...	Upper Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
46	...	...	...	46	...	...	38	8	...	Lower Subordinate. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
8	...	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	British Military Survey. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
10	...	...	...	10	...	...	3	7	...	Native Military Survey. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
4	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	1	...	Mechanical Apprentice. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
6	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	...	Industrial. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
169	...	...	...	169	27	...	126	16	...	College Entrance. (Roorkee College Examinations.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
256	281	59	64	660	64	21	468	99	8	
...	41	4	4	49	44	5	...	...	...	
2,135	475	78	249	2,937	73	17	2,308	530	9	
1	48	8	...	57	53	2	...	2	...	
6,246	1,064	269	102	7,681	161	73	6,087	1,353	7	
...	242	25	...	267	125	139	2	1	...	
16,792	2,912	263	7	19,974	119	200	16,630	3,025	...	
40	327	35	...	402	155	156	67	23	1	
138	...	...	9	147	...	1	118	28	...	
...	10	...	...	10	7	3	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	...	...	...	53	...	12	34	7	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	

Shastri Examination of the Panjáb University.

and Visharda Examination of the Panjáb University.
Prajna ditto ditto.
Examination of the Panjáb University.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899.

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Meerut	Meerut Association ...	To help in the formation of a healthy public opinion on all questions of importance, and to promote, by every legitimate means, the political, social, moral, intellectual, and material advancement of the people.	120 0 0	...	231 0 0	351 0 0	27	...	...	27	Not registered.	1881	Has a small library attached to it, and a sum of Rs. 5,400 to form its building fund.
	Deva Nágarí Pracháriní Sabhá, Meerut.	To diffuse Deva Nágarí education ...	...	76 12 6	48 5 0	125 1 6	118	1	...	119		1882	The Sabhá has started two schools—one boys' school and one girls' school. The boys' school teaches Deva Nágarí hand in hand with English up to the Middle Class, and to this Government has granted aid. The number of boys is 143. The girls' school teaches Deva Nágarí, and the number of girls is 30.
	The Meerut Theosophical Society.	(1) To form a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour. (2) To encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science. (3) To investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.	...	...	78 0 0	78 0 0	13	...	...	13		1882	*Nil.*

Aligarh ...	Bhárat Varshíya National Association.	To improve the study of Western and Eastern languages.	...	...	3,992 8 9	3,992 8 9	300	2	...	302	Registered.	1882.	
	Bháshá Samvardhiní Sabhá,	To improve the Hindi literature by competition and books.	...	...	...	...	161	...	...	161	Not registered.	Members do not pay subscription, but buy books published by the society.	
Farrukhabad,	Árya Samája	Is a literary as well as a religious society for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit and English languages.	...	...	190 8 0	190 8 0	127	...	...	127	Do.		
Etáwah ...	Vichár Sabhá ...	Revival of Sanskrit literature and science, and to teach the English, Urdu, and Hindi languages.	156 4 0	6,000 0 0	*755 9 6	6,911 13 6	80	...	...	80	Unregistered.	1st January 1885 ...	*Includes Rs. 313-1-6, tuition fees.
	Anjuman-i-Islámia ...	To impart education in the English language, to teach Muhammadan religion, and to assist poor Muhammadan orphans.	...	116 10 8	†2,400 5 9	2,517 0 5	15	...	...	15	Unregistered.	14th December 1889,	†Includes Rs. 1,664-2-0, tuition fees.
Bareilly ...	Bareilly Institute, or Anjuman-i-Bareilly.	The object of the society is intellectual cultivation of social science and general improvement of the public mind, by means of lectures, literary exercises, and maintenance of a library and reading-room.	...	...	‡763 5 2 §351 14 0 ‖500 0 0 ¶788 7 4	2,403 10 6	161	...	...	161	...	Established on 11th September 1861.	‡Balance of last year. §Rent of shops. ‖Grant from Bareilly Municipality. ¶Subscriptions for the year 1899.
Cawnpore ...	Árya Samája	Promotion of Sanskrit education ...	...	20 0 0	293 4 0	313 4 0	90	...	...	90	Not registered.	16th November 1879.	
	Majlis-i-Ikhwán-us-Safá ...	To improve Oriental knowledge ...	...	...	...	...	72	...	...	72			
	Tafríh-ul-Ahbáb Club ...	Reading of newspapers and debates on literary and social matters.	...	65 0 0	144 0 0	209 0 0	21	...	...	21		28th March 1888.	
	Anjuman-i-Isláh ...	Promotion of education by reading books and newspapers.	...	...	...	...	30	...	4	34		1st November 1894.	
	The Cawnpore Literary Association.	Advancement of knowledge	...	...	216 0 0	216 0 0	18	...	...	18		February 1889.	
	Cawnpore Dharma Mandala,	English education and debates on social and religious topics.	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0	25	...	...	25			Branch of Bhárata Dharma Mandala.
Fatehpur ...	Literary Institute, Fatehpur.	Newspapers are subscribed for and read by the members.	...	...	108 0 0	108 0 0	9	...	...	9		15th April 1893.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899—(continued).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Allahabad ...	The Allahabad Literary Institute.	(a) To afford an opportunity to persons of acquiring facility in speaking English. (b) To effect self-improvement by mutual interchange of thoughts. (c) To publish now and then, if circumstances allow, short extracts or pamphlets in the vernacular of the Province for the benefit of the people.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	130	...	...	130	Not registered.	5th July 1897.	
	The Káyastha Students' Dharma Sabhá.	(1) For social, moral, and literary improvement. (2) To cultivate the art of public speaking. (3) To foster a religious spirit among the educated young men of the community by inducing them to practice Sandhiya according to prescribed form. (4) To create a healthy public opinion for the abolition of pernicious customs among the Káyasthas.	...	...	9 0 0	9 0 0	50	...	...	50		January 1890.	
	The Muhammadan Union ...	To promote the art of public speaking among the students of the Muir Central College.	...	15 0 0	50 0 0	65 0 0	46	...	...	46		1886 ...	Mr. Syed Asghar Hasan has given charge of Secretaryship in July 1898 to Syed Liakat Ali, B.A.
	Friends' Debating Society ...	Literary and moral improvement ...	...	75 0 0	28 0 0	103 0 0	47	...	...	47		1884.	
	The Harrison Debating Club,	(1) To acquire facility in speaking English. (2) To promote mutual interchange of thoughts, &c.	...	...	16 8 0	16 8 0	23	...	...	23		1886.	
	Banga Sáhityotsáhiní Sabhá and Bándhava Samiti.	(1) Diffusion of the Bengali language by encouraging the study of its literature. (2) The cultivation of the art of speaking and writing Bengali well.	...	50 0 0	93 13 3	143 13 3	32	...	...	32		1877 ...	Making but little progress. Is at a standstill. This is due partly to the apathy of the Bengali public and partly to the want of energetic co-operation.

Benares ...	Káyastha Páṭhaśálá Board's Union, Allahabad.	(1) To cultivate the art of public speaking in English. (2) The improvement of English composition. (3) The improvement of moral, intellectual, physical, and religious life.	...	...	65 8 0	65 8 0	40	...	26	66	Registered.	August 1891. No important changes except those of office holders. The number of prizes for the encouragement of juvenile members has been increased. A proposal made to realize a fresh subscription for helping the famine-stricken people of Bikaner.
	Carmichael Library ...	The advantage of reading current literature in English and vernacular languages as well as newspapers and other periodicals, and diffusion of knowledge in general.	...	...	1,594 5 3	*1,594 5 3	87 Members; 85 Visitors.	...	...	172		1872. *Interest on Government Promissory Notes ... Rs. 280 0 0 Interest on Savings Bank, 27 13 9 Municipal grant ... 300 0 0 Subscription from members ... ... 778 0 0 Rent of shops ... 181 0 0 Miscellaneous ... 27 7 6 Total ... 1,594 5 3
	Banga Sáhitya Samája ...	A library of Bengali books and periodicals. To place Bengali books within easy reach of the Bengali-reading community of Benares.	...	...	54 0 0	54 0 0	52	1	...	53	Not registered.	1875.
	Káśí Sujana Samája ...	To consider and discuss political and social subjects and general improvement of the people.	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	41		4th April 1886.
	Káśí Tattwa Sabhá, or Theosophical Society.	*(a)* To cultivate and inculcate feelings of pure love and universal brotherhood. *(b)* To effect the moral regeneration and awaken the spiritual instincts of the people. *(c)* To encourage the culture and dissemination of Sanskrit and other Aryan literature and sciences.	...	...	243 15 0	243 15 0	37	...	...	37		21st February 1885.
	Káśí Jíva Dayá Vistáriṇí Sabhá.	To supervise the management of cattle-yard.	...	2,407 6 9	1,881 4 0	4,288 10 9	120	1	...	121		July 1886.
	Bengálitolá Association ...	To watch and advance the interests of the residents of Bengalitola in particular, and also of all other residents within the limits of the Benares municipality in general.	...	...	12 0 0	12 0 0	49	...	...	49		1883.
	Standing Congress Committee.	To improve and support the objects of the Indian National Congress.	...	...	704 0 0	704 0 0	29	...	...	29		1887.
	Bhárata Varshíya Árya Dharma Pracháriṇí Sabhá.	Spread of Hindu religion	...	...	360 0 0	360 0 0	31	...	...	31		1877.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Return of Literary and Scientific Societies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year 1899—(concluded).

District.	Name.	Objects.	Income.				Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
			From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.							
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Káśí Árya Samája ...	Propagation of the Vedic religion as preached by Srí Swamí Dayánanda Saraswatí, and discussion and consideration of all kinds of important questions affecting the people at large, except the political or *quasi*-political ones.	...	...	74 3 6	74 3 6	55	...	...	55	Not registered.	14th August 1887.	
	Union Club	The improvement of its members in the art of public speaking; the advancement of their social, moral, and intellectual progress; and the promotion of a healthy spirit of union amongst them.	...	...	60 0 0	60 0 0	45	...	...	45		6th September 1888.	
	Literary Society of Benares Pandits, or Brahmámrita Varshiṇí Sabhá.	Revival and promotion of ancient philosophy and literature.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200		1876.	
	Sanátana Dharma Páliní Sabhá.	To impart moral and religious teachings to the Hindu youths on the lines of ancient Aryan principles.	...	...	140 0 0	140 0 0	60	...	...	60		26th January 1894.	
	Benares Total Abstinence Society.	To promote the cause of temperence and to discourage the traffic in intoxicants.	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	200		20th March 1888.	
	Nágarí Pracháriṇí Sabhá...	To improve and enrich the Hindi language and literature, and to diffuse the knowledge thereof and the Nágarí character everywhere by all possible and fair means.	...	...	678 14 0	678 14 0	246	...	...	246	Registered.	16th July 1893.	

	Káší Vakttritwottejaka Sabhá.	To cultivate the art of public speaking in Mahárástri and in Hindi.	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	Not registered.	1st June 1896.		
	Pandita Samája ...	Religious and social discussion ...	...	...	...	...	38	...	...	38		1892.		
Ballia ...	Ballia Institute ...	Improvement of the literary and social status of the residents.	...	...	142 11 6	142 11 6	34	...	...	34		7th August 1881.		
Gorakhpur ...	Gorakhpur Literary Society,	The improvement social and intellectual of the members.	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	10		1883.		
Kheri ...	Kheri Institute ...	To diffuse knowledge and science, and discuss measures as may tend to improve the social, moral, and intellectual status of the country; discuss questions affecting public weal.	...	...	262 4 0	262 4 0	25	...	...	25		February 1887.		
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rifáh Gonda ...	Social, moral, and intellectual improvement.	...	...	957 10 7	957 10 7	50	3	1	54		1870.		
Rae Bareli ...	Reform Club	Improvement of social status and improvement in arts and sciences.	...	19 15 3 (Miscellaneous.)	450 6 0	470 5 3	29	...	...	29	Registered.			
Partábgarh ...	Reading Club	Intellectual, moral, and social improvement.	...	...	269 0 0	269 0 0	34	...	...	34	Not registered.	September 1871.		
Sultánpur ...	Sultánpur Institute ...	Intellectual, social, and general advancement of the members of the Institute.	...	*100 0 0	191 0 0	291 0 0	29	...	1	30	Not registered.	...	* From Municipality.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1900.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION.			
Dehra Dún.	Mufasilite Press ...	Mr. C. Liddell ...	Mufasilite ...	Parish Magazine.	
	Imperial Press ...	Puran Singh & Co.	...	...	
	Gurkhá Press ...	Gurkha Press Company,	Courier ...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Lála Darshan Lal ...	Khairkhwáh-i-Ám.	...	
	The Amir Press ...	Amir Khan ...	...	Urdu periodical work, entitled Guldasta-i-Amir and Tarana-i-Jiddat.	
Saháranpur.	Matba-ul-Anwár Press...	Kura Mal	...	...	
	Matba Be-Nazír Press ...	Muhammad Ibrahim ...	...	...	
	Matba Farrukhi Press ...	Ináyat Ali	Chanchal Zarif ...	...	Has issued no paper for 4 months.
	Akhtar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya...	...	...	Not started yet.
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Muhammad Ján ...	...	...	
	Gangá Bhúshana Press...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	Hardwár Gazette.	
	Bulbul-i-Hind Press ...	Shikri Prasad ...	Closed for three years though the proprietor did not report its extinction yet.	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Sarkár Press.	Hashmat Husain ...	...	...	
Muzaffar-nagar.	Chashma-i-Kausar Press,	Saiyad Nazar Hasan ...	...	Dár-ul-Islám.	
	Sanátana Dharma Press	Dwarka Prasad and Fateh Chand.	...	...	Not started work as yet.
	Muhammadi Press ...	Shaikh Naím ...	...	...	
Meerut.	"Templar," Machine Printing Work Press.	W. Andrew Godfrey ...	...	The Daccan Templar.	
	Roman Catholic Press, Sardhana.	The Archbishop of Agra.	...		
	The Official Machine Printing Press.	Mrs. E. D'Silva ...	...	...	
	The Commercial Advertiser and Exchange Medium Gazette Press.	Mr. W. Pyke ...	...	...	
	"Up to date" Press ...	Mrs. M. Newton ...	Weekly Indian Home Notes.	...	
	Kásí Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Ram Sarup ...	...	...	
	Gyána Ságara Press ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Darpana Press ...	Bábu Ram Chandra Vaish.	Anís-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	Fakhr-ul-Matábî Press...	Muhammad Fakhr-ud-dín.	...	...	
	Shaukat-ul-Matábî Press.	Mír Ahmad Husain Shaukat.	The Shahna-i-Hind and Túti-i-Hind, Meerut.	Parwána, monthly.	
	Jwálá Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Jwala Prasad ...	...	...	
	Gyána Prakáśa Press ...	Lála Basdeo ...	...	...	
	Dár-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Hakím Muqarrab Husain Khan.	Akhbár-i-Alam Police News, weekly.	Mazhar-ul-zarat monthly.	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Maulavi Muhammad Khalíl.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Háshimí Press,	Maulavi Muhammad Siráj.	...	...	
	Námí Press... ...	Mahbúb Ali ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Ám Press ...	Maulavi Abdul Ghaní...	...	...	
	Aizáz Press... ...	Abdul Bárí ...	...	...	
	Om Press	Lála Kedar Nath ...	...	...	
	Rangíní Press ...	Amír Khan ...	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Matábî Press,	Ibád-ulláh ...	...	Sáma Véda Bháshá Risala-i-Hamdard, Qaum Vaish, Risala-i-Desh Hitkari.	
	Swámí Press ...	Pandit Tulshi Ram ...	...	Veda Prakáśa, Deva Nágri Gazette, Maheshri Hapur, Bháratoddháraka.	
	Bhagwat Prakásá Press,	Bishambar Sahai ...	...	Risala-i-Majmua.	
	Árya Bandhu ...	Polo Ram	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1900—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		MEERUT DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Bulandshahr.	Growse Gazette Press ...	Ganga Sahay ...	...	...	
	Varna Prakása Press ...	Baldeo Sahay & Co. ...	...	...	
	Mukunda Prakása Press,	Mukand Sarup ...	...	...	
Aligarh.	Muhammadan Press ...	Khalíl Ahmad, Ináyat Khan.	Vernacular portion of M. A.-O. College Magazine. A monthly paper.	...	
	Bhárata Bandhu Press ...	Bábu Tota Ram ...	...	...	
	Matba-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Shaikh Viláyat Husain,	...	...	
	Káyastha Prakáśa Press,	Munshi Sukhan Lal ...	...	...	
	Jagat Vinoda Press ...	Munshi Kanhaiya Lal...	...	...	
	Lithograph Press ...	Chheda Lal ...	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Piyare Lal... ...	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
	Ditto ...	Muhammad Umar Sadiq,	...	...	
		AGRA DIVISION.			
Muttra.	Vidyá Bhúshana ...	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Mamba-ul-Úlúm Press...	Bansidhar ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Ram Narayan ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Śyáma Káśí Press ...	Pandit Shiam Lal ...	...	...	
	Bombay Mitra Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	...	...	
	Vraja Chandrodaya Press,	Ganeshi Lal ...	...	...	
	Ajáz-i-Haidari Press ...	Isár Husain ...	...	...	
	Gurjara Press ...	Gordhan Das ...	...	...	
	Mathurá Bhúshana Press,	Chetar Pal ...	...	...	
	Viśwakarmá Press ...	Pandit Sundar Deo ...	...	...	
	The Star Press ...	Viláyat Husain ...	...	...	
	Har-dil-Azíz Press ...	Ganga Prasad ...	...	...	
	Sudarśana Press ...	Piyare Lal... ...	Jaina Gazette ...	Risala Nigamágama.	
Agra.	Gulshan-i-Ilm Press ...	Saiyid Ghulám Husain,	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Lámi-un-Núr Press ...	Ishaq Ali	...	...	
	Usmáni Press ...	Faríd-ud-din ...	Khádim-i-Hind ...	...	
	Malkuti Press ...	Muhammad Zakariya ...	Guldasta-i-Murssa,	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Hira Lal	...	...	
	Altáfi Press ...	Altáf Husain ...	...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Shankar Lal ...	Sánadhyopakáraka,	...	
	Altáfi Press	Lachhman Prasada ...	Medical Journal, Star of India.	...	
	Anwári Press ...	Faqir Muhammad Khan,	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Viláyat Ali ...	...	...	
	Faiyáz-i-Akbar Press ...	Faiyáz Hasan Khan ...	Akhbár Sulaimán Shikoh.	...	
	Sitára-i-Hind Press ...	Banda Ali and Sháh Muhammad Khan.	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Hind Press ...	Ináyat Khan ...	Mukhbir Sadiq ...	...	
	Mufid-i-Ám Press ...	Kadir Ali Khan ...	Mufid-i-Ám Akhbár.	...	
	Ajáz Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	...	
	Indu Prakáśa Press ...	Bareshwar Sanyal ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Nazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Akbarí Press ...	Majíd-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Shaukat Sháh Jahání Press.	Abdul Ghafúr Khan ...	...	...	
	Agrá Akhbár Press ...	Sádiq-ul-Hasan ...	Agra Akhbár ...	...	
	Matba Husaini Press ...	Amír-ud-din *alias* Kallan.	...	...	
	Matba Ahmadi Press ...	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Matábí Press ...	Faiyáz-ud-din Khan ...	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Alam Press ...	Panáh Ali	...	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Islám Press.	Sharf-ud-din Beg ...	...	...	
	Amír-ul-Islám Press ...	Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Murtazái Press ...	Jagan Khan ...	...	...	
	Advertiser Press ...	Rám Das	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1900—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		AGRA DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Agra—*(concluded).*	Budh Sen's Press ...	Budh Sen	...	...	
	Abul-Ulái Press ...	Ghafúr Bakhsh ...	Áftáb-ul-Islám ...	...	
	Ijád Krishna Press ...	Ramrich Pál ...	...	...	
	Anglo-Oriental Press ...	Hanwant Singh ...	Risála-i-Rájput ...	...	
	Madana Mohana Press...	Gopal Prasad ...	...	...	
	Ghaus Muhammadi Press,	Nabí Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Saiyid Abdullah ...	Mehr-i-Sihpahr ...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Har Prasad ...	...	...	
	Fárúqi Press ...	Maulvi Amír-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Amán Press ...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Chunna Mal ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Hitakárí Press,	Ahmad Husain ...	Káyastha Hitakárí	...	
	Hamdard-i-Islám Press,	Abulfarah Abdul Majíd.	Hamdard-i-Islám...	...	
	Matba-i-Iláhi Press ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riáz Press ...	Amín-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Matba-ul-Islám Press ...	Imdad Ali	Akhbár-ul-Islám,	...	
	Orphanage Press ...	Superintendent, Orphanage.	Orphanage ...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press...	Meghráj	Agra College Magazine.	...	
	Rashidí Press ...	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Anwar-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Moon Press... ...	Lál Singh	...	...	
	Star Press	Amír Khan ...	...	...	
	People's Herald Press ...	Mr. F. Ellis ...	People's Herald ...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Riyáz Press...	Muhammad Ishaq ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-i-Úlum Press...	Jagan Nath ...	Tálib-i-Ilm ...	...	
	Nágarí Vilása Press ...	Gokal Chand ...	Chaturvedí Patriká.	...	
	Sukha Dáyaka Press ...	Jwala Prasad ...	Máthura Vaiśya Sukhadáyaka.	...	
	Surma-i-Rozgár Press ...	Syed Itrat Husain ...	Surma-i-Rozgár ...	...	
Farrukhabad	Nasíri Press ...	Nasir-uz-Zaman Khan of Raipur.	Police paper ...	...	
	Morse Company Press ...	Badri Narayan ...	...	...	
	Guláb Rai Press ...	Guláb Rai ...	...	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Muhammad Husain ...	...	...	
	Jagat Prakáśa Press ...	Baij Nath Prasad ...	...	...	
	Indian Service Press ...	Gulzár Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Press ...	Chintáman ...	...	...	
	Dilkushá Press ...	Munshi Bishun Sarup ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Parshad,	...	Law Reports.	
	Rahímí Press ...	Bhaggu Khan ...	Qannauj Panch ...	(1) Payám-i-Ashiq Urdu and (2) Gulzár-i-Khurd Urdu.	
Mainpuri.	...	...	...	...	
Etawah.	Chaman-i-Akhláq Press,	Chimman Lal ...	...	...	
	Shoba-i-Ziyáí Press ...	Háfiz Rúh-ul-láh Khan, Khán Bahádur.	...	...	
	Íswara Prakáśa Press ...	Ishri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Mula Prakásh Press ...	Mul Chand ...	...	...	
	Subh-i-Sádiq Press * ...	Bhola Nath ...	...	Subh-i-Sádiq once a month. No newspaper is issued.	
	Saraswatí Press ...	Shiám Lal	...	Arya Siddhánta once a week, Mánava Dharma Śástra has been discontinued.	
	Al-Bashír Press ...	Muhammad Bashír-ud-din.	Al-Bashír, weekly,	*(a)* Subh-i-Sádiq shown in last year's return is now issued from Subh-i-Sádiq Press.	
	Gulzár-i-Hidayat Press	Tafazzul Husain ...	...	...	
Etah.	Surma-i-Túr Press ...	Muhammad Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Zahur-i-Azádi Press ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Hitakárí Press, Kásganj	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	
	Kanhaiya Lal Press, Kásganj.	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Awah Press, Awah ...	The Hon'ble Rája Balwant Singh, C.I.E.	...	...	

* The name of the Press has been changed from Prabhakar Press to Subh-i-Sádiq.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31*st March* 1900—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.			
Bijnor.	Karím-ul-Matábî Press,	Háfiz Karím-ul-láh ...	Mihr-i-Nímroz ...	...	
	Bahár-i-Hind Press ...	Munshi Jiraj Singh ...	Tuhfa-i-Hind ...	...	
	Hamid-ul-Matábî Press,	Háfiz Muhib-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Mashriq-ul-Úlúm Press,	Faiz-ul-Hasan ...	...	...	
Moradabad.	Ihtishámiyah Press ...	Muhammad Fahím-ud-din.	Nizám-ul-Mulk...	Tafsír-i-Iksír-i-Azam.	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Wali-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Rahbar Press ...	Pandit Partab Kishan Agha.	Rahbar and Nizam-ul-Hind.	...	
	Matba-ul-Úlúm Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali,	Nayyir-i-Azam ...	...	
	Lakshmí Náráyana Press,	Shiblal and Ganeshi Lal,	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Hind Press ...	Kázi Jamshéd Ali ...	Jám-i-Jamshéd, Rohilkhand Punch.	...	
	Rúháni Press ...	Saádat Ali ...	...	...	
	Atma Prakásh Press ...	Amba Prasad ...	Jámi-ul-Úlúm ...	...	
	Iláhi Press	Iláhi Bakhsh ...	Hámid-ul-Akhbár,	...	
	Vidyábhúshana Press ...	Pandit Banwári Lal ...	Sitára-i-Hind, Kumet, Bhárata Prakáśa.	...	
	Soldiers' Press ...	Pandit Baldeo Singh ...	...	...	
	Mihr-i-Hind Press ...	Bansi Dhar ...	...	...	
	Náráyana Bháskara Press,	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	Baladeva Kásí Press ...	Baldeo Das ...	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Safdari Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Asghar Husain.	...	...	
	Varmá Press ...	Bábu Kishen Sarup ...	Hádi-ul-Akhbár ...	...	
	Krishnéswarí Press ...	Murari Lal ...	...	...	
	Árya Bháskara Press ...	Pandit Bhagwan Din,	Árya Mitra ...	(1) Sanátana Dharma Patáká; (2) Tantra Prabhákara.	
	Ahsan-ul-Matábî Press...	Amán Ali	...	...	
	Shams-ul-Matábî Press...	Muhammad Abdul Haq and Abdul Rashíd.	Sharára ...	...	
	Al Hind Press ...	Mirza Kazim Ali ...	...	Risála-i-Al-Hind.	
	Tantra Prabhákara Press,	Kanhaya Lal and Baij Nath.	...	Monthly Risála Tantra Prabhákara.	
	Chandra Sékhara Press,	Pandit Sundar Lal ...	...	...	
	Siddha Press ...	Rudr Sarup ...	...	...	
Budaun.	Victoria Press ...	Aghá Ján	Mashír-i-Saltanat,	Monthly pamphlet.	
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Basant Rai ...	...	...	
	Amjadi Press ...	Kázi Ali Arshad Husain,	Amjad-ul Akhbár,	...	
	Viśuddha Ságara Press...	G. D. D. Ram Singh of Ujhani.	...	...	
Bareilly.	Qaisari Press ...	Thakur Prasad and Ganga Din.	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,	...	
	Nádiri Press ...	Niáz Ali	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Rafi-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Bás Press	Badri Prasad ...	...	...	
	Urdu Akhbár Press ...	Abdul Azíz ...	Rohilkhand Gazette.	...	
	Núr Press	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Printing Press.	Bashír Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Maqbúl Husain and Dildár Khan.	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Hind Press,	Ram Ghulám ...	...	...	
	Ahl-i-Sunnat Press ...	Irshád Ali... ...	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Hind Press ...	Rám Bharose ...	...	...	
	Gulab Nagar Press ...	Dhanpat Rai ...	...	...	
Sháhjahánpur.	Árya Darpan Press ...	Munshi Bakhtawar Singh.	...	Árya Darpana.	
	Hamídia Press ...	Háji Muhammad Saíd Khan.	...	...	
	Sádiq-ul-Akhbár Press...	Rafat Husain ...	...	...	
Pilibhít.	Bágh-i-Ahmadi Press ...	Aghá Husain ...	...	...	

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Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1900—(continued).

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION.			
Cawnpore.	Nawal Kishor Press ...	Bábu Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Aghá Muhammad Razá,	...	...	
	Merchant Press ...	Sita Ram ...	Merchant and Indian Druggist.	...	
	Matlá-i-Núr Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	...	...	
	Exchange Press ...	Mr. Shircore ...	The Exchange Gazette.	...	
	Rasika Press ...	Manohar Lal ...	Rasika Patriká, Srí Kánkubja Hitakárí, Bhatta Bháskara, Prema Patriká.	...	
	Azízi Press	Muhammad Abdul Azíz,	...	...	
	Church Mission Press ...	The Revd. Westcott, S. P. G. Mission.	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Aziz-ul-Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Cawnpore Gazette Press,	Baba Harnam Singh ...	Cawnpore Gazette.	...	
	Intizámi Press ...	Abdul Wahid ...	...	...	
	Star Press	Dwarika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Ilmi Press	Gauri Shankar ...	...	...	
	Qaiyúmi Press ...	Abdul Qaiyúm ...	...	...	
	Razzáqi Press ...	Abdul Samad ...	...	...	
	Ulamá Press ...	Abdul-láh	...	...	
	Diamond Jubilee Press,	Prag Narayan ...	...	...	
	Sartáj Press ...	Jamál-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Azimi Press ...	Muhammad Azím-ul-láh.	...	...	
	Memorial Press ...	Amir-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Bakhshí Press ...	Ala Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Saiyid-ul-Matábí Press,	Saiyid Ali	...	...	
	Nizámi Press ...	Muhammad Abú Saíd Khan.	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Háshim Press,	Kamál-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Ásiff Press	Manmohan Lal ...	...	...	
	Mahmúdi Press ...	Mahmúd Ali ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Rahmat-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Law Press	Hira Lal	Rasika Bátiká ...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Muhammad Shaff ...	...	...	
	Faizi Press ...	Faiz Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Mujtabáí Press ...	Mahmud Ali ...	...	...	
	Tuhfa-i-Ahmadia ...	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
Fatehpur.	Nasím-i-Hind Press ...	Kunj Bihari Lal, Pleader.	Nasím-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	Arzán Press... ...	Bhagwan Prasad ...	Shams-ul-Hind, fortnightly.	...	
	Mashír-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Lála Rámadhin, *Mukhtár.*	...	...	
Bánda.	...	...	...	...	
Hamír-pur.	...	...	...	...	
Allahabad.	Pioneer Press ...	Sir W. H. Rattigan, Q.C.; Mr. J. L. Walker, C.I.E.; Sir G. W. Allen, K.C.I.E.; Mr. G. M. Chesney, and Mr. W. J. Dare.	(1) The Pioneer, (2) The Pioneer Mail.	...	
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. C. E. Hore ...	...	The Parochial Magazine.	
	Indian Press ...	Bábu Chintamoni Ghose,	...	Saraswatí.	
	Imperial Press ...	Bábu Dina Nath Roy ...	...	...	
	Liddell's N.-W. P. Printing Works.	Mr. H. Liddell ...	...	N.-W. P. Advertiser, weekly.	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Allahabad—*(concluded).*	Queen Press ...	Munshi Ganga Dhar ...	...	...	
	Christian Association Press.	Revd. J. B. Ventura, Mr. E. Baptist, Mr. J. Morgan, Mr. J. Cyprian, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. E. Eleazer, Mr. C. C. Ghosh, and Mr. C. M. Ghosh.	...	...	
	Allahabad Mission Press,	Revd. J. J. Caleb and Mr. J. C. Jordan.	...	Makhzan-i-Masíhi.	
	Exchange Press ...	Ghulám Haidar Khan...	...	...	
	City Press	Sheikh Qurbán Ahmad.	...	...	
	Union Press ...	Pandit Raghunath Sahai,	Hindi Pradípa, monthly.	...	
	National Press ...	Ram Narayan Lal ...	...	...	
	Nazáir-i-Qánún-i-Hind Press.	Munshi Durga Prasad, Munshi Shankar Lal, Munshi Banke Bihari Lal, and Maulavi Ahmad Ali Khan.	...	Translation of Indian Law Reports, monthly. Translation of Criminal Rulings, monthly.	
	Aíní Press	Saiyad Imdad Ali ...	...	(1) Guldasta-i-Najm-ul-Saqib. (2) Guldasta-i-Gulzár-i-Hind, Mirzapur. (3) Jam-i-Sakhun.	
	Zubdat-ul-Nazáir Press,	Avadh Bihari Lal ...	...	Translation of Weekly Notes.	
	Sat Hitaishí Press ...	Narayan Das ...	...	...	
	City Albion Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	Jainí, monthly ...	...	
	Námwar Press ...	Saiyid Ahmad Husain,	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Sat Narayan *alias* Babu Lal.	...	...	
	Lálta Press ...	Lalta Prasad ...	Gaura Káyastha...	...	
	Agnihotrí Press ...	Bhola Nath Agnihotri,	...	...	
	Karím-ul Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Ghafúr...	...	...	
	Indian Christian Press...	Mr. J. Pratt ...	Indian Christian Messenger.	...	
	Husaini Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Husain and Shaikh Sádiq Husain.	...	...	
	Oriental Press ...				
	Qaisar-i-Hind Press ...	Muhammad Faish-ul-láh,	...	Al-i-Islám, monthly.	
	Mufid-ul-Anám Press ...	Muhammad Sadiq ...	...	...	
	Nágarí Press ...	Girdhari Lal ...	...	...	
	Dhármika Press ...	Ram Gopal ...	Prayága Samáchára, weekly.	...	
	Anwár-i-Ahmadí Press?	Háfiz Jalál-ud-din Ahmad.	...	...	
	Damri Lal Press ...	Damri Lal ...	...	...	
	Buddhi Prakáśa Press ...	Munshi Roshan Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian High School Printing Works.	Maulavi Daulat Husain,	...	...	
	Jánkí Press ...	Janki Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Dharma Vardhaka Press.	Deokinandan Tiwári...	Nátya Pattra ...	Valmíkíya Rámáyan.	
	Chochrane Press ...	Mr. S. B. Sarvadhikari,	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		ALLAHABAD DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi Press ...	Mr. R. J. Dennett ...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Press	Durga Das, Musa Lal ...	...	...	
	Indian Midland Railway Press.	Indian Midland Railway Company.	...	...	
	Bundelkhand Punch Press.	Nanhu Prasad ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Ságara Press ...	Bihari Lal ...	Ína-i-Ílam ...	...	
	Vidyá Nidhi Press ...	Govind Das Tiwári ...	...	...	
	Flower Press ...	Murtazá Khan ...	...	...	
	Khádim-ul-Mulk Press,	Khádim Ali ...	...	...	
Ja-laun.	...	...	...	...	
		BENARES DIVISION.			
Benares.	Harihara Prabhákara Press.	Gobardhan Sahu ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Jívana Press ...	Ram Krishna Khattri,	Bhárata Jívana ...	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Hari Prakáśa Press ...	Amír Singh ...	...	Sáhitya Sudhá Nidhi in Hindi, monthly. Hariśchandra Kaumudí in Hindi, monthly.	
	Ganeśa Prabhákara Press,	Kishan Dat Singh ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Bishan Dat (Thakur)...	...	...	
	Gurkhá Pradípa Press ...	Ganga Ram ...	...	...	
	Light Press ...	Jadu Nath Pathak ...	...	...	
	Nazír-ul-Matábî Press ...	Fateh Muhammad ...	...	...	
	Bisheshar Press ...	Gopal Sharma ...	...	...	
	Dwáraká Press ...	Sheo Charan ...	...	...	
	Chintámani Gaṇeśa Prabhákara Press.	Kishan Deo Pande ...	...	...	
	Jyoti Prakáśa Press ...	Ganesh Pandit ...	...	...	
	Prasiddha Press ...	Bishwanath Lal ...	...	...	
	Kedára Prabhákara Press,	Ram Prasad Tiwári ...	...	...	
	Amara Press ...	Amulya Chandra Banarji, Pfaphulla Chandra Banerji, and Anil Chandra Banarji.	...	...	
	Dharmámrita Press ...	Tara Prasanno Mukarji,	Dharma Prachára-ka, Bengáli.	...	
	Śri Satya Náráyaṇa Yantraśálá Press.	Bengali Sabhá ...	...	...	
	Prabhákara Press ...	Bhut Nath Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Gopál Press ...	Nandan Prasad ...	...	...	
	Iksír-i-Azam Press ...	Walí Muhammad ...	Ar-Rafíq in Urdu, English. and Nágarí.	...	
	Jawáhir-i-Iksíri Press....	Fidá Husain *alias* Ghulám Husain.	Rafí-ul-Akhbár in Urdu.	...	
	Ráj Ráješwarí Press ...	Balkrishna Shastri ...	...	Kusumánjali, monthly, Hindi magazine.	
	Saiyad-ul-Matábî Press,	Muhammad Saíd ...	...	...	
	Nazáir Press ...	Kapur Chand ...	...	...	
	Chandra Prabhá Press...	Jagannath Mehta, manager of Chandra Prabhá and Company.	...	...	
	Medical Hall Press ...	Dr. E. J. Lazarus ...	...	The Pandit, monthly, in Sanskrit.	
	Mahárájá Press	Shamsher Bahadur Singh.	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		BENARES DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Benares—*(concluded)*.	Akhtar Press ...	Muhammad Ismáil ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prabhúshana Press,	Kandyi Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Makhzan-ul-Qawánín Press.	Muhammad Abdul Qádir.	...	...	
	Tara Printing Works Press.	Pudhya Shankar and Bhikhari Shankar.	...	Prashnotthar, monthly magazine.	
	Hita Chintaka Press ...	Balwant Rao, Bráhma,	...	...	
	Áditya Keśava Press ...	Goshain Bachai Gír ...	...	...	
	Aftáb Press ...	Abul Barkat ...	...	...	
	Vidyá Prakáśa Press ...	Girdhari Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Jaláli Press ...	Saiyid Wazír Husain ...	...	...	
	Kalpataru Press ...	Bansidhar Misir ...	...	...	
	Brahmánanda Press ...	Krishan Datt, Bráhman, Gujarati.	...	...	
	Vyása Press ...	Sitla Prasad ...	...	...	
	Jágeśwara Press ...	Jageshar Mukarji ...	...	...	
	Śrí Bálaji Press ...	Krishnji Apaji Guruji,	Kálidása, Kási Vaibhava, weekly.	...	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Bábu Gajanand ...	...	...	
	Durgá Yantrálaya Press,	Ajudhya, Teli ...	...	...	
	Homœopathic Medical Press.	Jagannath Prásad Mathur.	...	...	
	Śrí Ganeśa Apáji Yantrálaya Press.	Ganpat Rao ...	...	...	
	Vindhyavásiní Press ...	Hem Nath Upadhya ...	...	...	
	Lahri Press ...	Deokinandan Khattri,	...	Sudharson, a monthly magazine; Upenyas Lahri, a monthly Hindi magazine.	
	Sudhá Nivása Press ...	Gopi Nath ...	...	...	
	Kási Printing Works ...	Pandit Rup Narayan Dar,	Indian Appeal, weekly newspaper, and Indian Advertiser.	...	
	Dhundhirája Press ...	Banke Bihari Lal Sharma and Panna Lal Bhát.	...	...	
Mirza-pur.	Legal Remembrancer Press.	Lála Lachman Prasad,	...	...	
	Ananda Kádambini Press,	Pandit Badri Narayan Chaudhri.	...	...	
	Khichrí Samáchára Press,	Madho Prasad Khattri,	Khichrí Samáchára, in English and Hindi.	...	
Jaunpur.	Jáfari Press ...	Shaikh Muhammad Baqar,	...	...	
	Municipal Press ...	Municipal Board, Jaunpur,	...	...	
	Jádu Press	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Isháq Press ...	Muhammad Isháq ...	...	...	
	Uzzám-ul-Matábí Press,	Maulavi Muhammad Muhsin.	...	...	
	Shafi Press	Maulavi Muhammad Zahur, of Machhlishahr.	...	...	
Ghazi-pur.	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	Branch Ghausiah Press,	Madár-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Dinakara Press ...	Munshi Adit Prasad ...	...	...	
Ballia.	Qadiri Press ...	Shaikh Abdul Qadir ...	...	...	
	Bhingu Press ...	Gopal Dube ...	...	...	
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION.			
Gorakhpur.	Riáz-ul-Akhbár Press ...	Riáz Ahmad ...	Riáz-ul-Akhbár ...	...	
	Dinapur Press ...	Rajhan Lal ...	...	...	
	Masúdi Press, at Deoria,	Sálár Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bhárata Prakáśa Press ...	Harghulám, Thákur ...	...	...	
	Church Missionary Congregational Press.	Revd. Baker ...	...	...	
	Ihsániah Press or Dipak Káshi Press.	Ihsán Ali	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		GORAKHPUR DIVISION—*(concluded).*			
BASTI,	...	...	...	...	
AZAMGARH.	Áftáb Press (Litho.) ...	Qudrat Ali Khan ...	The Liberal ...	...	
	Bahár Press (Litho.) ...	Gaya Ram ...	...	...	
		KUMAUN DIVISION.			
NAINI TAL.	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Pandit Damodhar Joshi. Widow of Bábu Gobardhan. Pandit Jiva Nand Joshi Pandit Jai Dat Joshi, retired Deputy Collector. Pandit Purkhotam Joshi.	Naini Tal Advertiser.	...	
	Naini Tal Gazette Press,	Messrs. E. Morrison & Co.	Naini Tal Gazette,	...	
	London Printing Press...	Messrs. Murray & Co....	Lake Zephyr ...	...	
ALMORA.	Almora Debating Club Press.	Munshi Sada Nand Sanwal ... Pandit Gobind Ballabh Pande, Gosain Dat Bhat ... Háji Lál Muhammad ... Lála Badri Sah ... ... Pandit Krishna Nand Joshi ... „ Badri Dat Joshi, LL.B., „ Hari Ram Pande, B.A., „ Mathura Datt Pande, LL.B. Munshi Udai Singh Negi ... Pandit Chandra Ballabh Pant... „ Krishna Nand Joshi ... „ Gopi Ballabh Tewári ... „ Bachaspati Pant ... „ Amba Dat Joshi ... „ Bishnu Dat Joshi ... Munshi Nathu Ram Negi ... Pandit Bishnu Dat Joshi ... „ Chandra Dat Pande, B.A. „ Jwala Dat Joshi ...	Almora Akhbár,	...	
	Kumaun Printing Works Press.	Lála Debi Das, sole proprietor.	Sarva Hitakáraka,	...	
	Civil and Military Press, Ránikhet.	Mr. T. H. Parvion, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Station Press, Ránikhet,	Messrs. Rustomji & Sons, Ránikhet.	...	...	
	Prabuddha Bhárata Press,	Captain Saviour ...	...	Prabuddha Bhárata, or Awakened India.	
GARHWÁL.	...	...	...	...	
		LUCKNOW DIVISION.			
LUCKNOW.	Express Press ...	British Indian Association (Siddiq Ahmad).	The Express, weekly.	...	
	Methodist Episcopal Printing House, Lucknow.	Revd. A. I. Mansel ...	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	... Rafiq-i-Niswán, fortnightly. Indian Young Folk. Bála Hitakáraka. Khair-khwáh-i-Atfál.	
	Church Mission Congregational Press.	Church Mission Society.	...	The Messenger of Light, fortnightly.	
	Ganga Parshad Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ganga Parshad Varma,	The Advocate, bi-weekly. Hindustáni, weekly.	... ...	

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			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(continued).*	Kánakubja Prakáśa Press,	Balbhaddar Misra ...	Kanakubja Prakáśa, monthly.	...	
	Shám-i-Oudh Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád Husain.	The Oudh Punch, weekly.	...	
	Oudh Press	Bishan Lal ...	Anjuman-i-Hind, weekly.	Jámi-ul-Akhbár, fortnightly.	
	Bahár-i-Kashmír Press...	Pandit Shiam Narayan,	...	...	
	Najm-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Muhammad Yáqúb Ali,	Kárnáma, weekly,	...	
	Anwár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Tégh Bahádur.	Rozánah Akhbár, daily.	...	
	Bahár-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Ghulám Muhammad Khan.	Mashír-i-Qaisar, weekly.	...	
	Oudh Akhbár Press ...	Munshi Sheo Prasad, Manager.	Oudh Akhbár, daily,	...	
			Muraqqa-i-Tahzíb, monthly.	Vernacular Adventures.	
	Buddhi Parkáśa Press ...	...	Buddhi Prakáśa, fortnightly.	...	
	Tamannái Press ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannái Akhbár, weekly.	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Ajáib Press...	Saiyid Ábid Ali ...	Imámia Akhbár, every 10th day.	...	
	Hadíqat-ul-Ilmi Press...	Sultán Ali Khan ...	Sitára-i-Hind, weekly.	...	
	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám Press,	Pandit Ikbál Shankar...	Khair-khwáh-i-Ám, monthly.	...	
	London Printing Press,	Messrs. Murray & Co....	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Muhammadi Press.	Muhammad Musáhib Ali.	...	...	
	Asifi Press	Kunwar Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Aftáb-i-Álam-Táb Press,	Debi Prasad ...	...	Káyastha Patriká, monthly.	
	Shigúfa-i-Gulzár Press...	Salik Ram ...	...	...	
	Ulvi Press	Saiyid Muhammad Ábid Ali.	...	...	
	Urdu Press	Muhammad Ashraf Ali,	...	...	
	Asna-Ashri Press ...	Saiyid Ábid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ghuncha-i-Hind Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Faiz Press ...	Nádir Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Latáfat Ali ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Núr Press ...	Ghulám Abbás ...	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Muhammadi Press.	Khwája Muhammad Wazír.	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Muhammadi Press,	Amánat Ali ...	...	...	
	Aína-i-Hidáyat Press ...	Saiyid Hidáyat-ul-láh,	...	...	
	Gulzár-i-Ahmadi Press...	Shaikh Husain Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jáfari Press ...	Muhammad Mehdi ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Avadh Press ...	Mathura Parshad and Avadha Bihari Lal.	...	...	
	Mashríq-ul-Anwár Press.	Chhote Lál ...	...	...	
	Faiz Rasán Press ...	Zámin Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Ahmadi Press.	Ahmad Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	Námi Press ...	Qutb-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Jámi-ul-Akhláq Press...	Názim Ali ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-i-Álam Press ...	Naubat Rai, Káyastha,	...	...	
	Mahmúd Press ...	Maulavi Abdul Husain,	...	...	
	Islámí Press ...	Abdul Hakím ...	...	...	
	Parkásh Hind Press ...	Kali Charan ...	Buddhi Prakáśa, monthly.	...	
	Mushír Press ...	Abdul Básit ...	...	...	
	Fidái Press ...	Fidá Husain ...	...	...	
	Saiyadi Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Kalpámrita Bhúshana Press.	Sheodat Singh ...	...	...	
	Imperial Anglo-Vernacular Press.	Partab Narayan Singh,	...	...	
	Abbási Asna-Ashri Press.	Mirza Aghá Ján ...	...	...	
	Oudh Commercial Press,	Harimohan Mukarji ...	...	...	

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			Publications thereat.		
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		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued)*.			
Lucknow—*(continued)*.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Press.	Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	...	...	
	Matba-i-Asghari Press,	Asghar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nur Muhammadi Press,	Rahím Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	Bostán-i-Murtazwi Press.	Ghazanfar Husain ...	Akhbár-ul-Mominín, fortnightly.	...	
	Nisár-i-Hind Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Ghulám Jabbár.	Jubilee Paper, fortnightly.		
	Lakshmi Prakáśa Káśí Khanda Press.	Raghunath Prasad ...	Akhbár-un-Nazm, monthly.		
	Rifáh-i-Qaumi Press ...	Pandit Hari Shankar...	Dharma Sabhá Akhbár, weekly.		
	Sukhasamváda Press ...	Pandit Lachmi Prasad, Bráhman.	Sukhasamváda Akhbár, monthly.		
	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyad Husain Jáfar ...	Shaukat-i-Jáfari Akhbár, fortnightly.		
	Mashriq-ul-Anwár Press,	Nádir Husain ...	Káyastha Upadeśa, monthly.		
	Akhtar Press ...	Saiyad Muhammad Ashraf.	Akhtar-i-Hind, weekly.		
	Káyastha Press ...	Ganga Bakhsh ...	Káyastha Akhbár, weekly.		
	Rozána Akhbár Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Ghafúr.	Risála-i-Hámi-i-Islám.	The Qamar, monthly.	
	Ahmadi Press ...	Suraj Narayan ...	...	...	
	Farhat-Khez Press ...	Pirbhu Dayal and Uma Dayal.	...	...	
	Salámat Press ...	Abdul Rahmán ...	...	...	
	Qaumi Press ...	Muhammad Nisár Husain.	...	Guldasta-i-Payám-i-yár, monthly.	
	Muhammadi Press ...	Muhammad Sajjád ...	Akhbár-i-Mukhbir-i-Oudh.	...	
	Káśí Prakáśa Press ...	Het Ram	...	...	
	Dil-gudáz Press ...	Muhammad Abdul Halim, Sharar.	...	...	
	Islámi Press ...	Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
	The Royal Printing Press,	Mirza Alah Yár Bég ...	...	Pocket Diary, monthly.	
	Lá-sáni Press ...	Wájid Husain ...	...	...	
	N. N. Sivapuri Press ...	Pandit Shiam Nath ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Vinoda Press,	Mathura Prasad Varma.	...	...	
	Sírat-ul-Islám Press ...	Nádir Husain and Rasúl Khan.	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Muhammadi Press.	Ahmad Ali ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi Ulvi Press,	Mír Tahawwar Ali ...	...	...	
	Káyastha Conference Press.	Sheo Gum Swami ...	...	...	
	Fáuq Káshi Press ...	Bhup Narayan ...	...	...	
	Bahár-i-Oudh Press ...	Taj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Victoria Press ...	Pandit Maharaj Kishen,	...	The Indian Graphic.	
	Guláb Singh Press ...	Guláb Singh ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Husaini Press...	Muhammad Ismáíl and Muhammad Husain.	...	...	
	Ram Narayan Varma and Brothers' Press.	Ram Narayan Varma...	...	Vidyá Pattra and Indian Reformer, monthly and weekly.	
	Fáuq Bombay Press ...	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Mazhar-ul-Úlúm Press...	Mazhar Husain ...	...	...	
	Nayá Matba Press ...	Harcharan Das ...	...	...	
	Oudh Law Press ...	Akbar Husain ...	...	Raushaní.	
	Roshan Lal Bhargawa Press.	Roshan Lal ...	Adíb ...	...	
	Indian Light Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	The Ittihád, monthly.	
	Ashhar-ul-Matábí Press,	Saiyid Muhammad Istifá.	...	Guldasta-i-Intikháb, monthly.	
	Shams-ul-Ulúm Press ...	Najm-ud-din Ahmad ...	...	...	
	Fakhr-ud-din Press ...	Fakhr-ud-din ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadi Press,	Muhammad Ibráhím ...	...	...	
	Emerald Press ...	Beni Madho Bose ...	...	...	
	Dín-i-Muhammadi Press,	Muhammad Mahdi Husain.	...	...	
	Islám-i-Muhammadi Press.	Amán Ali	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1900—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(continued).*			
Lucknow—*(concluded).*	Gulshan-i-Báqari Press,	Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Imámia Press ...	Tasadduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Hindu Press ...	Lal Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Amírí Press ...	Saiyid Yusuf Husain ...	...	...	
	Mustafáí Press ...	Abdul Wájid Khan ...	...	...	
	Shaukat-i-Ahmadi Press,	Ahmad Husain ...	...	...	
	Lawá-i-Túr Press ...	Karím-ul-láh ...	...	...	
	Dil-faréb Press ...	Saiyid Hádi Husain ...	...	Guldasta-i-Zabán,	Monthly.
	Lucknow Printing Press,	Pandit Ram Ratan ...	...	...	
	Yusufi Press ...	Muhammad Yusuf ...	...	...	
	Anwár-i-Haidari Press...	Mirza Ashiq Ali Beg ...	...	...	
	Mujtabáí Press ...	Muhammad Abdul-láh,	...	...	
	Nafísi Press ...	Háfiz Khalíl-ur-Rahmán,	...	...	
	Mumtáz-ul-Matábí Press,	Shaikh Muhammad Mumtáz Husain.	...	...	
	Oudh Star Press ...	Muhammad Amjad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Charu Chandra Ghosh...	...	Khum-Kadah-i-Sarshár, monthly.	
	Khurshéd Husain Press,	Saiyid Abul Hasan ...	...	...	
	Matba-i-Anwár Press ...	Saiyid Muzaffar Husain,	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Faiz Press ...	Saiyid Kayam Husain and Saiyid Tasadduq Husain.	...	Intishár-ul-Sharáí, monthly.	
	Nizámí Press ...	Muhammad Yásin ...	...	...	
	Swatantra Press ...	Baldeo Ram ...	Gujrátí Patriká and Swatantra, fortnightly.	...	
	Nigáristán Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirzá.	...	...	
	Jaina Press... ...	Kanhaiya Lal ...	...	Bhárata Bhánu, Jaina Samáchára.	Monthly.
	Rai Hara Nand Press ...	Rai Hara Nand ...	...	...	
	Qaisari Press ...	Muhammad Hádi ...	...	...	
	Guru Prakáśa Káší Press,	Hazári Lal ...	...	...	
	Riáz-i-Raza Press ...	Saiyid Razá Husain ...	...	...	
	Farógh-i-Lucknow Press	Sitla Sahay ...	Farógh-i-Lucknow, fortnightly.	...	
	Rahm-i-dil Press ...	Shankar Dayal ...	...	...	
	Dabdaba-i-Haidari Press,	Muhammad Sádiq Razá *alias* Saiyid Husain.	...	...	
	Vidyá Vinoda Press ...	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	Indian Conferance Press,	Chandrika Prasad ...	...	...	
	Faiz-i-Jáfari Press ...	Saiyid Ubbád Husain,	...	...	
	Káyastha Sadar Sabhá Hind Press.	Sobha Nath ...	Káyastha Conference Gazette and Káyastha Mutual Family Pension Fund.	...	
	The Ghausia Press ...	Niaz Ali	...	...	
	The Vishnu Káší Press ...	Ram Dayal ...	...	...	
	Gulshan-i-Jáfari Press...	Saiyid Báqar Husain ...	...	...	
	Indian Daily Telegraph Press.	A. R. Ross Redding ...	The Indian Daily Telegraph.	...	
	Faiz Muhammadi Press,	Saiyid Muhammad Ali,	...	...	
	Lakshmí Yantraláya (Sri Rám Charan Ji's Press).	Pandit Ram Charan Pande.	...	...	
	The Razzáki Press ...	Hakím Muhammad Ali Khan.	...	...	
	The K. B. Varma Press,	Krishna Baldeo Varma,	...	...	
	The Kasimi Press ...	Kasim Ali Khan ...	...	...	
	The Anwari Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mirza.	...	...	
Unao,	Qaisar Press ...	Saiyid Yáqub Ali ...	...	...	
Rae Bareli.	Asoliar de Tierra Press,	Pandriganeshgur Estate (under Court of Wards).	...	...	
	Whish Press ...	Muhammad Abbas ...	...	...	
	Parameśwarí Press ...	Parmeshar Din ...	...	...	
	Najúmi Press ...	Pandit Bihari Lal ...	Safír-i-Qaisar ...	Káyastha Marriage Provident Fund Hind News.	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

Annual Return of Printing Presses, Newspapers, and Periodicals published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1900—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications thereat.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A.—Newspapers.	B.—Periodicals.	Remarks.
		LUCKNOW DIVISION—*(concluded)*.			
Sítapur.	Subh-i-Sádiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sádiq.	...	...	
Hardoi.	Muraqqa-i-Álam Press...	Muhammad Ali ...	...	Muraqqa-i-Álam.	
	Queen Press ...	Shiam Sundar ...	...	...	
	Satya Pracháraka Press,	Ichchha Ram ...	...	...	
Kheri.	Hindi Prabhá Press ...	Ram Lal	...	...	
		FYZABAD DIVISION.			
Fyzabad.	Graham Press ...	Messrs. E. Graham & Co.	...	...	
	Smith Press ...	Messrs. C. Smith & Co.,	...	...	
	Jubilee Printing Press...	Messrs. C. C. Ghosh & Co.	...	...	
	Násiri Press... ...	Shaikh Samsám Ali ...	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	Náráyaní Press ...	Naráyan Das and Ram Kishore.	...	...	
	Khair-Khwah-i-Qaum Press.	Munshi Lalta Prasad...	...	...	
	Siva Rám Press ...	Siva Ram ...	...	...	
	Queen Press ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	...	...	
	European Press ...	Nanhe Khan ...	...	...	
	Ayodhyá Press ...	Hon'ble Mahárája Sir Partab Narayan Singh, K.C.I.E.	...	...	
	Sítárám Press ...	Durga Prasad ...	...	...	
Gonda.	Balrámpur Press ...	Balrámpur Court of Wards' Estate.	...	...	
	Chashma-i-Hayát Press,	Muhammad Hayát Khan.	...	...	
	European Press ...	Nannhe Khan ...	...	...	
Bahraich.	Bahraich Press ...	Baldeo Das Gupta ...	...	...	
	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára Press.	Maulvi Yahya Ali ...	Khurshéd-i-Nánpára.	...	
	Bahraich Press, Kázipur,	Mohan Lal ...	Hamdard ...	...	
Bara Banki.	Hastings Press ...	Ihsán Ali... ...	...	...	
Sultánpur.	Jubilee Press ...	Lála Narotam Das ...	...	...	
Partábgarh.	Hanumat Press ...	Rája Rampal Singh ...	Hindustán, in English and Hindi.	...	
	Gulshan-i-Ahmadí Press,	Saiyid Ahmad Husain, late Deputy Inspector of Schools.	...	...	
	Dáí-ul-Khair Press ...	Khairát Ali, Teacher, Government High School, Partábgarh.	...	...	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A.—DEATHS.

1.—*Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1899.

1	2	3	4	5	6		
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun.	Almora	5,453	76	5,778	5,508	11,286
2		Garhwál	5,629	72	5,936	5,575	11,511
3		Naini Tal	2,621	136	7,777	6,353	14,130
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	1,867	425	13,802	11,911	25,713
5		Moradabad	2,290·17	515	21,341	18,894	40,235
6		Bareilly	1,591	654	20,949	18,631	39,580
7		Pilibhít	1,371	354	9,623	8,120	17,743
8		Sháhjahánpur	1,755	524	16,882	14,951	31,833
9		Budaun	2,070·75	447	18,300	16,583	34,883
10	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	1,192·99	141	2,974	2,215	5,189
11		Saháranpur	2,221	451	17,816	15,902	33,718
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,660·23	465	11,598	10,598	22,196
13		Meerut	2,376·46	585	22,298	20,686	42,984
14		Bulandshahr	1,915·5	496	17,852	17,090	34,942
15		Aligarh	1,951	535	20,811	19,298	40,109
16	Agra.	Etah	1,813·10	387	15,423	13,892	29,315
17		Muttra	1,440·60	495	14,555	12,925	27,480
18		Farukhabad	1,720·80	499	18,397	16,548	34,945
19		Mainpuri	1,697	449	16,666	15,296	31,962
20		Agra	1,856	541	19,006	17,562	36,568
21		Etáwah	1,691·20	430	14,319	12,301	26,620
22	Lucknow.	Lucknow	977·46	792	15,419	14,831	30,250
23		Unao	1,736·53	549	16,754	15,493	32,247
24		Rae Bareli	1,751·21	592	16,641	15,980	32,621
25		Sitapur	2,251	479	21,623	19,671	41,294
26		Hardoi	2,324·50	479	19,328	17,834	37,162
27		Kheri	2,992	302	17,383	15,243	32,626
28	Allahabad.	Cawnpore	2,379·15	508	24,120	22,028	46,148
29		Fatehpur	1,633	428	12,286	12,106	24,392
30		Hamírpur	2,288	224	6,485	5,902	12,387
31		Bánda	3,060·10	231	7,969	7,025	14,994
32		Allahabad	2,839·6	540	23,531	21,306	44,837
33		Jalaun	1,564·71	253	6,253	5,414	11,667
34		Jhánsi	3,589	190	9,962	8,345	18,307
35	Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	1,724·42	706	20,502	19,049	39,551
36		Gonda	2,879·91	507	25,924	22,718	48,642
37		Bahraich	2,685	373	20,950	18,309	39,259
38		Bara Banki	1,768	610	20,700	19,070	39,770
39		Sultánpur	1,708	630	19,896	18,646	38,542
40		Partábgarh	1,440	642	15,550	14,994	30,544
41	Gorakhpur.	Gorakhpur	4,596	651	40,202	34,681	74,883
42		Basti	2,793·10	639	28,844	26,259	55,103
43		Azamgarh	2,146	805	25,706	23,337	49,043
44	Benares.	Gházipur	1,392·4	736	18,140	17,068	35,208
45		Ballia	1,243	801	15,603	13,233	28,836
46		Benares	1,009·5	913	17,639	16,558	34,197
47		Mirzapur	5,223	222	17,433	15,591	33,024
48		Jaunpur	1,556	813	20,121	18,224	38,345
		Total for the Provinces ...	107,734·39	435	817,067	739,754	1,556,821

2.—Statement of Deaths registered in the Districts of the North-Western

1	2	3					
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	KUMAUN ...	Almora	642	625	621	997	1,524
2		Garhwál	709	561	565	775	1,555
3		Naini Tal	1,311	1,176	1,401	1,474	1,293
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	2,134	1,838	1,980	2,530	2,699
5		Moradabad	3,659	3,017	3,287	3,513	3,900
6		Bareilly	3,079	2,490	2,760	3,422	3,669
7		Pilibhít	1,676	1,293	1,302	1,770	1,469
8		Sháhjahánpur	2,151	1,950	2,113	2,875	3,129
9		Budaun	2,635	2,234	2,335	3,049	3,100
10	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	330	299	376	450	621
11		Saháranpur	2,360	2,067	2,208	2,349	3,192
12		Muzaffarnagar	1,573	1,302	1,345	1,758	2,372
13		Meerut	3,163	2,463	2,550	3,016	4,186
14		Bulandshahr...	2,495	1,828	1,888	2,274	2,682
15		Aligarh	2,929	2,275	2,328	2,408	2,838
16	AGRA ...	Etah	2,237	1,953	1,953	2,307	2,628
17		Muttra	1,997	1,893	1,631	1,527	1,925
18		Farukhabad	2,360	1,976	2,532	2,932	3,300
19		Mainpuri	3,397	2,345	2,051	1,974	2,118
20		Agra	2,869	2,388	2,600	2,510	3,114
21		Etáwah	2,039	1,825	1,690	1,770	1,947
22	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	1,695	1,603	2,218	2,627	2,955
23		Unao	1,766	1,837	2,100	2,563	3,120
24		Rae Bareli	2,338	1,918	2,399	2,805	2,694
25		Sitapur	2,233	1,978	2,317	3,953	3,973
26		Hardoi	2,091	2,096	2,344	3,262	3,594
27		Kheri	2,285	1,838	2,140	2,944	3,438
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	3,091	2,580	2,758	3,330	3,623
29		Fatehpur	1,852	1,637	1,734	1,642	1,463
30		Hamírpur	1,004	987	849	810	1,057
31		Bánda	1,325	1,288	1,146	962	1,144
32		Allahabad	3,323	3,444	3,032	3,710	3,064
33		Jalaun	964	909	893	814	983
34		Jhánsi	1,504	1,477	1,608	1,469	1,829
35	FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	3,039	2,070	2,242	2,606	3,733
36		Gonda	2,923	2,537	3,880	5,034	5,426
37		Bahraich	2,397	1,975	3,206	5,314	4,346
38		Bara Banki	1,988	2,339	2,561	3,982	4,594
39		Sultánpur	2,578	1,844	2,252	2,652	2,935
40		Partábgarh	2,044	1,969	1,935	2,818	2,444
41	GORAKHPUR ...	Gorakhpur	5,795	5,553	4,801	7,060	7,636
42		Basti	4,076	3,161	4,050	4,690	5,263
43		Azamgarh	3,367	2,669	3,030	3,784	4,089
44	BENARES ...	Gházipur	2,145	1,823	1,804	2,613	2,559
45		Ballia	2,200	1,477	1,436	2,084	2,260
46		Benares	2,485	1,921	2,443	2,680	2,776
47		Mirzapur	2,371	2,165	2,503	2,723	2,630
48		Jaunpur	2,689	2,205	2,534	3,367	3,265
		Total for the Provinces ...	111,313	95,098	103,731	127,978	140,144
		Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month.	2·37	2·03	2·21	2·73	2·99

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh during each month of the year 1899.

4							5	6
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,566	1,397	1,086	832	725	619	652	11,286	1
1,887	1,536	1,065	810	643	584	821	11,511	2
1,056	805	1,008	855	1,110	1,373	1,268	14,130	3
1,963	1,636	2,510	2,212	1,851	2,131	2,229	25,713	4
3,063	2,732	3,516	3,667	3,559	3,063	3,259	40,235	5
2,721	2,509	3,489	4,181	4,011	3,781	3,468	39,580	6
1,217	1,081	1,260	1,450	1,789	1,599	1,837	17,743	7
2,633	2,110	3,107	3,498	2,844	2,682	2,741	31,833	8
2,430	2,467	3,900	4,227	3,202	2,526	2,778	34,883	9
806	340	378	409	380	441	359	5,189	10
2,766	2,272	3,666	3,736	2,928	3,108	3,066	33,718	11
1,975	1,654	2,212	2,266	1,751	1,881	2,107	22,196	12
3,851	3,225	4,826	4,513	3,418	3,625	4,148	42,984	13
2,739	2,486	3,879	4,325	3,590	3,398	3,358	34,942	14
2,785	2,622	4,509	5,510	4,175	3,855	3,875	40,109	15
2,068	2,214	3,271	3,444	2,738	2,406	2,096	29,315	16
1,683	1,498	3,081	3,547	2,957	2,379	2,862	27,480	17
2,811	2,521	3,855	3,950	3,252	2,712	2,744	34,945	18
1,921	2,045	2,983	4,076	3,080	2,670	3,302	31,962	19
2,752	2,499	4,204	4,023	3,087	2,974	3,548	36,568	20
1,969	1,637	2,511	3,242	2,996	2,426	2,518	26,620	21
2,647	2,452	3,638	2,983	2,672	2,386	2,374	30,250	22
2,546	2,114	3,990	4,317	3,118	2,313	2,463	32,247	23
2,237	1,934	3,007	3,427	3,181	3,212	3,469	32,621	24
3,973	3,260	4,060	4,716	4,028	3,581	3,222	41,294	25
3,370	3,047	4,297	4,212	3,109	2,911	2,829	37,162	26
2,757	2,373	2,645	2,708	3,064	3,397	3,037	32,626	27
3,292	3,137	4,962	6,210	4,962	4,176	4,027	46,148	28
1,452	1,255	1,957	3,109	3,115	2,593	2,593	24,392	29
989	992	1,124	1,308	1,245	1,030	992	12,387	30
1,249	1,112	1,218	1,357	1,535	1,311	1,347	14,994	31
3,331	2,503	3,355	4,797	4,914	4,522	4,842	44,837	32
879	904	1,171	1,295	984	937	934	11,667	33
1,542	1,409	1,596	1,517	1,438	1,470	1,448	18,307	34
3,109	2,955	3,454	3,923	4,084	4,411	3,925	39,551	35
4,070	3,763	3,754	4,427	4,396	4,253	4,179	48,642	36
3,350	3,110	2,956	2,682	3,652	3,205	3,066	39,259	37
3,886	3,635	3,995	3,936	3,135	2,796	2,923	39,770	38
2,586	2,303	3,751	4,229	4,488	4,725	4,199	38,542	39
2,540	1,805	2,398	3,583	3,215	3,125	2,668	30,544	40
5,880	5,239	6,818	6,579	6,576	6,423	6,523	74,863	41
4,588	3,844	5,099	4,644	5,123	5,400	5,165	55,103	42
3,460	3,318	4,985	5,610	6,084	4,796	3,851	49,043	43
2,280	2,319	4,313	5,062	4,247	3,385	2,658	35,208	44
2,091	2,035	3,102	3,070	3,477	2,559	3,045	28,836	45
2,313	2,396	3,492	3,897	3,799	3,207	2,788	34,197	46
2,338	2,227	3,147	3,399	3,357	3,177	2,987	33,024	47
2,673	2,690	3,593	4,517	4,203	3,408	3,201	38,345	48
122,090	109,467	152,193	166,287	151,287	139,442	137,791	1,556,821	
2·60	2·33	3·24	3·54	3·22	2·97	2·94	33·19	

3.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Districts (exclusive*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Inju		
								Suicide.		
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Kumaun ...	Almora	416,868	20	1	7,740	2,156	5	9	106
2		Garhwál	407,818	659	...	6,630	3,587	9	17	172
3		Naini Tal	342,164	26	2	12,899	246	5	5	63
4	Rohilkhand,	Bijnor	682,795	397	3	19,390	354	7	15	147
5		Moradabad	996,148	50	35	32,085	400	6	9	169
6		Bareilly	919,605	109	52	32,727	635	14	18	265
7		Pilibhít	451,309	1	14	15,536	50	1	11	132
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	824,739	1	21	23,909	122	21	71	200
9		Budaun	874,195	60	25	31,289	176	7	56	245
10	Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	146,254	137	3	3,633	458	3	1	58
11		Saháranpur	853,376	33	3	26,620	152	4	16	171
12		Muzaffarnagar ...	736,288	76	8	19,905	226	13	27	174
13		Meerut	1,280,592	207	2	37,501	113	12	64	267
14		Bulandshahr... ...	879,807	7	...	31,157	61	15	37	208
15		Aligarh	914,074	66	29	30,982	905	15	42	263
16	Agra ...	Etah	661,328	24	18	20,503	92	12	38	210
17		Muttra	630,807	2	3	23,030	87	10	18	248
18		Farukhabad	768,030	2	2	28,925	64	20	93	227
19		Mainpuri	743,612	1	...	29,877	11	7	71	211
20		Agra	842,310	1	7	24,441	117	15	50	302
21		Etáwah	688,836	...	15	20,458	53	2	38	221
22	Lucknow ...	Lucknow	514,600	2	11	16,169	82	5	13	172
23		Unao	930,342	...	49	26,213	218	12	33	302
24		Rae Bareli	1,005,797	43	103	23,841	1,019	30	54	369
25		Sitapur	1,033,039	70	30	33,482	211	26	56	381
26		Hardoi	1,041,742	26	173	27,042	313	37	101	277
27		Kheri	903,615	129	59	30,247	28	20	30	273
28	Allahabad,	Cawnpore	1,045,933	...	3	27,461	307	12	50	324
29		Fatehpur	678,978	2	7	16,724	445	6	30	266
30		Hamírpur	501,409	...	3	8,253	173	12	49	163
31		Bánda	682,761	...	18	10,781	331	10	24	193
32		Allahabad	1,371,763	24	42	31,423	200	16	47	425
33		Jalaun	370,240	23	4	9,263	88	12	34	83
34		Jhánsi	608,052	...	7	9,855	545	17	56	189
35	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	1,124,549	1,341	8	25,849	288	11	35	505
36		Gonda	1,429,771	52	249	36,324	51	11	12	374
37		Bahraich	976,386	371	91	26,984	53	7	14	256
38		Bara Banki	1,104,707	16	18	30,924	65	11	26	357
39		Sultánpur	1,075,851	821	86	26,798	839	21	48	450
40		Partábgarh	924,974	6	50	16,902	800	14	47	372
41	Gorakhpur,	Gorakhpur	2,919,478	149	281	47,464	1,900	8	54	854
42		Basti	1,761,223	146	42	38,989	106	4	17	562
43		Azamgarh	1,679,264	157	160	35,315	1,185	28	123	541
44	Benares ...	Gházipur	979,783	939	51	27,821	240	15	45	307
45		Ballia	967,436	497	76	23,072	82	6	32	360
46		Benares	699,264	806	3	17,251	638	7	30	252
47		Mirzapur	1,054,324	51	50	22,000	115	9	41	363
48		Jaunpur	1,222,130	13	85	29,550	75	6	54	435
		Total for the Provinces...	43,668,366	7,563	2,002	1,155,234	20,462	576	1,861	13,464

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of Towns) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899.

		10	11	12.								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
									From all causes.			
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
19	139	1,230	11,286	·05	...	18·57	5·17	·33	2·95	27·07	30·75	1
30	228	407	11,511	1·61	...	16·26	8·79	·56	1·00	28·22	29·75	2
34	107	225	13,505	·07	...	37·70	·72	·31	·66	39·47	44·80	3
123	292	1,473	21,909	·58	...	28·40	·52	·43	2·16	32·09	40·03	4
151	335	793	33,698	·05	·03	32·21	·40	·34	·80	33·83	41·79	5
167	464	1,571	35,558	·12	·05	35·59	·69	·50	1·71	38·67	47·18	6
60	204	802	16,607	...	·03	34·42	·11	·45	1·78	36·80	44·19	7
122	414	4,263	28,730	...	·02	28·99	·15	·50	5·17	34·83	41·15	8
83	391	857	32,798	·07	·03	35·79	·20	·45	·98	37·52	33·26	9
11	73	241	4,545	·94	·02	24·84	3·13	·50	1·65	31·08	26·78	10
52	243	441	27,492	·04	...	31·19	·18	·28	·52	32·21	38·93	11
19	233	609	21,057	·10	·01	27·03	·31	·32	·83	28·60	33·47	12
31	374	569	38,766	·16	...	29·28	·09	·29	·44	30·27	31·07	13
30	290	855	32,370	·01	...	35·41	·07	·33	·97	36·79	33·07	14
57	377	2,617	34,976	·07	·03	33·89	·99	·41	2·86	38·26	31·31	15
43	303	6,756	27,696	·04	·03	31·00	·14	·46	10·21	41·88	34·18	16
51	327	316	23,765	...	...	36·51	·14	·52	·50	37·67	30·25	17
51	391	1,859	31,243	...	...	37·66	·08	·51	2·42	40·68	36·39	18
54	343	1,034	31,266	...	...	40·18	·01	·46	1·39	42·04	28·53	19
44	411	4,966	29,943	...	·01	29·02	·14	·49	5·89	35·55	38·61	20
68	329	4,165	25,020	...	·02	29·70	·08	·48	6·04	36·32	32·53	21
27	217	2,693	19,174	...	·02	31·42	·16	·42	5·23	37·26	33·89	22
101	448	4,554	31,482	...	·05	28·17	·23	·48	4·89	33·84	33·38	23
80	533	5,965	31,504	·04	·10	23·70	1·01	·53	5·93	31·32	33·59	24
151	614	5,084	39,491	·07	·03	32·41	·20	·59	4·92	38·23	32·80	25
165	580	5,879	34,013	·02	·17	25·96	·30	·56	5·64	32·65	35·75	26
160	483	1,680	32,626	·14	·06	33·47	·03	·53	1·86	36·11	41·06	27
206	592	9,236	37,599	...	...	26·25	·29	·57	8·83	35·95	33·58	28
119	421	6,229	23,828	...	·01	24·63	·65	·62	9·17	35·09	35·96	29
83	307	3,328	12,064	...	...	16·46	·34	·61	6·64	24·06	44·10	30
150	377	2,945	14,452	...	·03	15·79	·48	·55	4·31	21·17	34·87	31
212	700	7,884	40,273	·02	·03	22·91	·14	·51	5·75	29·36	32·72	32
78	207	1,345	10,930	·06	·01	25·02	·24	·56	3·63	29·52	38·99	33
140	402	4,844	15,653	...	·01	16·21	·89	·66	7·97	25·74	42·21	34
193	744	6,901	35,131	1·19	·01	22·99	·25	·66	6·14	31·24	31·75	35
247	644	9,893	47,213	·04	·17	25·40	·04	·45	6·92	33·02	36·04	36
212	489	10,552	38,540	·38	·09	27·64	·05	·50	10·81	39·47	33·37	37
119	513	7,138	38,674	·01	·02	27·99	·06	·46	6·46	35·01	31·25	38
184	703	9,295	38,542	·76	·08	24·91	·78	·65	8·64	35·82	33·15	39
107	540	12,246	30,544	·01	·05	18·27	·86	·58	13·24	33·02	28·74	40
691	1,607	20,465	71,866	·05	·10	16·26	·65	·55	7·01	24·62	30·00	41
305	888	14,378	54,549	·08	·02	22·14	·06	·50	8·16	30·97	32·14	42
306	998	9,265	47,080	·09	·09	21·03	·70	·59	5·52	28·04	31·23	43
100	467	3,452	32,970	·96	·05	28·39	·24	·48	3·52	33·65	27·90	44
151	549	3,778	28,054	·51	·08	23·85	·08	·57	3·90	29·00	26·61	45
128	417	4,631	23,746	1·15	...	24·67	·91	·60	6·62	33·96	34·04	46
229	642	6,953	29,811	·05	·05	20·86	·11	·61	6·59	28·27	36·34	47
187	682	6,500	36,905	·01	·07	24·18	·06	·56	5·32	30·20	30·91	48
6,131	22,032	223,162	1,430,455	·17	·04	26·45	·47	·50	5·11	32·76	34·07	

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
								Injury		
								Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.
1	Naini Tal ...	Káshipur	14,717	4	...	421	145	...	...	6
2	Bijnor ...	Nagína	22,150	63	...	564	74	...	...	10
3		Najíbabad... ...	19,410	6	...	544	56	2	...	12
4		Bijnor	16,236	...	...	483	12	...	1	9
5		Sherkot	15,589	1	...	372	1	...	...	3
6		Chandpur	12,256	...	1	279	13	1	...	2
7		Kiratpur	14,823	...	...	366	9	...	...	...
8		Nehtor	10,811	1	1	309	3	...	...	...
9	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	72,515	3	6	1,425	328	1	3	54
10		Sambhal	37,226	...	8	999	153	1	...	7
11		Amroha	35,094	2	4	578	125	1	...	4
12		Chandausi... ...	28,111	3	1	579	54	...	...	12
13		Sola Sarai	10,304	...	...	343	1	...	...	1
14	Bareilly ...	Bareilly	107,785	3	1	2,193	238	3	2	29
15		Aonla	13,559	...	...	465	4	1	...	2
16	Pilibhít ...	Pilibhít	33,799	1	1	1,124	...	...	...	7
17	Sháhjahán-pur.	Tilhar	17,265	...	6	483	13	...	...	...
18		Sháhjahánpur ...	76,977	...	1	1,548	146	1	...	19
19	Budaun ...	Budaun	35,372	...	3	1,029	253	1	2	6
20		Sahaswan	15,601	...	1	438	70	...	1	7
21	Dehra Dún ...	Dehra	21,881	59	...	467	105	1	...	6
22	Saháranpur...	Hardwár Union ...	29,125	42	1	412	411	...	...	8
23		Saháranpur ...	63,194	54	...	2,546	43	2	2	32
24		Deoband	19,250	...	...	589	10	2	1	2
25		Gangoh	12,007	...	...	448	3	...	1	5
26		Roorkee	14,291	...	...	304	3	...	...	3
27		Manglaur	10,037	...	...	295	1	...	1	6
28	Muzaffarna-gar.	Kairana	18,420	...	...	552	...	...	...	4
29		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,166	6	...	568	1	1	...	6
30	Meerut ...	Meerut	73,637	10	...	1,950	95	...	5	15
31		Hápur	14,977	...	...	582	...	...	...	1
32		Sardhana	12,059	...	...	365	...	2	2	...
33		Gháziabad... ...	10,193	...	...	420	1	...	1	3
34	Bulandshahr,	Khurja	26,349	...	...	844	1	1	...	3
35		Sikandrabad ...	15,231	...	...	518	16	...	2	7
36		Bulandshahr ...	16,931	1	...	574	51	2	...	6
37		Shikárpur	11,596	...	...	370	...	1	2	1
38	Aligarh ...	Aligarh or Koil ...	61,485	...	2	2,535	84	1	...	33
39		Háthras	39,181	10	2	1,106	346	...	1	4
40		Atrauli	15,408	1	...	349	58	1	1	5
41		Sikandra Rao ...	13,024	...	1	362	6	...	...	...
42	Etah ...	Kásganj	16,050	...	...	489	2	...	...	2
43		Soron	11,265	1	...	293	3	...	...	4
44		Jalesar	13,420	...	...	442	1	...	...	6
45	Muttra ...	Muttra	51,003	2	5	1,434	249	1	...	30
46		Brindaban... ...	31,611	3	1	1,140	3	...	...	3
47	Farukhabad,	Farukhabad-Fatehgarh.	73,009	...	1	2,833	4	2	2	20
48		Kanauj	17,648	...	...	656	4	...	2	3
49	Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri	18,551	...	...	679	2	1	1	5
50	Agra ...	Agra	146,208	4	2	4,652	130	4	1	67
51		Firozabad	15,278	...	...	491	10	...	...	1
52	Etáwah ...	Etáwah	38,793	...	...	662	91	2	...	35

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

10,000 *and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.						*From all causes.*		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
1	7	48	625	·27	...	28·61	9·85	·47	3·26	42·47	53·13	1
4	14	144	859	2·84	...	25·46	3·34	·63	6·50	38·78	51·78	2
2	16	69	691	·31	...	28·03	2·88	·82	3·55	35·60	50·13	3
...	10	114	619	...	...	29·75	·74	·61	7·02	38·12	46·01	4
1	4	63	441	·06	...	23·86	·06	·26	4·04	28·29	37·65	5
1	4	79	376	...	·08	22·76	1·06	·33	6·44	30·68	39·41	6
1	1	65	441	...	...	24·69	·61	·07	4·38	29·75	37·98	7
...	...	63	377	·09	·09	28·58	·28	...	5·83	34·87	44·31	8
4	62	910	2,734	·04	·08	19·65	4·52	·85	12·55	37·70	44·71	9
1	9	191	1,360	...	·21	26·84	4·11	·24	5·13	36·53	36·32	10
1	6	484	1,199	·06	·11	16·47	3·56	·17	13·79	34·16	36·16	11
1	13	247	897	·11	·03	20·60	1·92	·46	8·79	31·91	38·99	12
1	2	1	347	...	...	33·29	·10	·19	·10	33·68	41·54	13
9	43	1,068	3,546	·03	·01	20·34	2·21	·40	9·91	32·90	29·19	14
...	3	4	476	...	...	34·29	·29	·22	·29	35·10	44·77	15
1	8	2	1,136	·03	·03	33·25	...	·24	·06	33·61	48·17	16
...	...	170	672	...	·35	27·97	·75	...	9·85	38·92	41·88	17
8	28	708	2,431	...	·01	20·11	1·90	·36	9·20	31·58	30·83	18
2	11	61	1,357	...	·08	29·09	7·15	·31	1·72	38·36	35·20	19
1	9	210	728	...	·06	28·07	4·49	·58	13·46	46·66	43·78	20
1	8	5	644	2·70	...	21·43	4·80	·36	·23	29·43	26·60	21
2	10	551	1,427	1·44	·03	14·14	14·11	·34	18·92	48·99	38·28	22
2	38	393	3,074	·85	...	40·29	·68	·60	6·22	48·64	34·08	23
...	5	31	635	...	...	30·60	·52	·26	1·61	32·99	51·53	24
2	8	7	466	...	...	37·31	·25	·67	·58	38·81	42·64	25
...	3	7	317	...	...	21·27	·21	·21	·49	22·18	36·74	26
...	7	4	307	...	...	29·39	·10	·70	·40	30·59	41·74	27
...	4	1	557	...	...	29·97	...	·22	·05	30·24	35·18	28
...	7	...	582	·33	...	31·27	·05	·38	...	32·04	41·51	29
2	22	698	2,775	·13	...	26·48	1·29	·30	9·48	37·68	35·29	30
...	1	2	585	...	...	38·86	...	·07	·13	39·06	42·00	31
...	4	9	378	...	...	30·27	...	·33	·74	31·34	32·84	32
...	4	55	480	...	...	41·20	·10	·39	5·39	47·09	42·68	33
1	5	61	911	...	...	32·03	·04	·19	2·31	34·57	37·31	34
...	9	1	544	...	...	34·01	1·05	·59	·06	35·72	35·78	35
...	8	70	704	·06	...	33·90	3·01	·47	4·13	41·58	41·28	36
1	5	38	413	...	...	31·90	...	·43	3·28	35·61	34·84	37
...	34	61	2,716	...	·03	41·23	1·37	·55	·99	44·17	41·75	38
...	5	4	1,473	·25	·05	28·23	8·83	·13	·10	37·59	34·38	39
...	7	139	554	·06	...	22·65	3·76	·45	9·02	35·95	33·23	40
...	...	21	390	...	·08	27·79	·46	...	1·61	29·94	30·48	41
...	2	113	606	...	...	30·47	·12	·12	7·04	37·76	28·66	42
...	4	145	446	·09	...	26·01	·27	·35	12·87	39·59	30·98	43
2	8	116	567	...	...	32·93	·07	·60	8·64	42·25	42·55	44
2	33	775	2,498	·04	·10	28·11	4·88	·65	15·19	48·98	45·11	45
1	4	66	1,217	·09	·03	36·06	·09	·13	2·09	38·50	36·38	46
...	24	135	2,997	...	·01	38·80	·05	·33	1·85	41·05	43·28	47
...	5	40	705	...	...	37·17	·23	·28	2·27	39·95	35·13	48
...	7	8	696	...	...	36·60	·11	·38	·43	37·52	34·34	49
4	76	1,151	6,015	·03	·01	31·82	·89	·52	7·87	41·14	40·25	50
...	1	108	610	...	...	32·14	·65	·06	7·07	39·93	44·05	51
4	41	806	1,600	...	...	17·06	2·34	1·06	20·78	41·24	45·26	52

4.—*Statement of Deaths registered from different causes in the Towns (having a population of* 10,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Number.	District.	Town.	Population according to Census of 1891.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injury		
								Suicide.		Wounds or accidents.
								Male.	Female.	
53	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	249,511	8	...	7,649	348	8	9	86
54		Malihabad* ...	10,052	...	...	357	2	1	...	1
55	Unao ...	Unao ...	12,331	...	1	313	8	1	4	14
56		Purwa† ...	10,463	...	...	282	8	...	...	1
57	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	18,798	...	...	506	36	...	...	16
58		Jais ...	11,926	...	...	230	16	...	1	3
59	Sitapur ...	Khairabad ...	13,773	...	...	452	27	...	...	2
60		Laharpur ...	11,452	...	...	323	1	...	...	4
61		Sitapur ...	17,149	...	...	540	40	...	1	2
62	Hardoi ...	Shahabad ...	20,153	...	1	495	53	1	1	5
63		Sandíla ...	16,813	...	4	536	110	2	3	13
64		Mallawan ...	11,894	1	9	384	13	...	...	5
65		Bilgrám ...	11,457	...	...	339	17	...	1	6
66		Hardoi ...	11,152	...	1	254	52	1	...	3
67	Cawnpore ...	Cawnpore ...	163,762	1	...	6,896	98	...	6	52
68	Fatehpur ...	Fatehpur ...	20,179	...	...	354	49	...	...	5
69	Hamírpur ...	Ráth ...	12,311	...	1	132	19	...	1	1
70	Bánda ...	Bánda ...	23,071	...	...	366	8	1	3	5
71	Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	162,895	2	3	3,147	101	2	8	31
72	Jalaun ...	Kálpi ...	12,713	...	...	249	1	...	1	...
73		Kúnch ...	13,408	...	...	339	...	...	2	7
74	Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi ...	44,544	5	1	1,271	36	2	5	16
75		Mau Ránipur ...	19,675	...	...	367	7	...	...	2
76		Lalitpur ...	11,348	...	...	235	15	...	1	4
77	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad-Ajudhia ...	72,686	98	2	2,526	234	...	1	39
78		Tánda ...	19,724	9	...	597	46	...	...	1
79	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	14,609	...	...	698	35	1	...	9
80		Balrámpur ...	14,849	...	1	384	16	...	...	8
81	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	24,046	...	4	561	...	...	1	3
82	Bara Banki ...	Nawábganj ...	14,432	...	...	314	86	...	...	14
83		Rudauli ...	11,767	...	...	296	5	...	...	6
84	Gorakhpur ...	Barhaj ...	11,421	...	...	185	40	1	1	12
85		Gorakhpur ...	63,158	5	...	1,579	147	...	...	51
86	Basti ...	Minhdawal ...	10,991	...	...	205	2	...	...	...
87		Basti ...	13,630	...	...	205	11	...	...	3
88	Azamgarh ...	Mubarakpur ...	14,372	...	1	297	31	...	1	9
89		Azamgarh ...	19,442	...	4	612	57	...	...	6
90		Mau ...	15,547	4	4	366	61	1	...	2
91	Ghazipur ...	Ghazipur ...	44,970	75	1	1,755	109	1	...	10
92	Ballia ...	Ballia ...	16,372	3	1	375	10	...	1	8
93		Sahtawar ...	11,519	...	...	272	...	1	1	2
94	Benares ...	Benares ...	211,586	31	3	4,376	1,273	2	1	86
95		Rámnagar ...	11,093	...	...	252	38	...	...	1
96	Mirzapur ...	Mirzapur-Bindhachal,	84,130	...	...	1,668	9	...	3	17
97		Abraura ...	11,631	1	...	288	...	...	...	4
98		Chunár ...	11,423	52	3	332	28	...	...	4
99	Jaunpur ...	Jaunpur ...	42,819	4	...	1,398	9	...	3	12
		Total for Towns ...	3,236,425	579	94	90,026	6,744	62	94	1,107
		Total for the Provinces,	46,904,791	8,142	2,096	1,245,260	27,206	638	1,955	14,571

* Created in 1899. † Created in 1898.

OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

and upwards) of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1899—(concluded).

		10	11	12								13
RIES.				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean ratio of previous five years.	Number.
15	118	2,536	10,659	·03	...	30.65	1·39	·47	10·16	42·72	45·22	53
...	2	56	417	...	...	35·51	·20	·20	5·57	41·48	‡...	54
...	19	69	419	...	·08	24·39	·62	1·48	5·38	31·95	44·34	55
1	2	63	355	...	...	26·95	·76	·19	6·02	33·93	‡...	56
1	17	196	755	...	...	26·92	1·91	·90	10·43	40·16	46·55	57
...	4	112	362	...	...	19·28	1·34	·33	9·39	30·35	32·28	58
2	4	139	622	...	...	32·82	1·96	·29	10·09	45·16	39·06	59
3	7	67	398	...	...	28·20	·09	·61	5·85	34·75	30·65	60
4	7	196	783	...	...	31·49	2·33	·41	11·43	45·66	46·47	61
...	7	325	881	...	·05	24·56	2·63	·35	16·12	43·71	42·47	62
...	18	104	772	...	·24	31·88	6·54	1·07	6·18	45·92	51·21	63
5	10	85	502	·08	·76	32·28	1·09	·84	7·15	42·21	41·45	64
1	8	177	541	...	...	29·59	1·48	·70	15·45	47·22	45·65	65
6	10	136	453	...	·09	22·77	4·66	·90	12·19	40·62	60·08	66
1	59	1,495	8,549	...	...	42·11	·60	·36	9·13	52·20	46·85	67
4	9	152	564	...	...	17·54	2·43	·45	7·53	27·95	46·09	68
2	4	167	323	...	·06	10·72	1·54	·32	13·56	26·24	50·60	69
...	9	159	542	...	...	15·86	·35	·39	6·89	23·49	39·88	70
1	42	1,269	4,564	·01	·02	19·32	·62	·26	7·79	28·02	30·53	71
...	1	69	320	...	...	19·58	·08	·08	5·43	25·17	37·52	72
1	10	68	417	...	...	25·28	...	·74	5·07	31·10	47·28	73
3	26	361	1,700	·11	·02	28·53	·81	·58	8·10	38·16	40·39	74
...	2	191	567	...	...	18·65	·35	·10	9·71	28·82	49·55	75
...	5	132	387	...	...	20·71	1·32	·44	11·63	34·10	60·54	76
6	46	659	3,565	1·35	·03	34·75	3·22	·63	9·07	49·05	50·26	77
1	2	201	855	·46	...	30·27	2·33	·10	10·19	43·35	41·98	78
2	12	171	916	...	...	47·78	2·39	·82	11·70	62·70	51·41	79
2	10	102	513	...	·07	25·86	1·08	·67	6·87	34·55	38·05	80
7	11	143	719	...	·16	23·33	...	·46	5·95	29·00	30·02	81
2	16	213	729	...	...	21·75	5·96	1·11	21·69	50·51	38·25	82
1	7	59	367	...	...	25·15	·42	·59	5·01	31·19	39·94	83
1	15	98	338	...	...	16·20	3·50	1·31	8·58	29·59	45·09	84
8	59	889	2,679	·08	...	25·00	2·33	·93	14·07	42·42	45·60	85
2	2	68	277	...	...	18·65	·18	·18	6·19	25·20	31·93	86
...	3	58	277	...	...	15·04	·81	·22	4·25	20·32	25·24	87
1	11	107	447	...	·07	20·66	2·16	·76	7·44	31·10	23·38	88
3	9	180	862	...	·20	31·48	2·93	·46	9·26	44·34	41·87	89
2	5	214	654	·26	·26	23·54	3·92	·32	13·76	42·06	50·81	90
1	12	286	2,238	1·67	·02	39·03	2·42	·27	6·36	49·77	49·05	91
1	10	80	479	·18	·06	22·90	·61	·61	4·89	29·26	32·00	92
2	6	25	303	...	...	23·61	...	·52	2·17	26·30	34·64	93
5	94	4,282	10,059	·15	·01	20·68	6·02	·44	20·24	47·54	51·74	94
...	1	101	392	...	...	22·72	3·42	·09	9·10	35·34	42·46	95
10	30	622	2,329	...	...	19·82	·11	·36	7·39	27·68	42·20	96
...	4	86	379	·08	...	24·76	...	·34	7·39	32·58	42·73	97
...	4	86	505	4·55	·26	29·06	2·45	·35	7·53	44·21	40·44	98
8	23	6	1,440	·09	...	32·65	·21	·54	·14	33·63	38·51	99
178	1,441	27,482	126,366	·18	·03	27·82	2·08	·44	8·49	39·04	41·12	
6,309	23,473	250,644	1,556,821	·17	·04	26·55	·58	·50	5·34	33·19	34·56	

‡ Not available.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

Population of the Provinces.	Dispensaries.	*Number open on 31st December 1898.*			Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	*Number open on the last day of the year.*			Remarks.
		North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.			North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Total.	
North-Western Provinces ... 34,254,254	I.—State	13	...	13	...	...	13	...	13	
Oudh 12,650,831	II.—Local Rate Fund or District Board Dispensaries.	205	71	276	(a)3	(b)1	207	71	278	(a) Nawábganj in the Bareilly district Muhamdabad in the Gházipur district, and Female Dispensary, Muzaffarnagar. (b) Western Dún in the Dehra Dún district.
	III.—Private, A ...	17	20	37	(c)1	...	17	21	38	(c) Mathura in the Gonda district.
	III.—State-aided, B ...	33	10	43	(d)2	...	33	12	45	(d) Korihar Sataon Female Dispensary in the Rae Bareli district, and Female Dispensary, Pilibhít.
Total ... 46,905,085	Total ...	268	101	369	6	1	270	104	374	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

2.—Abstract Return of the Principal Diseases in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1899.

Name of Disease.		Total number of persons treated, indoor and out-door.	IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.										Remarks.
			NUMBER OF PATIENTS.						SURGICAL OPERATIONS.				
			In-door.					*Out-door.*	*Number of patients.*				
			Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Total treated.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.	
GENERAL DISEASES	1. Small-pox	289											
	2. Cholera	520											
	3. Dysentery	98,103											
	4. Malarial fevers	661,153											
	5. Primary syphilis	20,542											
	6. Secondary ditto	33,774											
	7. Gonorrhœa	31,017											
	8. Scurvy	2,687											
	9. Worms	93,564											
	10. Debility and anæmia	43,497											
	11. Rheumatic affections	158,124											
	12. Tuberculous diseases	6,506											
	13. Leprosy	4,392											
	14. All other general diseases	83,012											
LOCAL DISEASES	15. Diseases of the nervous system	90,582											
	16. Ditto eye	365,369											
	17. Ditto ear	207,918											
	18. Ditto nose	19,503											
	19. Ditto circulatory system	3,432	59,643	36,992	10,783	6,572	2,865	3,939,022	170,281	4,332	390	1,508	
	20. Ditto lungs	29,555											
	21. Other diseases of the respiratory system	290,481											
	22. Diarrhœa	90,885											
	23. Dyspepsia	174,797											
	24. Diseases of the liver	14,509											
	25. Other diseases of the digestive system	290,569											
	26. Diseases of the spleen	41,075											
	27. Other diseases of the lymphatic system	31,254											
	28. Goitre	39,106											
	29. Diseases of the urinary system	16,943											
	30. Soft chancre	7,788											
	31. Other diseases of the generative system	54,212											
	32. Diseases of the organs of locomotion	20,926											
	33. Ditto connective tissue	155,809											
	34. Ulcers	292,697											
	35. Other diseases of the skin	406,336											
	36. All other local diseases	14,320											
	37. General injuries	3,585											
	38. Local ditto	94,939											
	39. Poisons	4,895											
	Total	3,998,665	59,643	36,992	10,783	6,572	2,865	3,939,022	170,281	4,332	390	1,508	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

3.—*Abstract Statement showing the classes and sexes of the In-door and Out-door Patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

Total treated during the year.				Classes.					Daily attendance.							
				A.	*B.*	*C.*	*D.*	*E.*	*Average number.*				*Ratio per cent. of—*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasians.	Hindus.	Musalmáns.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
2,158,222	836,917	1,003,536	3,998,665	2,694	5,939	2,501,238	1,288,842	199,952	14,015·65	6,238·59	6,922·76	27,177·00	51·57	22·96	25·47	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899.

1	2									
	INCOME.									
	a.	*b.*								
		From Government.								
		As salaries.								
Provinces.	Cash balance on 1st January 1899.	Medical officers.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	As registers and forms.	As European medicines.	For diet, including police cases.	Sale of medicines supplied by Government.	Special allowances given by Government.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	3,51,077 3 5	2,35,334 5 3	21,262 2 8	2,384 4 11	50,601 3 5	1,711 5 9	62 3 0	5,573 2 10	3,16,928 11 10

1	2									
	INCOME—*(concluded)*.									
	c.		*d.*	*e.*	*f.*		*g.*	*h.*	*i.*	*j.*
	From Local or other Funds.				*Subscriptions.*					
Provinces.	Local Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Interest on investments.	Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits.	From Europeans.	From Natives.	For diet (by paying patients, &c.).	From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total Income.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	88,781 3 4	62,527 14 7	54,316 3 3	68,284 13 0	16,447 7 0	98,941 13 11	10,104 7 2	3,002 7 0	66,876 0 10	11,37,288 5 4

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the current Income and Expenditure of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1899—(concluded).

1	3								
	EXPENDITURE.								
	a.								*b.*
	ON ESTABLISHMENT.								
	PAID BY GOVERNMENT.				PAID FROM LOCAL SOURCES.				
	As salaries.				*As salaries.*				
Provinces.	Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		Medical officers.	Nursing establishment.	Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).		On bázár medicines.
			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.			Compounders, dressers, &c.	Menial servants.	
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh	2,35,334 5 3	596 13 2	19,142 3 7	1,523 1 11	35,198 4 0	6,785 8 6	49,819 8 8	49,106 9 5	23,528 10 0

1	3						4	5	6
	EXPENDITURE—*(concluded)*.								
	c.	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*	*g.*	*h.*			
Provinces.	On European medicines.	On diet.	On miscellaneous charges (including registers, &c., supplied by Government).	On buildings or repairs.	Invested during the year.	Total Expenditure during the year.	Cash balance in hand on 31st December 1899.	Average cost of each diet.	Percentage of total cost paid by Government.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Re. a. p.	
N.-W. P. and Oudh	67,895 3 11	43,265 7 1	75,657 3 11	89,553 12 9	92,000 0 0	7,89,406 12 2	3,47,881 9 2	0 1 2½	45·44

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

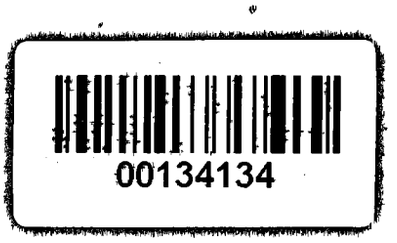
C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing Particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provnces and Oudh during the year* 1899-1900.

Number.	Circle and District.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the year.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	PRIMARY VACCINATION.		RE-VACCINATION.		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Total cost of operations during the year.
				Total.	*Successful.* Total of all ages.	Total.	Successful.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	First Circle.								Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún ...	7	7,091	5,676	5,221	1,415	818	35·92	1,240 7 1
2	Saháranpur ...	20	35,581	35,159	34,228	422	301	34·48	2,436 13 1
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	26,781	26,545	26,049	236	153	33·90	2,302 3 11
4	Meerut ...	26	53,036	52,500	51,711	536	347	37·41	3,245 4 1
5	Bulandshahr ...	18	37,166	36,912	36,567	254	191	38·70	2,523 15 9
6	Aligarh ...	20	40,002	39,555	38,263	447	247	36·92	2,838 3 0
7	Muttra ...	15	24,510	24,169	23,282	341	185	32·89	2,064 11 5
8	Agra ...	19	33,664	33,510	31,917	154	70	31·86	2,876 7 0
9	Farukhabad ...	13	20,360	19,862	19,021	498	383	22·59	1,759 6 11
10	Mainpuri ...	13	25,803	25,670	24,366	133	78	32·07	1,665 5 10
11	Etáwah ...	12	20,957	20,865	19,598	92	32	26·98	1,647 8 9
12	Etah ...	16	29,014	28,961	27,955	53	24	39·85	2,185 15 0
13	Native State (Tehri-Garhwál).	4	7,758	7,594	6,971	164	106	29·33	670 0 0
14	Bijnor ...	17	23,690	23,654	22,897	36	28	28·87	2,431 14 5
15	Moradabad ...	17	33,948	33,886	32,615	62	30	27·68	2,915 3 8
16	Budaun ...	18	33,029	32,808	30,607	221	74	33·16	2,255 13 0
17	Bareilly ...	14	33,540	33,413	31,645	127	68	30·46	2,213 7 10
18	Sháhjahánpur ...	17	28,900	28,585	25,877	315	157	28·33	2,190 12 1
19	Pilibhít ...	9	17,365	17,328	16,214	37	23	33·47	1,328 13 8
20	Cawnpore ...	23	35,089	34,281	33,108	808	742	27·98	3,353 4 9
21	Fatehpur ...	13	18,557	18,537	17,024	20	16	24·37	1,782 1 11
22	Bánda ...	18	17,646	17,181	16,708	465	435	24·29	2,430 8 5
23	Allahabad ...	23	33,358	32,975	28,934	383	214	18·99	3,820 3 7
24	Hamírpur ...	13	19,056	18,901	18,630	155	120	36·50	1,734 1 0
25	Jhánsi ...	26	19,936	19,647	18,939	289	239	28·05	3,364 7 11
26	Jalaun ...	14	12,701	12,378	11,798	323	142	30·12	1,881 13 3
27	Garhwál Hills ...	10	38,959	12,576	12,238	26,383	21,905	83·72	1,578 0 0
	Total, 1st Circle ...	431	727,497	693,128	662,383	34,369	27,128	31·58	60,736 15 4
	Second Circle.								
28	Almora ...	11	29,006	15,622	15,004	13,384	10,092	60·20	1,785 2 0
29	Naini Tal ...	16	17,025	8,300	7,977	8,725	6,144	39·57	2,101 1 10
30	Lucknow ...	26	28,197	27,533	26,122	664	508	34·40	5,352 15 8
31	Unao ...	14	26,061	26,048	24,383	13	12	25·56	1,494 15 3
32	Bara Banki ...	14	22,536	22,195	19,913	341	276	17·85	1,450 9 8
33	Sitapur ...	23	53,603	52,306	48,775	1,297	990	46·27	3,243 3 11
34	Hardoi ...	26	50,255	49,711	47,864	544	387	43·34	2,513 9 10
35	Kheri ...	21	31,438	31,355	28,255	83	57	31·33	2,115 3 6
36	Fyzabad ...	30	38,348	37,987	33,548	361	232	27·76	3,073 8 4
37	Bahraich ...	19	29,759	29,659	26,460	100	73	26·52	2,684 2 4
38	Gonda ...	26	38,073	37,980	34,362	93	62	23·59	2,527 15 6
39	Rae Bareli ...	19	31,907	31,526	28,766	381	284	28·03	1,714 0 0
40	Sultánpur ...	15	29,267	29,203	27,622	64	52	25·72	1,442 1 0
41	Partábgarh ...	15	27,663	27,521	24,878	142	75	26·98	1,851 6 1
42	Gorakhpur ...	46	85,562	85,315	80,189	247	95	26·81	4,567 5 2
43	Basti ...	29	53,266	53,216	46,792	50	36	26·22	2,956 5 10
44	Azamgarh ...	21	41,549	41,480	38,474	69	38	22·28	2,340 14 0
45	Jaunpur ...	22	30,933	30,906	29,859	27	22	23·62	2,377 1 9
46	Mirzapur ...	23	37,652	37,382	34,834	270	251	30·21	2,802 14 1
47	Benares ...	15	27,291	26,938	26,044	353	296	28·57	2,935 2 3
48	Gházipur ...	16	26,720	26,519	26,043	201	177	25·59	2,105 1 9
49	Ballia ...	15	27,828	27,823	27,404	5	5	27·54	1,829 9 0
	Total, 2nd Circle ...	467	783,939	756,525	703,548	27,414	20,164	28·59	55,264 4 9
	TOTAL FOR THE PROVINCES.	898	1,511,436	1,449,653	1,365,931	61,783	47,292	29·97	*1,16,001 4 1

In calculating the percentages shown in this statement, the cases in which the results are not known have been deducted from the totals *(vide* G. G. O. No. 652, dated 24th March 1898).

* This does not include office establishment, the cost of which is Rs. 22,931-2-1.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